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CALENDAR
OF
HOME OFFICE PAPERS
OF THE REIGN OF GEORGE III.
1773—1775.

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OF THE REIGN OF GEORGE III.
1773—1775.

PRESERVED IN
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EDITED BY
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ERRATA.

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5. } Nos. 16 and 26. *For H. Blaquiere read J. Blaquiere.*
7. }
259. No. 779. *For Terris Australis read Terres Australes.*
263. No. 799. " " "
317. No. 860. *In reference. For 189 read 180.*
317. No. 860. *For provisional read provincial.*
317. No. 861. *In reference. For 189 read 180.*
366. *Line 10 from top. For Alban read Allan.*
433. No. 1207. *For Rainford read Rainsford; and correct Lieenutant.*
434. *Second line from bottom. For condition read protection.*
556. *Seventh entry from bottom. For Purveyor read Surveyor.*
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PREFACE.

H.M. PRINCIPAL SECRETARIES OF STATE, 1773-75.

SOUTHERN DEPARTMENT.	NORTHERN DEPARTMENT.	COLONIAL DEPARTMENT.
Earl of Rochford.	Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire.	Earl of Dartmouth
Lord Viscount Weymouth (10 November 1775).		Lord George Germain (10 Nov. 1775).

In the preparation of this volume, which is the fourth instalment of the Calendar of Home Office Papers of the reign of George the Third, and extends over the years 1773-75, a further effort has been made to reduce within the smallest possible limits references to papers of little or only temporary importance ; such as those, for example, which will be found at the end of each year, before the tables, under headings "Army and Transport," "Letters of mere acknowledgment," "Search and detention of vessels," and the like. Documents of a more important character have also been grouped and described together where this seemed to be the more convenient course. These last and the remainder of the abstracts afford a large amount of interesting and valuable information, especially as they contain much of the history of events in America, and of the origin and progress of the struggle between Great Britain and her Colonies, which finally grew into a struggle for independence and ended

Contents of in the establishment of the North American Republic.
 Preface.

To this subject a great part of this preface is devoted, both on account of its importance and on account of the number of papers, especially in the last year, which relate to it; but, in addition, the nature and contents of the papers relating to Scotland, Ireland, Jersey, the Isle of Man, transactions on the West Coast of Africa, and the condition of the people at home in England, and of others of a miscellaneous character, are indicated and briefly described.

AMERICA.

1773. The papers of 1773 in this volume do not yield much information about American affairs. They consist mainly of a few letters from Thomas Hutchinson, the governor of the province of Massachusetts Bay, and others, bearing upon the circumstances which necessitated his removal from his post, and of communications on the subject of the proceedings of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the burning of the "Gaspee" schooner. During the last days of the year, however, intelligence began to arrive in England that the Colonists would probably not allow the tea sent out by the East India Company to be landed, intelligence which is ominous of trouble to come. This is contained in private letters (399, 401), extracts from which were communicated by the Company to the Secretary of State. The letters show the disagreeable nature of the duty thrown upon the Company's agents for the disposal of the tea in America, and foreshadow the danger to which they would be exposed if they attempted to execute it. With the new year came further intelligence, particularly of the events which had occurred in Boston. Here
- Tea sent out by the East India Company.
- 1774.
- Boston.

the consignees had made a firm stand and refused to comply with the demands of the people, the announcement of which some of the consignees had been aroused from bed to receive. The letters calendared tell very graphically the story of the meetings at Liberty Tree, and the attack of the excited crowd upon the warehouse where the consignees were assembled. We have also a sample of the kind of oratory by means of which the emotions of the people were excited, or in which these emotions found expression. A letter left in the house of one of the consignees at Boston ran—

We do not wonder in the least that your apprehensions are terrible when the most enlightened, humane, and conscientious community on earth view you in the light of tigers or mad dogs whom the public safety obliges them to destroy. Long have the people been irreconcilable to the idea of spilling human blood on almost any occasion whatsoever; but they have lately seen a penitent thief suffer death for pilfering a few pounds from scattering (*sic*) individuals; you boldly avow a resolution to bear a principal part in the robbery of every inhabitant of this country, in the present and future ages, of everything dear and interesting to them. Are there no laws in the Book of God and Nature that enjoin such miscreants to be cut off from among the people as troublers of the whole congregation? Yea, verily, there are laws, and officers to put them in execution, which you can neither corrupt, intimidate, nor escape, and whose resolution to bring you to condign punishment you can only avoid by a speedy imitation of your brethren in Philadelphia.

It would have been matter of little surprise if those to whom such threats were addressed had yielded to them, coupled as they were with demands made with all due formality, proceeding from the town meeting, and presented by Mr. Hancock, the moderator of it, and others. But the refusal of the tea factors is firm and dignified (p. 168), though declared by the meeting to be “daringly affrontive.”

The ferocious humour of the situation appears in such a production as the admonition of the “committee for

tarring and feathering" to the captain of the tea ship expected at Philadelphia, printed that he might be "favoured" with a sight of it by the first pilot who might meet with him. It runs—

What think you, Captain, of a halter round your neck, ten gallons of liquid tar decanted on your pate, with the feathers of a dozen wild geese laid over that to enliven your appearance? Only think seriously of this, and fly to the place from whence you came; fly without hesitation, without the formality of a protest; and above all, Captain Ayres, let us advise you to fly without the wild geese feathers.

Destruction
of the tea at
Boston.

On the 27th of January 1774, the Lords of the Admiralty transmit (474) the news, received from Rear-Admiral Montagu, of the destruction, on the evening of the 16th of December 1773, of the obnoxious cargo at Boston. With regard to this transaction, the Admiral's comment is that he could easily have prevented it, at the risk of "endangering the lives of many innocent people," had his assistance been demanded; but that no such demand came either from governor, magistrate, owner, or revenue officer. At Castle William, too, where the Commissioners of the Customs and the tea agents had already taken refuge (478), the regiment there stationed was "ready, had it been called upon," but the Council would not agree to the troops marching upon the town. Similar and additional intelligence (480) reached the Ministers of the Crown about the same time, through the East India Company. As a consequence we have indications of the movements caused by it in England—consultations, interviews with eye-witnesses (511), a reference to the Law Officers of the Crown of questions as to the legality of the acts of the indignant colonists (replies to which, it appears, were not given (496, 499), with the despatch which the circumstances would seem to have required), and

hints of the punitive measures decided upon, such as the removal (500) of the Custom-house from Boston. The matter of indemnity (509) also arises at an early moment. In April (559), General Gage was appointed Governor of Massachusetts Bay, having been already designed for the post of Commander-in-Chief of the forces in America. Consideration of the methods to be pursued for executing the Act passed for the punishment of the inhabitants of Boston (558), intimation of the change of destination (560) of the regiments going to America, and of orders to the officers to join their regiments notwithstanding any leave of absence, and in the next month (620) a reminder from Lord Rochford to the peers of business of great importance in the House of Lords, on the occasion of the third reading of the "Bill for Quartering Troops in America;" these are all indications of the critical state of affairs.

About this time information reached the Ministry of War material for the colonists. the efforts of the Americans to obtain supplies of war-material, more particularly gunpowder, from different parts of Europe, the success of which the greatest endeavours were made to prevent. Holland was one of the chief markets to which the Americans resorted (717, 732), and where they found they were very readily served. The merchants of Amsterdam, satirically remarked the Prince of Orange (762), would sell arms and ammunition to besiege their own city. In the case of one vessel from Rhode Island, the vigorous steps taken by the British Government and their Ambassador at the Hague, Sir Joseph Yorke, in which they were cordially supported by the Prince of Orange and the Dutch Ministry, resulted in this vessel being stopped and unloaded (782, 793). This caused much uneasiness

among the frequenters of the quays and exchange at Amsterdam, whose imagination conjured up (769) "ships of war waiting to intercept them from the Elbe to the Scheldt;" but nevertheless it would seem that the colonists were able to secure the desired supplies. Notwithstanding the "good effect" of the vigorous policy in this particular instance, an effect which continued for a while (810), the ambassador (p 266) despaired of "preventing people in trade from risking for gain" by mere remonstrance. Amsterdam was not the only quarter from which the Americans drew their supplies. It was known in the course of the next year, and probably much earlier, that France (1045), the West Indies (1074), even London itself (1093) had been furnishing them. It is not surprising, therefore, that suspicion was aroused in the case of any vessel carrying warlike material, and that on one occasion, a vessel (1147, 1163) carrying ordnance for the British Government itself was detained in Ireland for a considerable time.

Boston.

Meanwhile the state of affairs in America is indicated in letters (735, 736) from the English Vice-Admiral at Boston, and in communications (739) received from General Gage. The former writes—

Since my last, affairs have suddenly taken a more serious turn. The mob yesterday assembled at Cambridge, eight miles from Boston, some with arms, others with clubs. They seized the High Sheriff of the county and obliged him, to save his life, to sign an obligation to desist entirely from any execution of his office under the new laws. They pursued a Commissioner of the Customs within sight of the picquets of the guard at the Town Neck, and it was with the utmost difficulty he got safe to Boston, now become the only place of safety for people in employment under the Crown. This infatuation is such that an effectual interposition of the military power is, I am afraid, the only means left to restore these deluded people to a right use of their reason.

Through Governor Gage comes intelligence that the "Committees of correspondence" were—

Assuming to themselves more power and authority than any body of men ever did, looking upon Government as at an end, and making rules and orders for the regulation of the people of the county. In truth, the people here have taken the government into their own hands, and whoever does not comply with everything proposed by them, their persons and properties are not safe.

This intelligence leads to a meeting of the Ministers at Lord North's house, on the 3rd of October, when they had to deal with the "very embarrassing consideration" that General Gage was apprehensive that "even with "all the troops in North America that can be collected, "he may still be exposed to great risk." The result of their deliberations was the determination to send two or three ships to Boston immediately, with a body of marines, if it could be done "at this season of the year without any material hazard or difficulty."

Of the papers of 1775 a very large proportion deal with the American contest, a contest the aims of which on the part of the Colonists now began to be clearly defined and their success occasionally confidently predicted. Indications of the confident spirit and determined attitude of the Colonists are numerous.

1775.

Paying a visit to Newport, in Rhode Island, in December 1774, the captain of the King's ship found (854) that the cannon on Fort Island had been seized and carried to Providence, and was "very frankly" told by Governor Wanton that this had been done "to "prevent them falling into the *hands of the King* or "any of his servants, and that they meant to make "use of them to defend themselves against any power "offering to molest them." The "Votes" of the General Assembly of Rhode Island, transmitted with this despatch, informed the English Ministers of the purchase of military stores and the raising of regiments. It is no new thing, however, to say that among the authorities in

Rhode
Island.

England there was at this time little doubt as to the ultimate result. The words of the Colonial Under-Secretary, Mr. Pownall, probably very fairly represent the average official opinion on this point. Writing to General Gage on the subject of the proceedings in the House of Commons on the 2nd February 1775, and the reinforcements then about to be sent to America, he says (p. 320), "The address gives full scope to the Americans "to recede from measures that must end in their ruin."

Admiral Graves, at Boston, found it necessary to distribute such of the vessels of the squadron as could be spared, among the different harbours along the coast, both as a matter of policy and in compliance with the demands of the various governors, demands with which, owing to the inadequate number of ships at his disposal, he was often unable to comply. The reports made to him by the commanders of the vessels so distributed, which reports were by him transmitted home to the Admiralty, and by that Department again transmitted to the Colonial Secretary (in which form they appear in the Calendar), give many interesting details of the course of events in the different places. Without attempting a general history of the Rebellion, it may be useful to indicate the contents of these reports by means of extracts and a brief summary. And first, to take the scenes occurring at Portsmouth, in New Hampshire. Here, unsupported by ships of war (p. 323), the Governor of the Province, Mr. Wentworth, was in a state of despair, feeling himself to be in a condition of "imbecility" as far as carrying out the Order in Council for seizing arms and ammunition was concerned, and having probably in his mind the recollection of the "most unhappy affair perpetrated" there on the 14th of December 1774, which is thus related by him (888):—

Portsmouth
New Hampshire.

Yesterday, one Paul Revere arrived express at Portsmouth from a committee in Boston, and delivered a despatch to Mr. Saml. Cutts, a merchant, who immediately convened a committee, of which he is one, and laid it before them. 'This day about 400 men took possession of H.M.'s castle "William and Mary," at the entrance of the harbour, notwithstanding the best defence that could be made by Capt. Cochran (whose conduct has been extremely laudable), and carried away upwards of 100 barrels of powder. Expresses have been circulated through the neighbouring town to collect people to carry away all the cannon and arms in the castle.

This outbreak was caused by the publication of the letter of the Secretary of State and the Order in Council prohibiting the exportation of military stores from Great Britain, and the consequent proceedings in Rhode Island "communicated and circulated by means of Mr. Revere." It continued unchecked, people pouring into the town from the country in great numbers and carrying away cannon from the fort, until the arrival of ships of war in Piscataqua River on the 20th of December. It is related that the King's colours in the fort were hauled down with three cheers, and that the rioters "snapt a pistol in the face of a poor old invalid who went to defend them, but, that not going off, they knocked him down with it." Upon the arrival of the King's ships, quiet was restored, and there was a report a week or two afterwards (p. 325) that the principal inhabitants were to have a meeting to consult about returning the guns and gunpowder carried off by the mob. But, writes Capt. Barkley, the senior naval officer,

It is certain that those who committed the late outrage are skulking about the country, and are only prevented by the King's ships in the river from being as insolent and troublesome as ever.

Comparative quiet continued for some months until the stopping of two vessels from Long Island (p. 372),

laden with provisions, in the month of May, again caused "great commotions." The Governor here had now "not the least power or authority." Threats were openly made that the people would destroy the King's ship, the "Scarborough," on which the Comptroller of Customs and others had already taken refuge. The people took possession of the dismantled fort (p. 375), and endeavoured to make the spiked guns fit for service. All communication between the ship and the town was stopped, and preparations were made for an attack.

No attack, however, came, though one of the ship's boats was fired upon a day or two afterwards. In reprisal, Capt. Barkley seized nine or ten of the fishermen. After some negotiations these men were released, and intercourse between the ship and the town was resumed. A fortnight later, however, Governor Wentworth was obliged to retire to the fort, though that was in a defenceless state and without proper accommodation; and this was but a step to retreat on board the "Scarborough," which became necessary in June 1775 (p. 375). From that ship on the 13th of this month, one of the refugees, Col. Fenton, went on shore, he being a member of the Assembly which was to have met on that day. What then occurred is thus related (p. 374):—

The populace, hearing of it, assembled in a large body to seize him. He took shelter in the Governor's house, which they immediately surrounded, and got two pieces of cannon planted against the door, and declared if he was not delivered up in five minutes they would set fire to the house. He then surrendered himself to them, and they have carried him into the country.

Upon this relation of events Admiral Graves's comment is, that all legal authority in New Hampshire was entirely at an end, and that the people's necessities

and the impoverished state of the country alone prevented their taking a more active part in the rebellion. This would appear to have been a true estimate of the state of the case. In July (1135) the "Rebels" quietly rifled the treasury in the place of what it contained, amounting to 1,600*l.* or 2,000*l.*, "carrying it out in great triumph."

The town of Newport, in Rhode Island, may furnish the next series of pictures. Here, one of the King's ships, the "Rose," under the command of Capt. Wallace, had been ordered to remain during the winter of 1774-75. The condition of affairs which he found existing on his arrival has already been referred to (*ante*, p. vii.) An incident which occurred soon afterwards he thus relates (p. 325)—

Last night I was sitting at Mr. Rome's with some gentlemen of Newport, when I was told there was a mob raising with intent to tar and feather the captain of the man-of-war and the man of the house. I thought it best to be on my guard, and order my pinnace and cutter manned and armed to attend me, determined to defend myself like an officer and an Englishman. About half an hour afterwards we had intelligence the mob was up, and had broke the Custom House windows, and had entered two or three gentlemen's houses, and had done some damage. I waited six hours, expecting their attack, with about 18 of our people; but in all probability they got intelligence 'twas likely they would earn their triumphs dearer than they chose, so they did not attack us.

Admiral Graves's comment upon this incident is (888)—

Though highly pleased with the spirit Capt. Wallace showed on the occasion, I could not avoid expressing satisfaction to him that the mob declined putting their tarring and feathering scheme into execution, being apprehensive his waiting so long for their approach was not strictly justifiable, and might have been attended with fatal consequences.

In the spring of 1775 (p. 357) there seemed to be some prospect of a strong Royalist party being formed in Newport, and an address (pp. 358-9) was presented

to Capt. Wallace by some of the principal inhabitants, promising him their support. But the Admiral had the strongest doubts of the value of the promise, and all the while the Assembly of Rhode Island (p. 358) was engaged in passing Bills for raising and regimenting men and issuing paper money. It would be no surprise, therefore, to many to read Capt. Wallace's story of proceedings scarcely a month later. He writes (p. 375)—

On the 3rd inst. [June] an insurrection happened here. The people took it in their heads that a merchant (Mr. Rome) had bought some provisions for Government. They stopped the carts, threw about the flour, flew to arms with an avowed intent to destroy the merchant's house and stores, crying out through the streets, "Now was the time to kill the Tories." Intelligence was given me of this transaction. I went on shore, saw the rebels coming in shoals armed with muskets, bayonets, sticks, stones, &c. Was it possible I could be a spectator of this? I got a hundred men and more ashore well appointed, stopt them in their career, told them upon the first act of hostility we would rush on and put every man to the sword, and at the same time order the ships to fire the town in every quarter. This, together with the prayers and entreaties of several of their principal men, who were alarmed at the prospect, put a stop to an affair wherein the lives of hundreds were concerned.

And again (p. 376)—

Since my last of the 5th inst. I had information of this Colony's fitting out armed vessels from Providence to attack the King's ships. In consequence of this I sent two packets out different ways to reconnoitre. Unluckily, one of them fell in with two of their sloops, and after an action of half an hour was run on shore. At this time I had four or five vessels loaded with provisions upon the point of sailing to Boston, the owners agreeing with me for their proceeding. Hearing the pirates were at anchor about four leagues from us, I got under weigh as secret as possible, expecting to fall upon them by surprise. However, they got intelligence, and moved higher up towards Providence, in shallow water, where it was not proper for us to pursue them. On our return to Newport we found a great number of the townspeople had taken advantage of our absence, armed a number of boats and vessels, taken the victuallers, carried them to town, dismantled and unloaded them; and this done in the space of two or three hours.

A week or two after this, however, the Royalist party seemed again to be in the ascendant. "Many
" are jealous of the Providence people, and I am
" promised an association acknowledging their allegiance
" and binding themselves to support the King's Govern-
" ment."—reports Capt. Wallace (p. 395). But he adds,
" whether they are serious, time will discover." In the
middle of the fray, opportunity was found for the
"turtle feast," where this "association," which he was
able to transmit signed by 74 people, and which he
was told would ultimately receive 300 signatures, "all
principal men," was "first agitated." Once more, its
effect was small. Ultimately other means were resorted to,
namely, the brute force of cannon (p. 465). On the 30th of
August an action took place between the ships and the
rebels. The town was fired upon, and the fire returned,
each party charging the other with having given the
provocation.

As a result, New London and all the coast is greatly alarmed,
and 500 rebels were stopped that were under orders for the camp.
The late transactions have had such an effect as almost to destroy
the rebel faction. The town's meeting passed a vote to have
nothing to do with the Continental Congress, and not to be con-
cerned in taking away the stock from the islands, in consequence
of which upwards of 40 rebel families have left the town.

Numerous letters are dated from New York. How New York.
matters stood there in the early part of 1775, is
indicated (955) by Mr. Colden, the Lieut.-Governor, from
whose representations it would seem that feeling was
at this time, on the whole, friendly to British authority
and opposed to violent measures, but even in his
account there is a note of warning. During the winter
there had been stationed at New York only a small
body of 100 men and a sloop of war; and as the aim
of the moderate men was by all means to avoid disorder

and confusion, there was but little check upon the turbulent spirits who were eager to lay hold of any occasion to "raise mob and excite sedition." Late in the spring of 1775, a vessel of force, the "Asia," a third-rate, was dispatched to New York, but not until such an occasion as that deprecated by Lieut.-Governor Colden had presented itself (p. 366), namely, the arrival of the stirring news of the skirmish at Lexington, "falsely represented through the Continent as begun by the king's troops" (1020). Weeks before the ship's arrival (p. 358) "the major part of the people were almost in a state of rebellion," the City Hall having been broken into, and the city arms distributed to the mob, while plans were afoot for attacking the Government sloop, whose commander, however, promised to give any hostile visitors a "warm reception." One would think, from such a description as the following, that the New York folk were not only "almost," but quite in a state of rebellion, and were not particularly careful to conceal the fact. The testimony is that of the Surveyor of the Posts in North America, whose letters we shall have occasion again to refer to. He writes (p. 366):—

Whether through fear, or whatever other motive, the people seem unanimous in their resolves. This is the land of liberty. A man may say and do whatever he will, if he will execrate Lord North, call the Parliament a pack of corrupted rascals, every officer of Government a pitiful tool, and speak contemptuously of all friends of Government. He has but one thing to guard against. As he would avoid a coat of tar and feathers, let him not dare to say that he thinks the King, Lords, and Commons have a right to lay a duty on any commodity from England if it is levied in America. * * * * * There's one Mr. Rivington, now on board here, who was forced to fly. What has he done? He has dared to publish whatever has been sent to him, and will not give up the authors of some well-wrote sensible pieces, tending to open the eyes of people, &c. Liberty, Sir, Liberty. Let every man say and write what he will, but let him not dare to say a word in favour of

a corrupt administration; he must be a bad man who dares to approve of these measures; we'll, therefore, banish the wretch from among us. On this principle was Mr. Rivington chased from his wife and family; so were Dr. Chandler and Dr. Cooper, who are now on their way to the land of slavery, as England is called.

Of the offence and flight of the last-mentioned gentleman, we have elsewhere (p. 386) particulars, the picture presented being that of an undignified but very necessary exit through a back window of the College of which he was president, "with nothing on but his shirt," while the mob was surging to the attack on the other side. In June there was, at any rate, no doubt about the fact of rebellion (p. 372), Lieut.-Governor Colden having retired to Long Island, and the legal authority of Government now being entirely suspended, and the direction of the city in the hands of committees, upon whose "indulgence" the supply of the King's ship depended. And the arrival of Governor Tryon at New York was ineffectual to restore authority. The Mayor and Corporation (1113) intended to have paid him the usual compliments on this occasion, and had delivered to him the copy of an address which was to have been presented on the 7th of July; but this was stopped by an order of the Provincial Congress. Connecticut men were encamped near by, and sent parties into the town to "beat up for volunteers in the name of the Continental Congress." So that Governor Tryon had as little to do as the Lieut.-Governor before him. He remained quiet (p. 440), not attempting to interfere, and ultimately he, too, took refuge (1255) on board the packet boat—seeking this refuge (p. 479) to prevent calamity to the many in the city to whom he was united by bonds of friendship.

Mr. John de Lancey, of New York, constitutes himself the exponent of the views of the moderate men there. In one letter he says (p. 439):—

Government have been and are deceived with regard to the moderate people in this province, if they construe an opposition to some violent proceedings into an approbation of the measures of the ministry. It is from these people in particular that I expect a virtuous stand for our constitutional rights.

And on another occasion (p. 439):—

Be assured there is not a province on the continent will make a more virtuous struggle for our rights than New York.

These sentiments were expressed in October 1775, when the result of the expedition into Canada, which had not long been determined upon, and only with divided approval (439), was as yet unknown, but was eagerly expected. As the year wore on, the confident spirit of the rebels in New York appeared to suffer some eclipse. Reports of those attached to English Government run (p. 478):—

Our phrenzy seems of late to abate, and certain I am, if it was not for the violence of our neighbours, we should be able to live tolerably comfortable. Our present rulers, at least many of the principals in this city, appear to be growing very timid, and the lower class are getting tired of the military life.

One exclaims (p. 481):—

Poor New York! with what envy and malice art thou persecuted! If you escape the storm we will set it down amongst miracles. The consternation is so great here that everybody is moving more or less of their effects into the country; many are gone with every ounce of goods they have.

Another adds:—

This great trading and flourishing city is now like an inland town, a vast number of its inhabitants moved away. The Continental Congress, it is said, want the Provincial Congress to act so as to bring the resentment of the King's ships upon it, but I hope not; and if they do, that there will be people of virtue enough to hinder it from taking place, though there is no knowing how it will be, as many of the violent say it would be best to let all the town be destroyed.

The news of the first success of the American expedition against Canada, in the surrender of St. John's, changed the aspect of affairs at New York, being regarded by a loyalist (p. 486) as having put an end for the winter to "every prospect of ease and happiness," and plunging them again into misery and distress, while naturally raising the opposite party "in their exultation to a degree of frenzy." Still it was maintained (p. 487) that the friends of Government were numerous in New York. However, they would seem to have been unable without "a large force of ships and troops" to do more than abstain from interfering. As a result, the delegates to the new Congress were "all of the warm stamp," some of those who had been chosen, presumably belonging to the moderate party, refusing to serve.

Similar accounts may be gathered from the Calendar of transactions in Virginia and other parts of the American Continent. To these the Index will be a guide. Of events at Boston and the neighbourhood Admiral Graves Boston. himself is one of the reporters, and he has to relate, among other things, the circumstances of the skirmish at Lexington (1003, 1020); of the attacks upon Noddles Island (1046, 1057); of the battle of Bunker's Hill on the 17th of June (p. 373); and of other "proceedings and designs of the rebels," the frustration of which needed all his attention (1135), and made "the duty extremely hard" for those under his command, while the end desired was by no means always attained (1154). Applications for aid poured in upon him from the Governors along the continent (p. 402); but with these Governors in America. it was, he says, entirely out of his power to comply until the arrival of reinforcements from England. Among

the Governors, Sir J. Wright at Savannah, in Georgia, seems to have been the only one who did not want assistance. He wrote (p. 402) in June 1775, "I now "have not any vessel of war, and am clearly of opinion "that H.M. service will be better promoted by the "absence than the presence of vessels of war in this "port." The rest told quite a different story; their situation in general is summed up a little later by Governor Wentworth thus (p. 441):—

At length I am obliged to repair to Boston, being left wholly unprotected and proscribed by the country for fidelity to the King. Governor Tryon at New York is taken prisoner by the people; Lord Dunmore in Virginia, on board a man-of-war, and his authority contemned; Governor Martin in North Carolina, in the same state. I escaped three attempts to seize me, as it is undoubtedly part of the popular plan to secure all the King's officers.

Admiral Graves's task was not an easy one. All along he urges the need of reinforcements, and even in September 1775 he writes (1245) that his squadron was "by no means sufficient to answer all the purposes of Government;" while at the end of July he had spoken of himself (p. 402) as still uninstructed in the measures which his Government intended to pursue. In September (p. 462) his "patience is nearly exhausted, and he will not much longer suffer the rebels with impunity to insult and annoy" those under his command; and a fortnight later he defends himself beforehand (p. 463) against possible censure from home for adopting severe measures. It is scarcely to be wondered at that his critics blamed him for lack of vigour. An anonymous correspondent, whose effusion would appear to have been read by the King, while praising the officers chosen for the land service, charges the Admiral (p. 386) with "ignorance and inability," and describes him as one who "reasons more weightily from his lower tere than

from calm counsels under a heavy white periwig," an article of indictment which would seem to need some explanation, adding—

In the name of God, the love of your army, the happiness of our blessed King, and the honor of Administration, recall your Admiral and *his wife*.

On the other hand it is of interest to read, as we are able to do in consequence of the practice of opening and copying letters from America at the post office which began about this time, Admiral Graves's private opinions (p. 446) on the course of events in general and affairs ashore near by in particular.

Among communications from officials in America none Mr. Finlay. are more instructive than those from Mr. Finlay, Surveyor of the Posts there, who has already been mentioned (*ante*, p. xiv.), and one or two from Mr. Foxcroft, his colleague. The first of these letters is of date 20th May, 1775, and was written (985) by Mr. Finlay when on his yearly visit to New York to settle his accounts with his colleague, and when the disorder reigning throughout their district had gone far towards rendering their official labours unnecessary. Already Government mails had been opened, to discover who might be hostile to the provincial cause, and communication by post stopped "between every part of the continent and Quebec." Mr. Finlay's journey from Canada to New York had not been free from peril. At one time he had actually begun to retrace his steps to Quebec (1039, 1037), having received intelligence of an intention on the part of the Provincials to seize him, but eventually he determined to continue his journey to New York. His report of the views prevailing among the country people whom he met with on his journey is worth quoting.

When I was on my way home from Skenesboro, I found the whole country in expectation of a body of Indians and Canadians. A man stopped me, and asked me if I was from Canada, and whether the Canadians were far advanced on their march. I soon convinced him he had nothing to fear from that quarter. He thanked Heaven most fervently, and told me that he had hourly expected to be called forth to oppose the Canadians. On Lake Champlain an ignorant poor settler was lamenting the fate of New England. Bishops were to be sent over, Presbyterians were to be persecuted, and a tenth of everything they possessed was to go toward the maintenance of the enemies of the Kirk; that Popery was to prevail, and the righteous dissenters were to be crushed. Nothing would sooner rouse these poor people than to say that Episcopacy will prevail, and that his industry will feed the bishop and his curates. The training to arms and the skirmish at Lexington has kept up the fever.

Quebec.

His return to Quebec was accomplished by water, and henceforth his letters are for the most part concerned with Canadian matters, though on one occasion, casting his eyes further afield, he urges some considerations on the situation of affairs in the centre of disturbance which would appear to have been worth attention (1152). In Quebec, the winter approaching, the prospect which lay before the inhabitants (1142) was "to be cut off from all communications from any one part of the world after the middle of November until the middle of May," unless letters could be conveyed from the station of the packet-boat to Halifax by a cross-country route which he indicates. It was now September, but they had heard nothing from England for a long while, and could expect news from New York only by this round-about way.

Expedition
into Canada.

There was now advancing into Canada the American expedition, of which incidental mention has already been made in connexion with its first success, the fall of St. John's. Mr. Finlay (p. 408), while yet uninformed of the last event, states his opinions (p. 408) as to the ability of the Canadians to defend themselves against

this bold incursion of the rebels. He was not sanguine as to the result—first on account of the defenceless condition of Quebec, as to which he writes:—

We are in a bad situation in this place. The walls are in bad repair; in many places an enemy may easily enter the town. We have no cannon mounted. We have not a single armed vessel in our harbour. General Carleton, in whose military abilities we have great confidence, is at Montréal. Our Lieut.-Governor (Mr. Cramahé) and Col. McLean are doing everything in their power to put the town in a proper posture of defence.

But this was not his chief cause of fear, which lay rather in the apprehended defection or at least indifference of the Canadians, of whom he says:—

The rebels have nothing to fear from the Canadians; nine in ten are in their interests, and heartily wish them success. How have we been deceived in the Canadians! Many Englishmen in this province have taken infinite pains to set the Quebec Act in a most horrid light to the Canadians, and they have succeeded but too well. The Canadians look upon the rebels as their best friends. * * * * * We can expect no assistance from the Canadian peasantry. Many of them have told me that they look upon this rebellion only as a quarrel among Englishmen, in which they are in no way immediately concerned, but that hereafter they'll reap great benefit if the colonists shall succeed in their plans. They have the notion that if the rebels get entire possession of the country, they'll be for ever exempted from paying taxes. If one asks them what will become of them when the British forces re-take the town in the spring, they answer that everything will be settled before that time; for that when the Ministry find Quebec in the hands of the Americans, they'll readily comply with every American demand.

However, he was hopeful that they in Quebec would be able to hold out till the spring, unless hunger should aid the Americans; and

Perhaps the Canadians may return to their duty; in that case we have nothing to fear from the combined force of North America with such a General as our Governor at our head.

A letter from him, dated 1st November (1228), assumes almost the proportions of a dissertation on "The ascribed causes of the backwardness of the Canadians." The closing lines of this letter announce the arrival of intelligence that—

One Arnold, with 1,500 woodsmen, marched from Newbury, in New England, the 1st October, on an expedition against this place. If they appear, they can make us spend a very disagreeable winter indeed by cantoning themselves in the parishes round about.

His next letter (1234), written after the news of the fall of St. John's had reached him, is almost despairing in tone ; he concludes it with the words—

Post-office concerns require no further attention here. As a servant of the Crown and H.M.'s subject, my duty is to serve as a soldier, in defence of the city, and that service I shall perform to the best of my ability.

The last letter from him contained in this volume (1258) is dated the 18th November, 1775, and relates the circumstances of the first appearance of "Arnold's party" before the walls of Quebec. Everything seemed to be in favour of the near success of this bold stroke. The peasants, in consequence of the publication of General Washington's manifesto, were receiving them with open arms. The surrender of Montreal was already reported, while General Carleton's whereabouts were unknown. "These enthusiasts say that Heaven fights for them; they really believe it, as they have had the "finest weather I have seen in Canada for the season." Relief from England in the spring was his last and only hope.

From other sources come echoes of the conflict in Canada: from Montreal just before its fall (pp. 482, 483), showing how hardly pressed its defenders were.

At Quebec, one moans out (p. 484), "We shall be shut up in a few days; no troops, little food; what will become of us!" There were others, however, of a more heroic spirit. A correspondent of the Earl of Shelburne (p. 484) took a more hopeful view, expressing confidence in their ability to hold out until succour from England should arrive, provided the garrison were sufficiently provisioned and the generals could secure their retreat from Montreal. This letter contains also (p. 485) an estimate of the numbers and composition of the "motley garrison." Another correspondent writes (p. 485), "Affairs may yet take a better turn, as most of the British in town are resolved to defend the city to their utmost, until succour may come to us in the spring."

The last extract in this connexion is from a letter from Montreal, written a few days after the capitulation. It concludes (p. 490):—

Genl. Montgomery, with some of the troops, is waiting for a fair wind to carry them to Quebec, in order to take that place, notwithstanding the season is so far advanced. I daresay the preamble to their capitulation will not do them so much honour as ours. Genl. Carleton, after having spiked the cannon, given away the provisions and wood belonging to the King, proposed to the inhabitants to stay if we would agree to defend the city. Pray what could we do in such a case but tell him that he had put it out of our power, and that it was high time to consult our own safety and that of our property?

As a matter of fact, the circumstances under which this prophecy could possibly have been fulfilled did not arise, for Quebec held out until it was relieved.

There remains one class of letters relating to American affairs which requires mention. Already a few quotations have been made from them, and they tempt one to yet further quotation; but they are so voluminous, and may

be so easily perused by turning to the text, that here comparatively brief notice only will be necessary.

Intercepted
Letters.

They are the letters which, passing through the Post Office, were there opened, examined, and copied. The process itself was a laborious one, as may be learned from the remarks of the Secretary to the Post Office upon it (pp. 420, 1187, 1255); but the results of it remain, and furnish some very interesting reading. The correspondents are various as well as numerous, some anonymous; but among the names that appear are those of Hipkins (Virginia), Smith (Savannah), Willing, Morris and Co., Proud, Franklin, De Lancey, Wharton, Bayard, Walton, Pearse Ashfield, John Wesley, Ingersoll, Shiras, Tilghman, Cruger, and Iredell. Many appear more than once; some betoken different members of the same family. The sentiments expressed vary with the sympathies of the writers—sender and receiver are sometimes thus divided, as when one De Lancey writes to another member of the family in this strain—

I highly approve of your attachment to your native country and your feelings for her distress; but, considering your situation, I cannot commend your conduct, as expressed in the last paragraph of yours of the 2nd Aug. * * * * Now, permit me to tell you, whilst I hope you will not entertain the most distant idea that I have any other motive than your interest and happiness, that I do not wish to see you in America until peace is restored, and that upon honourable terms.

These are sentences that tell their own story. How friend and friend were divided is exemplified by a letter from Franklin (1223). How even one mind might be distracted by opposing sympathies other pens show. A lady correspondent, Mistress Anne de Lancey, of New York, quotes an utterance put into the mouth of Lord Falkland by Lord Lyttelton, as applicable to “all worthy men obliged to take an active part in America at this

"time," when he is made to say, "The most grievous misfortune that can befall a virtuous man is to be in such a state that he can hardly so act as to approve his own conduct." Another writer, anonymous, but also, presumably, a lady, attests similarly divided sympathies in lines (p. 479) which it is surmised are of her own composition, and which she reminds her correspondent, the Hon. Mrs. Gage, that the latter had thought "so expressive" the day after the "bloody scene at Charlestown."

The Sun's o'ercast with blood; fair day, adieu!
Which is the side that I must go withal?
I am with both; each army hath a hand,
And in their rage,—I having hold of both,—
They whirl asunder, and dismember me.

And again:—

Whoever wins, on that side shall I lose,
Assured loss, before the match be played.

These letters also give evidence of the different views held with regard to the ultimate aims of the leaders of the rebellion, and the result towards which matters were tending. Of confidence in the ability of the Americans to make a firm stand with good hope for success the letters are full. But as to what was to be the end of the struggle, opinions, even of American sympathisers, display a wide divergence. The general opinion, as expressed in these letters, however, would seem to support the view taken by one who writes from Philadelphia, thus (p. 443):—

We cannot in this country conceive that there are men in England so infatuated as seriously to suspect the Congress or people here of a wish to erect ourselves into an independent state. If such an idea really obtains amongst those at the helm of affairs, one hour's residence in America would eradicate it. I never met one individual so inclined, but it is universally disavowed.

As may be supposed, these letters contain many ardent wishes for reconciliation, occasionally expressed in somewhat highflown language; and being written, not for the public, nor even the official eye, but for private perusal, it is natural to expect that they should furnish now and again bits of current scandal.

Among the names given above will be noticed that of the Rev. John Wesley. The letter from him (p. 450) is very characteristic, and will no doubt be turned to with interest. A letter to him (p. 452) from a stranger, Mr. Peter Shiras, of Mountholly, New Jersey, is also instructive from more points of view than one. But, indeed, the whole collection of these letters (pp. 418-422, 437-455, and 478-492) will amply repay perusal.

There are other intercepted letters, which are also included in the volume. First, those which came into the hands of Admiral Graves at Boston, and of which he transmits copies home (1534). Of these, one only, from Benjamin Harrison to General Washington, written from Philadelphia in July 1775, is extracted at any length. Then a milliner at Philadelphia, Miss Watson by name, who is mentioned on more than one occasion in terms of great respect (p. 453, p. 504), and who was a passenger in the packet-boat to Falmouth, carried with her papers and letters (1327, 1336), which, in consequence of intelligence given to the captain by Governor Tryon, were seized on her arrival. A letter from "Dr. R." at Philadelphia, to Dr. Thomas Ruston, was among them. This describes the situation of affairs most hopefully from an American standpoint, and contains an enthusiastic tribute to the merits of General Washington (p. 505).

SCOTLAND.

Papers relating to Scotland are more numerous and interesting than those in previous volumes of this Calendar; and one matter more than any other perhaps attracted attention at the time, and exercised the thoughts and fears of those interested in affairs north of the Tweed. This was the question of emigration to the American colonies, a movement which was then regarded as an unmitigated misfortune for the country from which the emigrants were drawn. The causes of the movement were not far to seek. It is evident that the artisan classes were suffering severely on account of the high price of provisions and the want of employment (27); causes which also led to riotous proceedings in different parts of the country (185, 324). The Lord Justice Clerk paid particular attention to this matter, and a letter written in October, 1773 (324) shows how considerations arising out of it shaped his conduct at the trial of those concerned in an "unlawful combination of the journeymen weavers of Paisley." Emigration

In April 1774, he (585) explains the methods which he had adopted to obtain lists of the persons who sailed in 1772 and 1773. He also communicates the information which he had gathered as to the causes, the spread, and effects of this movement. His views will be found on p. 205 and p. 229.

What should be done to stop the emigration would not seem to have been clear to the minds of the authorities. One suggestion, coming from the Lord Justice Clerk, was (p. 205), that those who had gone out, and had not bettered their circumstances by the change, should receive assistance from Government to

enable them to return. A few hundred of such returned emigrants would, he thought, do more "to open the eyes of the people and cure them of their passion for America," than all that could be said or written on the subject. This plan was submitted to the consideration of the Lords of the Treasury. Another suggestion of his was (p. 230) that, at any rate, the matter of the transport of these emigrants should be put under some regulation by Government, and that shipmasters should not be permitted to "beat up for passengers in every remote creek and island of an extensive coast," where there was no authority to prevent violence, but that they should be obliged to clear out at the known ports of the kingdom after inspection by proper officers. Such regulation would appear to have been most necessary, as may be seen by turning to pp. 219 and 220 of this volume.

As the rebellion in America progressed, another objection presented itself to the mind of the Lord Justice Clerk. Writing in August 1775, he reports (1091) that the number of emigrants from Scotland to America, as ascertained by regular returns from the different ports since the commencement of 1774, had been 1,839 men, 881 women, and 887 children, and that there were over 300 more ready to sail to Philadelphia, and on this he remarks,—

Many of the men are Highlanders. I wish my own apprehensions be not too well founded, that the minds of these unhappy people may be corrupted with American principles before they leave this country. I wish these principles, and the number of their friends and countrymen already settled in America, may prove no obstruction to the recruiting H.M.'s regiments in the Highlands of Scotland, and that the Highlanders now in America may not in time be found the best recruits for their rebellious armies.

And again he urges the necessity of—

Some measure which may bring this ruinous trade of transporting H.M.'s subjects to America under some regulation, and prevent its being carried on in the present licentious manner in every remote bay or creek of an extensive distant coast, without the observation or control of any officer or magistrate; so that while H.M.'s recruiting officers are under the restraints of law, and the subjects secured against their fraud and violence, the American agents are free to recruit whole shipfuls of men for that country without any restraint or control whatsoever, and without its being in the power of government even to know with certainty the numbers transported from one country to another.

A little later (4th September) the Lord Advocate strikes a similar note of alarm. In America, the Admiral in command took what steps he could to turn the emigrants to account by directing (p. 464) that any ships arriving at New York with such people on board should be sent round to Boston. In consequence of these instructions one contingent, at least, of emigrants (1348) was carried to the latter port, the impression being that most of the men would become recruits for the army there.

A reference to the index will show that there are other papers of interest relating to Scotland. Brief mention of some of them only will be possible here. Each year has its references to the meeting of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, and the business which there arose and the manner of transacting it. In the autumn of 1774, occurred an election of the sixteen Scotch representative peers, in consequence of the dissolution of Parliament. The bulk of the papers relating to it have been described together (777). On this occasion there was considerable resentment shown, and strong protest made, by the duke of Buccleuch and other members of the Scottish nobility, in consequence of the course taken by the English ministers, who presumed to nominate a list of peers and to

Election of
representa-
tive peers.

solicit votes in their favour. Notwithstanding all protest, however, the Government nominees were elected.

Badge of
Scotch
baronets.

In another matter Lord Suffolk came into collision (1111) with members of the Scotch aristocracy. He ventured to interfere with the determination of the baronets of Scotland to resume a disused badge which they had been authorised to wear by King Charles the First, the use of which had been alone hindered by "a delicacy, the effect of amiable "modesty and respectable pride in some who thought "they had not fortunes to support such a mark of "distinction." This circumstance, (or want of it,) having been entirely, or almost entirely, altered, and many of the baronets being peers or their descendants—and the distinction being such as was possessed by no other hereditary order in Europe—they were prepared to confess, in their love of it, "what some may call family pride, but what we call family virtue," though they were by no means willing to have their right to it investigated in the manner proposed by Lord Suffolk. One other reference to the "great men" of Scotland may here be introduced. Apropos of a vacant sheriffdom, the nature of whose duties he explains, the Lord Justice Clerk writes (p. 345):—

I cannot help regretting that the great men of our own country in their applications do often pay more attention to their own political interest and connections than to the King's service and the interest of their several counties. And unless a serious attention to the true principle and intendment of the Jurisdiction Act is revived, there is great danger that, for want of sufficient inquiry into the characters of the persons recommended, invaluable law, at least the most useful part of it, may be lost to the people of Scotland.

IRELAND.

As in previous volumes of this Calendar, papers relating to Irish affairs abound. They consist chiefly of the correspondence of the Lord Lieutenant, and afford material for the continuation of the history of the Administration of Lord Harcourt. Among the subjects of his Excellency's letters in 1773, during the recess of Parliament, the circumstances of the duel between his Chief Secretary and Mr. Bagenall, a member of the Irish Parliament, occupy a prominent place. The particulars of this affair are fully detailed (52, 88, 106), chiefly in order to obtain from the King some recognition of "the uncommon circumstances of danger" to which Colonel Blaquiere was exposed, and the "coolness and gallantry with which he conducted himself." The request of the Lord Lieutenant was not, however, just then complied with. Another constant subject of this period, appearing, indeed, throughout the whole of the correspondence, consists in the military promotions and exchanges, more often than not dictated by political considerations and in army matters almost invariably so. To these, there are evident signs that the King paid close attention. The reduction and reorganization of the Irish staff of major-generals, towards which the retirement of Major-Gen. Dilkes from the office of Commander-in-Chief much contributed, was proposed by the Lord Lieutenant, and carried almost completely into effect before the end of 1773. To the position of Commander-in-Chief, General Eliott succeeded. He, not long after his appointment, resigned in consequence of a difficulty which had arisen between him and the Lord Lieutenant (904) as to the mode of communication of his

Excellency's orders, the General taking exception to those signified by the Chief Secretary in conformity with the usual office methods. General Elliott's successor was Lieut.-General Irwine, and to his great zeal, energy, and straightforwardness, the correspondence calendared bears ample testimony. These, however, are matters which belong to the year 1775. To return to the year 1773. A question of no greater moment than the establishment of a port in Loughswilly (113) was lifted to the position of an "object of material concern" to Government on account of a cabal among the members of the Council, "resolved, I suppose," writes the Lord Lieutenant, "to make me feel, as they did my predecessor, that any point which they meant to dispute "should not be carried by the Castle." In the course of the summer his Excellency visited the Primate at Armagh, wishing to see that part of the country, and willing to compliment his host, who had "done more "essential service to the Crown by paying a proper "attention to his duties than any of his predecessors." He found the North of Ireland quiet, a condition, however, to be attributed "more to the troops quartered among them than to any other cause."

The Parliamentary Session in Ireland commenced on the 26th of October 1773, and ended on the 2nd of June 1774. The incidents of it are fully related in the correspondence and outlined in the index. Among them may be noted the question of the absentee tax, really promoted by the Irish Administration, but withdrawn "the instant Lord "Harcourt saw the possibility of its clashing in the "most remote degree with the English Administration" (350, 364, 367). Then again, in consequence of the action of the Speaker and of a declaration made by

him from the chair (531), there presented itself “a critical occasion when the very existence of Government was at stake,” and which was only decided in favour of the Government by the timely and persistent interference of the Chief Secretary in the debate. There was also a passage of arms in the course of the session (p. 191) between the Duke of Leinster and the Lord Lieutenant, after advances made by the former towards a mutual understanding. On the whole, the session was one in which Lord Harcourt (579) “flattered himself that the interests of the Crown and the good of the country had been duly attended to,” and his Excellency was rewarded with a cordial expression of the King’s approbation. Towards the attainment of this successful issue of the session from the Lord Lieutenant’s point of view, it is evident that the abilities of the Chief Secretary largely contributed. Not once or twice only does Lord Harcourt bear testimony to the value of his services. The correspondence is full of Sir John Blaquiere’s praise.

By successive prorogations the next meeting of the Irish Parliament was deferred until the 10th of October 1775. It is a matter of inference only how the revenue of the Post Office could “sustain great loss” by one of the series of prorogations terminating on the 4th July instead of the 22nd August; but such was the reason given for prolonging it to the latter date (914), after the former had been proposed and approved. On the day of the meeting of Parliament a resolution was carried, declaring allegiance to His Majesty and abhorrence of the American rebellion.

This resolution was followed by another some weeks later (1276), that a force not exceeding 4,000 men should be spared out of Ireland for H.M.’s service.

The last letter from the Lord-Lieutenant in 1775 enclosed a circumstantial account (1357), given by a survivor, of the wreck of the "Rockingham" transport on the Head of Rainess, near Cork. It had on board three companies of the 32nd Regiment, bound for America. Only a small number of the crew and passengers were saved, and altogether 148 persons were estimated to have perished.

As to the condition of the Irish people, there is a paper which is apparently in the handwriting of Sir John Blaquiere (1360). In it occurs this passage:—

Lands in Ireland have been raised to the utmost; it is a recent transaction, and, among other evils which this false policy has introduced, remittances to absentees have been greatly increased. The poor have been more oppressed. It will be seen by the decrease on the articles imported which they consume; the defalcation on tobacco alone will be near on 20,000*l.* this year. They emigrate in swarms to America.

JERSEY.

The most important matter contained in the papers relating to the island of Jersey is a question which arose as to the right of the States of the island to impose duties on exports without the previous consent and approbation of the King, which that legislative body made strenuous efforts to maintain. In the course of the correspondence on this subject, the character and constitution of the States is described by the Lieut.-Governor (265).

In the end (586) the obnoxious act was declared void by an order of His Majesty in Council.

Another proceeding of the States to which Mr. Corbet, the Lieut.-Governor, took strong objection, was the passing of an Act there to prohibit the importation of cattle from

France. It was supposed that such importation would interfere with the exportation of Jersey cows to England, by giving rise to a suspicion that the breed was degenerated. This Act was carried, notwithstanding a representation from the Lieut.-Governor (319) of the difficulties of the poor people of the island.

As it happened, however, there was in force at the time an Order in Council of the year 1770, prohibiting the importation of cattle from Picardy, Normandy, and Brittany into Great Britain and the islands belonging thereto, and this proceeding of the Jerseyites was therefore unnecessary. But this circumstance was unknown in the island (491). Casting about for further reasons to account for the desire of the States to prohibit the importation, the Lieut.-Governor says that he—

Presumes their intention is to keep up the high price, beef and mutton being about 4*d.* sterling per lb., altogether out of proportion to what it was some years ago.

ISLE OF MAN.

The papers connected with the Isle of Man relate in a great measure to the circumstances of the officers who administered its affairs, *e.g.*, to the arrangements necessary upon Mr. Wood, the Governor, taking leave of absence from his duties. His case would appear to have been somewhat hard, his salary having been paid by no means with regularity (244). Other papers are concerned with the appointment of the law officer known as Attorney-General of the island. For this appointment, Mr. Lutwidge, the Receiver-General, earnestly advised that “a man of abilities and clear of local attachments,” or one at any rate free from any connexion with the Duke of Athol, the late proprietor of the island, should be selected. He suggested that a salary sufficient to tempt

an English barrister to take the office could be raised by abolishing the office of one of the Deemsters, and appropriating his salary in aid of that of the Attorney-General. In connexion with this proposal, there is a memorial from the Receiver-General, explaining the jurisdiction of the Deemster's court, which points out the evils of too many opportunities of litigation (p. 267).

Mr. Lutwidge's proposals were adopted (755), and a barrister of considerable experience appointed. The Lieutenant-Governor subsequently urged a reconsideration of the question of reducing the number of Deemsters (903), stating that much inconvenience had followed this step.

AFRICA.

The Dutch. The West Coast of Africa was, during our period, a quarter of the globe where any proceedings of foreign nations were very jealously watched by the British Government, and encroachments upon our treaty rights at once resisted. Disputes arose between the English and Dutch Companies in respect of alleged obstruction by the latter (24); and Sir Joseph Yorke, the British Minister at the Hague, was instructed to make a formal representation to the States General as to the irregularity of the conduct of the Dutch Company's servants, and to announce that, if it were not restrained, a naval force would be sent to the coast. These instructions were carried out (73, 114); whereupon the States General ordered the Dutch Company to give an immediate account of their conduct. In the end, two Dutch Commissioners (242) were sent over to England to inquire, in conjunction with the Dutch minister in London and a person to be appointed by the King (168), into the complaint, and "to remove every future cause of dispute

“ between His Majesty’s servants on the coast of Africa
“ and the Dutch West India Company.”

But before this matter was settled, the attention of The French the King’s ministers was called to the existence of a French Company, whose operations were intended to be carried on on the African coast (170, 198), and in which some of the principal nobility of France were said to be concerned. The first news came from Madeira, where an expedition dispatched by the Company had touched on its way out to Goree. This expedition was under the management of a priest, the Abbé du Manet, who was accompanied by others of his order, the object of their journey having been stated to be the conversion of the negroes to Christianity, as well as the promotion of trade. It was not the first occasion on which the Abbé had visited the coast of Africa. The British ambassador in Paris immediately made representations on the subject to the French King’s Minister (198, 226), and received an answer which he considered “ very satisfactory,” an opinion which seems to have been shared by Lord Rochford. The leader of the expedition was told, “ If you are the cause of any misunderstanding between the two nations, *vous en repondrez sur votre tête.*” The Duc d’Aiguillon also gave the most explicit assurances in conversation to the same effect. With this Lord Rochford thought it well to be satisfied. But Lord Dartmouth, the Colonial Secretary, was (237) not at all of that opinion, considering that in the papers communicated to him there were many circumstances concerning the views and designs of the Company which made the affair more serious than it had at first appeared to be. The conclusion he came to was, that, as the Court of France had already endeavoured to establish a claim

upon the coast in question, no general declaration such as had been made, however strong, ought to be considered satisfactory, at least so long as the actual plan and design of the new Company was "artfully concealed;" and he suggested that it was advisable at once to declare that we should consider any attempt to form establishments or carry on commerce upon the Coast of Africa between Cape Blanco and Cape Rouge as a violation of British rights.

The arrival at Havre, in August 1773, of a French ship laden with gum from Senegambia (276) renewed the alarm and caused the Colonial Under-Secretary, Mr. Pownall, to lament that it had been thought advisable to postpone the measure proposed in consequence of the earlier intelligence. This led, apparently, to the despatch of two ships to the Coast of Africa, with instructions, in case it was discovered that any attempts had been or were being made by any foreign power whatever to form establishments at Arguin or Portendic, to use every endeavour to defeat them, and to induce the natives by fair treatment to acknowledge the British King's right to exclude all foreigners from the Coast, and to allow proper marks of British possession to be set up. Two letters were received from Capt. Collingwood, commander of this expedition; the first from Teneriffe (524), where he gained the information that the intention of the French expedition, which had excited so much suspicion, was to settle at Portendic, and that the settlers consisted of 360 people, including 12 priests and the same number of doctors, with their wives and others; the second (528), after a visit to Senegal, detailing arrangements made by him in consequence of information received from Governor O'Hara. News

having arrived of the loss of these two vessels (497), another was immediately ordered to the coast (p. 269) ; but from the date of Capt. Collingwood's second letter, it would appear that this intelligence was incorrect.

Another colonial enterprise of the French is incidentally mentioned. Two ships were sent to the *Terres Australes*. Here they lay off the coast for three months, with continual storms and cold. A boat was only once able to approach the shore, on which occasion the arms of France were left in a bottle. On their return they touched at Madagascar, "where they had, "only a year before, with great difficulty established "a garrison, not daring as yet to lay out of its walls."

CONDITION OF THE ENGLISH PEOPLE, &c.

It will be evident from what has gone before that the papers calendared in this volume have a wider scope than would be looked for in the more modern archives of the department of State known as the Home Office, and that the latter kind are, indeed, greatly overborne by others such as have been already noticed. Home Office documents in the modern limited sense are not, however, wanting in the collection of State papers with which this Calendar deals, and among them are a number which illustrate the condition of the working classes among the English people. There is plentiful evidence of very widespread distress. The body of London journeyman weavers, for instance (31), were said, in January 1773, to be "out of business" and subsisting by voluntary charities. In Cornwall, about this time, there were serious and alarming riots (30, 57) among the "tinnerns," directed against the corn warehouses and premises of the maltsters, for the

Combina-
tion among
the publi-
cans.

suppression of which it was found necessary to employ military force. Later on in the year, there are indications (284, 291) of a riotous disposition among the seamen on the Thames. In connexion with this matter a note of alarm is struck by Lord Hardwicke (31). He had read in the newspaper that "The publicans in Westminster had resolved to raise the price of porter." Says his Lordship, "The common people are everywhere uneasy under the advancing price of the necessaries of life, and a greater necessary than porter in this immense, unruly town we all know there is not." This movement among the publicans was thought to be of sufficient importance to call for attention from the magistrates, foremost among them Sir John Fielding, whose opinion was (p. 12) that the proposed advance of the price by the publicans of a halfpenny a quart was unreasonable, not to be submitted to by "the subject," and, if attempted, sure to occasion disturbances. Sir John proceeded with his investigation of this combination among the publicans (45), and advised the calling together of the magistrates. At their meeting, a resolution was passed (p. 14)—

That the combination of the publicans to raise the price of their porter to fourpence per quart is unreasonable and illegal, and that the magistrates of Westminster will do everything in their power, both singly and collectively, to prevent so shameful an imposition on the poor, and to bring to justice such as shall attempt to act in such an oppressive manner,

Distressed
weavers.

The prevailing distress led to a movement in London in the spring of 1773 (143), which caused the authorities some uneasiness. Handbills were distributed among the weavers and others in Spitalfields, exhorting them—

To stand up and carry the truth to the King. Let us rise up as one man and wait humbly upon the King at St. James' every day. He will then grant the humble petition of the

worthy Lord Mayor and liverymen of London, who have begged him to have pity upon the poor, and to remove those evil ministers who will not lower the price of provisions to relieve us, and who take no care of our trade. Let us go daily and repeat our prayer to the King, and he will at length hearken to us, and remove his evil counsellors,

The idea of a mute, suffering multitude at the King's gates is pathetic, and one likely, perhaps, could it have been carried out, to prove effective in result; but assuming that the crowd would have attended to the exhortation of their conveners not to be guilty of any disorder, but only to show themselves and their distress to the power supposed able to relieve them, one cannot wonder that it was a spectacle which was considered undesirable to offer for the King's daily observation. The matter was therefore taken up vigorously by the magistrates, including Sir J. Fielding, who expressed the fear that "some evil agents were abroad sowing sedition." There were various meetings between the magistrates and the distressed weavers. Finally, a conference was arranged between the magistrates and a committee of six or eight of the weavers chosen from among themselves, when the latter made certain proposals to the magistrates, who gave a reply the next day, said to have been thoroughly satisfactory. The committee promised to have no more irregular meetings, and the magistrates on their part engaged to devise a method of submitting the question of wages to the decision of the Justices in Quarter Session, where the matter was subsequently settled (227).

This seems an appropriate place to refer to the beneficial activity of the last mentioned magistrate, who presided at Bow Street. In any emergency where his advice was likely to be useful, he was immediately

Sir John
Fielding.

Punish-
ment of
crime.

St. James'
Park.

consulted, and, where magisterial inquiries were necessary, was the first person charged with the task of making them. His views on the subject of the punishment of criminals are contained in a lengthy paper (39) which will repay perusal, in which he also explains the use to be made of the register of offenders kept at Bow Street. His action with regard to the Westminster publicans and the disaffected weavers has already been mentioned. He appears to have set on foot early in 1773 a scheme (69) to clear St. James' Park of "gamblers, beggars, nosegay women, and persons selling things," who had made the place their resort, and to bring back "peace and decorum," which had evidently long been banished from within the park precincts.

In the course of the discharge of his duties he became an object of jealousy on the part of the magistrates of Hick's Hall, with Sir John Hawkins at their head, and wrote (228) in indignant terms to the Secretary of State's Office to nullify the effects of a complaint which he had heard from a friendly magistrate they had there laid against him. He was mistaken as to the fact of a formal complaint, but correspondence between himself and Sir John Hawkins, to which reference is made, gives evidence of the existence of ill-feeling, and there are papers in the previous volume of this Calendar which will perhaps elucidate the nature of the complaint which is here only hinted at.

'Preven-
tive plan.'

There are some papers also on the subject of Sir John Fielding's "preventive plan," details of which are contained in the previous volume. In the present volume we read (44) of the "national approbation which it had received, and of its already happy effects." Magistrates

all over the country had given to it their unanimous approbation, and promised their best assistance in carrying it into execution. Its author says of it—

It is the fruit of many years' labour and attention, takes its rise from a variety of circumstances collected from time to time in the course of his public employ, has the singular advantage of being founded on the laws and strictly agreeable to the constitution of this country, and must be the means of creating a connexion and intercourse between the several branches of the civil power in England, however separated or distinguished by different jurisdictions,—a circumstance hitherto unknown and worthy consideration as a national object.

And, charmed with its success, he also waxes poetical—
 “Though its extension is sudden and its effects astonish-
 “ing, yet, like the aloe, has it been collecting materials
 “for 20 years to furnish its present instantaneous
 “blossom.” So excellent a measure naturally received
 the Royal countenance. (278).

The subject of the state of trade in the country is English trade. dealt with in an account (1164) given of a tour made in 1775 through some of the principal manufacturing towns in England. Everywhere the observer found the manufactories in a flourishing condition. He attributes this to the great improvements in machinery and cheapness of fuel, and, in addition, to the “universal practice
 “of cultivating potatoes.” He surmises “that it is
 “owing to the great consumption of our commodities
 “on the continent that the interruption of commerce
 “with America has been little felt.”

MISCELLANEOUS.

As might be expected, many of the papers take the form of applications to the King for his favour or interposition in one way or another. Among the memorialists are Messrs. Wedgwood and Bentley, who address Wedgwood pottery. his Majesty on the subject of the total prohibition

of the importation of their earthenware into France. Their opinions as to the remedy required will best appear from the terms of their memorial (74), which was brought under the notice of the French Ambassador at a conference held in February 1773.

Two claimants for some reward for services rendered appear in the persons of a Mr. John Hanson and Major Hugh Debbieg. The names of both occur also in the last volume; and the claims of both rested on the supply of foreign information which, in rather different ways, they had been able to furnish. In the case of Mr. Hanson gold was the means employed to obtain it. It was evidently his opinion (350), grounded, he would lead one to infer, on experience, that *auri sacra fames*, as he calls it, might do anything, at least among the officials connected with the French governmental departments. He affects to know a person who might be useful "near Prince Lewis of Rohan, at Vienna;" describing him as "an Irishman, an abbé, loves money, "and wants it." He complains of having been cruelly treated by Lord North, "after having generously "presented his life and fortune as a sacrifice for his "country." Finally, the King's wishes were conveyed in a private letter to Lord North that Mr. Hanson should be provided for.

John Han-
son.

Major Hugh
Debbieg.

The information of the second gentleman mentioned was, on the other hand, the fruit of personal observation, procured at the risk of considerable personal danger. Major Hugh Debbieg, as an officer of Engineers, had followed his profession in Newfoundland and other parts of the world, but, "under very particular orders from the King's servants," had undertaken, out of the ordinary line of duty, to make a secret

expedition into France and Spain with the object of examining the seaports of those countries and their defences. This task he accomplished in 1767 and 1768. His adventurous journey gave rise to many hair-breadth escapes, the result, at one time of ingenuity, at another of good fortune. Short details are given in the abstract (589) of his narrative, the original of which makes very interesting reading.

Among those who considered themselves entitled to the King's bounty figures the Duke of St. Albans. By the Act of Parliament vesting his estates in trustees in order to discharge the debts of his father and himself (216), he had, he considered, been "limited very improvidently to so small an income as 1,000*l* a year," and had therefore "been obliged, in order to support himself, to exceed his income," so that now he had little more than 300*l* a year. It is evident that his woes and misfortunes did not beget for him such attention and practical sympathy as he was of opinion he deserved. In answer to another application made just a year later than that quoted from above, he is told by the Secretary of State (653) with what must have been disagreeable curtness—

I have obeyed your Grace's commands by presenting your memorial to the King. His Majesty put it in his pocket without expressing his pleasure one way or the other on the occasion.

Another importunate applicant to Government was Morocco, the person who occupied for a time the position of Resident in England on behalf of the Emperor of Morocco, a personage whom the British had the privilege in those days of supporting and providing also with a present on his departure, he himself being, it seems, expected to take back with him presents for the "Emperor, his

sons, ministers, and others" (388). The prospect of returning to the Emperor without "success," was, as he represents the "custom of Barbary" to have been, certainly not pleasant—"as dangerous an encounter as appearing before a hungry escaped lion." The *Treasury Letters* (No. 427) contain particulars of the various sums paid to him during the year 1773, but all of them anterior to the application mentioned above. It is to be inferred (327) that Mr. Benider only escaped arrest by his creditors by the protection of the law thrown round him in his character of Foreign Minister, in which position perhaps he was not singular; as, for example, "many house-keepers" of Westminster seem to have found it difficult, if not impossible (543), to induce M. Imberti, the Venetian Resident, to pay his debts,

Duchess of
Kingston.

The aged lady who had long borne the name of Duchess of Kingston writes (1315) a pathetic letter to the Secretary of State, enclosing a petition to the King praying his interference with the indictment for the crime of bigamy which was being prosecuted against her; but the poor lady's application was, alas, for her, unavailing.

One more of these applications demands a word or two of notice. It comes (1213) from the lady with whom the Young Pretender had formed an illicit connexion years before, but who was now separated from him, namely, Mrs. Walkinshaw. She appeals to the King from her asylum, a convent in Paris, not on her own behalf, but on behalf of the issue of the *liaison*, the daughter who, at first "presented by her father in "the Church, baptized under his name, brought up "under his own eyes in his home, and acknow-

“ledged by him before all the world until she was six “years of age,” and again, after a long interval, recalled in his last days to his side to figure as the Duchess of Albany, to support him at the instant of death and to become his heiress,* was now “unknown, rejected, abandoned, without resource.” Mrs. Walkinshaw’s letter was brought to the notice of the King, but what, if anything, was done in regard to it does not appear.

We may also direct attention in this place to a paper (1197), which possibly is also connected with the affairs of the girl’s princely parent, and which, if this surmise be correct, seems to point to a visit made by the Prince himself to London in 1775.

R. A. ROBERTS.

* See Mr. A. C. Ewald’s “Life and Times of Prince Charles Stuart.”

C A L E N D A R
OF
HOME OFFICE PAPERS.

G E O R G E III.

(ADDITIONAL PAPERS.)

After 1765.

Dom. Geo. III.,
pcl. 367, No. 1.

1. Petition of the orphan children of the late Charles Gordon, Esq., H.M. Consul General in Tunis, stating the services of their father, and the manner in which he had become reduced in circumstances, and praying for relief. 2 *pp. folio*.

A.D. 1767.

1767.

19 Dec.
Dom. Geo. III.,
pcl. 367, No. 2.

2. Memorial of Benjamin Farmer, complaining of violence and seizure of his ship and cargo by the Portuguese at the Cape de Verde Islands in 1754. 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ *pp.*

A.D. 1772.

1772.

11 April
Dom. Geo. III.,
pcl. 367,
No. 3 a, b.

3. J. RALEIGH, Secretary to the Governor of Gibraltar, to LIEUT. DN. HOUGHTON.

Announcing his appointment, by Governor Cornwallis, to be Pro-Consul at Tetuan in the absence of a Consul General.—Encloses his warrant, &c.—Gibraltar.

The warrant. 5 *pp.*

10 July
Dom. Geo. III.,
pcl. 367, No. 4.

4. SIR PETER DENNIS to LIEUT. HOUGHTON, Acting Consul at Tetuan.

Announcing the despatch of H.M.S. "Montreal" to make an appearance at Tetuan, in accordance with his representation of the great influence to arise from the occasional appearance of H.M. ships upon the Barbary Coast belonging to the Emperor of Morocco.—"Trident," in Gibraltar Bay. 1 *p.*

1772.

9 Aug.

Dom. Geo. III.,
pcl. 367, No. 5.

5. J. RALEIGH to LIEUT. HOUGHTON.

Relative to his conveyance from Tetuan, &c.—Gibraltar. 1½ pp.

20 Dec.

Ireland,
v. 445, No. 2.

6. LORD LIEUT. OF IRELAND (HARCOURT) to the EARL OF ROCHFORD.

I have had a very long conversation with Lord Shannon upon the several propositions transmitted some months ago by Lord Townshend to Lord North. As several of his requests relate to the Treasury, and Lord North having been corresponded with by Lord Townshend, and being fully possessed of the subject, I have written by this post to his Lordship upon this transaction. Would wish to know whether, in cases inducing any expense in which I must write to Lord North, I ought immediately to write also to your Lordship upon such points, or to send duplicates of my letters to Lord North.—Dublin Castle, "Private."—*Received* 9 Jan. 1773. 2½ pp.

7. POMERÉLIE.

Dom. Misc.,
pcl. 303.

"Exposé des droits de sa Majesté le Roi de Prusse sur le duché de Pomérelle et sur plusieurs autres districts du Royaume de Pologne avec les pieces justificatives. Berlin, Imprimé chez G. J. Decker, Imprimeur du Roi. 1772."—*French, Latin, &c.* 48 pp. *cf print.*

? 1772.

Dom. Geo. III.,
pcl. 83,
No. 35 a, b.

8. SIR JOHN FIELDING to MR. WHATELY and MR. FRASER.

Will see them to-morrow by two at farthest, as his lecture on the police will take an hour at least. Encloses a paragraph for their perusal before he sends it to the paper.

The enclosure, commencing "The spirited assistance lately afforded to the magistrates by the Earl of Suffolk, on the discovery and pursuit of the Jew housebreakers and murderers, does him the highest honour, both as a man and as officer of State." See the previous volume of this Calendar, No. 973.

A.D. 1773.

1773.

3 Jan.

Ireland,
v. 445,
No. 6 a, b.

9. LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND (HARCOURT) to LORD ROCHFORD.

The Trustees of the Linen Manufacture in Ireland, having received from Lord Clare a printed scheme for encouraging the linen manufactures of Great Britain and Ireland, sent to his Lordship by Sir Alexander Gilmore from Edinburgh, and certain propositions sent by John Spotswood, Esq., agent for the linen affairs of Scotland, to Mr. John Ellis, agent to the trustees in London, and other information having been also received that preparation was making for an application to the British Parliament this session for an extension of the bounty upon chequed linens exported from Great Britain, a meeting of the Trustees was

1773.

held at the Castle of Dublin on the 23rd past, when the four resolutions in the enclosed paper were agreed to, showing on what terms only the reduction or increase of the premiums on the linen manufactures of Great Britain will not be prejudicial to the linen trade of Ireland. Earnestly requests his Lordship to exert his influence when the matter is brought before Parliament, that no steps may be taken therein which will not be equally advantageous to the linen manufactures of both kingdoms.—Dublin Castle, "Private." *Received* the 14th.

The enclosure.

The four resolutions stated the opinion of the Board to be:—That altering the duties payable on the importation of all foreign linens into Great Britain, so as to be proportioned to the real value of such linens, and raising such duties so as to be at least 20 per cent. of such value, would greatly encourage the linen manufactures of Great Britain and Ireland.

That the entire withdrawing or considerably reducing the drawbacks allowed by Great Britain to the exporters of foreign linens from Great Britain would be a further great encouragement to the linen manufactures of Great Britain and Ireland, and might probably in some time render the premiums or bounties given by Great Britain to the exporters of British and Irish linens unnecessary.

That reducing the premiums or bounty given by Great Britain on the exportation from thence of all British or Irish linens not exceeding in value eighteenpence per yard, from one penny half-penny to one penny a yard, until the encouragement proposed from the first and second foregoing resolutions should have time to operate, would be hurtful to the Irish manufacture.

That raising the premium given by Great Britain on the export from thence of chequer'd, striped, painted, or stained linens or cottons would most materially hurt the linen manufactures of Ireland, unless the like manufactures made in Ireland should be at the same time permitted to be imported into Great Britain duty-free, so as to stand there upon the same foot with the like British manufactures, and be entitled to the same bounty or premium on exportation. *3 pp. of MS. and 2 of print.*

5 Jan.

10. ANTH. TODD to S. P[ORTEN].

Dom. Geo. III.,
pcl. 86,
No. 1 a, b.

Enclosing the agent at Dover's letter concerning the melancholy accident in putting the French mail on board at Calais.—General Post Office.

The letter from Mr. E. Barham, dated 4 Jan., enclosed. The English mate and seven Frenchmen bringing the mail on board the packet-boat were overturned and all drowned. The mail itself was some time after recovered. *2 pp.*

7 Jan.

11. THOS. HUTCHINSON, Governor of [Massachusetts Bay,] to JOHN POWNALL, Esq.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 11, pp. 55-6.

Failing every other attempt to raise a disturbance in this province, the leaders of the Opposition laid out a plan to draw

1773.

every town in the province, and every district, into declaring separately against the authority of Parliament; after which the House of Representatives were to express their approbation, and, by a circular to the other assemblies on the Continent, to draw them into an assent to or avowal of the same principles. The towns in the province did not comply immediately, but many of the principal towns did, and others were following, and I have no doubt the major part would have been brought to it in a short time. I have never had more difficulty to determine what was my most prudent step. I was loath to bring this point before the Assembly, but seeing that by neglect the several towns would have bound themselves and their representatives by their resolves, I found myself compelled to state the case between the kingdom and the colonies, particularly this colony. I had no concern on my own account, for my principles were known, and people in general thought more favourably of me than they will do when they see with what reasons they are supported; but I was afraid of being charged with bringing on a fresh dispute, although it was inevitable in a short time, with less advantage to Government than after laying so plain a state of the case before them. Cannot, as yet, judge of the effect. At the delivery of the speech the members seemed amazed, three-quarters of them having taken for granted that all Parliament had done was arbitrary and unconstitutional, without having ever been informed what is their constitution. Neither House have as yet taken any step in consequence of it.—Boston.

“Enclosure.—The Governor’s speech to the Council and to the House of Representatives on the 7th January 1773.” *Not entered.*

7 Jan.

Ireland,
v. 445,
No. 3 a, b.

12. LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND (HARCOURT) to the EARL OF ROCHFORD.

Two letters:—

1. Enclosing a scheme for the rotation of quarters for the cavalry in Ireland, the repartition of them hitherto having been frequently the effect of chance or partial favour, and the want of system causing much inconvenience to the army and great increase of expense to the public.—Dublin Castle.

The scheme annexed. 4 pp.

Ibid., No. 5.

2. Recommending the further prorogation of the Parliament of Ireland to 6th of April next.—Dublin Castle. *Received*, 14th, from Sir R. Wilmot. 1 p.

8 Jan.

Ireland,
v. 445, No. 1.
Irel. Entry Bk.,
1770–75, p. 158.

13. EARL OF SUFFOLK to the LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

In answer to letter of 26 Dec. Though His Majesty wishes that the material regulations of allowing no regiment to be without one field officer should be observed as strictly as possible, yet, under necessary circumstances, he will be disposed, on his Excellency’s stating their particular cases, to condescend to their request for leave of absence, and to allow the eldest captain, during the major’s absence, to be considered as a field officer.—St. James’s. *A draft.* 2½ pp.

1773.

13 Jan.

Ireland,
v. 445, No. 4.**14. SIR S. PORTEN to EARL HARCOURT.**

In answer to his Excellency's letter of the 20th past, writing in place of Lord Rochford, too much affected by the late melancholy event of Lady Rochford's death to write himself. Lord Rochford having found several inconveniences at different times by Lord Townshend confining his correspondence about Treasury matters connected with the political state of affairs in Ireland solely to Lord North, had intended to take the King's pleasure on the subject. Has in particular charge to assure his Excellency how very sensible Lord Rochford is of his Excellency's attentive regard to him, and of the very obliging manner in which he has, of his own accord, mentioned that particular. His Majesty approves his continuing to write to Lord North directly on the subject of Treasury matters, &c., but he is at the same time to transmit duplicates for Lord Rochford's information.—St. James's. "Private." *A draft.* 2½ pp.

14 Jan.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 13,
No. 12 a, b.
Let. Bk., Sec.'s,
1771-75, p. 107.**15. THE SAME to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.**

Encloses a copy of a letter from M. de Boines to the Duc D'Aiguillon, transmitted to Lord Rochford by Count de Guines, on the subject of the Sieur Dufy of Canada.—St. James's.

The enclosure (*French*). It relates the circumstances under which Monsieur Dufy had been proposed as a recipient of the decoration of the Cross of St. Louis from the King of France. 3 pp.

15 Jan.

Ireland,
v. 445, No. 8.**16. H. BLAQUIERE to SIR STANIER PORTEN.**

Asking for the return of the proceedings of the court-martial on Lieut. John James Gordon, of the 9th regiment, in order to their being lodged in the office of the Judge Advocate General.—Dublin Castle. *Received* the 25th. 1 p.

16 Jan.

Admiralty
Entry Book,
1766-84, p. 103.**17. EARL OF ROCHFORD to the LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY.**

Enclosing a Mediterranean pass taken from a ship, and transmitted by Charles Logie, Esq., H.M.'s consul in Morocco, with an extract from the Consul's letter.—St. James's.

16 Jan.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 13, No. 43.
Dom. Entry Bk.,
"Dom."
despatched,"
1771-76, p. 69.**18. EARL OF DARTMOUTH to the ATTORNEY and SOLICITOR GENERAL.**

Enclosing extract of a letter from William Leyborne Leyborne, Esq., Governor of Grenada, to the Earl of Hillsborough, for their opinion whether His Majesty has a right by law to the estate and effects of Mr. Fitzmaurice if he shall appear to have been illegitimate and to have died intestate, and what steps should be taken in Grenada and Dominica, where those effects are said to be, for obtaining possession of them on H.M.'s behalf.—Whitehall. *A draft.* 1 p.

1773.

16 Jan.

Ireland,
v. 445, No. 7.
Irel. Entry Bk.,
1770-75, p. 160.

19. EARL OF ROCHFORD to the LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

Signifying His Majesty's approbation of the prorogation of the Parliament of Ireland to the 6th of April.—St. James's. *A draft.* 1 p.

19 Jan.

Ireland,
v. 445, No. 19.

20. HIS MAJESTY'S BIRTHDAY.

Account of official proceedings, &c. in Dublin on this occasion. *On the back is, "For the Gazette."* 1 p.

21 Jan.

Ireland,
v. 445, No. 12.

21. LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND (HARCOURT) to the EARL OF ROCHFORD.

Stating that the contrary winds having prevented his receiving H.M.'s commands for the further prorogation of the Parliament of Ireland, he has issued a proclamation, in pursuance of the power vested in him by his commission, for proroguing it to the 2nd of March.—Dublin Castle. $1\frac{1}{2}$ pp.

About

22 Jan.

Admiralty,
pcl. 164,
No. 31 a, b.

22. JAMES LAMAN and WILLIAM STONE to the EARL OF ROCHFORD.

Being empowered by the proprietors of the late "Antigallican" private ship of war, to apply to Parliament for their relief, beg for a copy of a letter dated about 11 Nov. 17—, from the late Lord Egremont to the late Duke of Bedford, then H.M.'s minister at Paris, containing H.M.'s instructions concerning the "Antigallican," agreeable to the Royal promise to the proprietors.—Bow Church-yard.

With this letter is a printed case of the proprietors submitted to the House of Commons.

Undated, but received 22 Jan. 1773. 2 pp. MS. and 1 p. print

23 Jan.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 11, p. 50.

23. EARL OF DARTMOUTH to LORD VISCOUNT TOWNSHEND.

Enclosing copy of two letters from the Governor of New foundland, containing his reports of the state of the fortifications at Placentia and St. John's, and his ideas of their utility or inutility. Asks for a conference on the matter. Also enclosing some papers which contain a proposition of Governor Carleton for building a citadel at Quebec, and requesting his sentiments thereupon, being a matter of very great importance.—St. James's Square.

23 Jan.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 15, No. 12.
Dom. Entry Bk.,
"Dom.
despatched,"
1771-6, p. 70.

24. The SAME to the EARL OF SUFFOLK.

The Committee of the Company of Merchants trading to Africa, having lately complained that the Governor and Council of St. George d'Elmina, belonging to the Dutch West India Company, have persisted in obstructing the trade between His Majesty's subjects and the subjects of the King of Portugal on the coast of Africa, and interrupting the communication by land between the

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British fort at Cape Apollonia and the rest of the British forts and settlements in Africa, his Lordship, has, by His Majesty's commands, upon the advice of his most confidential servants, signified to the Committee that a proper representation will be made to the States General as to the irregularity of such conduct, and that, if it be not restrained, a proper naval force will be sent to the coast. Encloses copies of the memorials, and copy of a letter from David Mills, Esq., Chief of Cape Coast Castle, to the African Committee, to the end that his Lordship may receive the King's pleasure for instructing Sir Joseph Yorke to make the necessary representations.—Whitehall.

23 Jan.

Ireland,
v. 445, No. 14.

25. LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND (HARCOURT) to the EARL OF ROCHFORD.

Two letters of this date :—

1. Explaining the terms of the succession of Lord Ferrers to be captain in the Earl of Drogheda's regiment of Light Dragoons in the room of Capt. Erskine, as recommended in the list of exchanges transmitted by this mail. Mr. Erskine is to receive for his troop the regulated price of a company of foot, being nearly the amount of expense he was put to in raising a company towards completing the 115th Regiment, in which he served as captain until the peace. The officers in the regiment acquiesce in Lord Ferrers being the purchaser. The money raised by the sale of Captain Erskine's troop is to be applied towards relieving his father's distresses.—Dublin Castle. "Private." 3 pp.

Ibid.
No. 15 a, b.

(2.) Transmitting a memorial from Col. Eyre Massey, commanding the 27th Regiment, stating the services of Lieut. William McIntosh, and the circumstances under which he prays leave to retire at the regulated price, &c.

The memorial. 3¼ pp.

24 Jan.

Ireland,
v. 445, No. 18.

26. H. BLAQUIERE to SIR STANIER PORTEN.

Acknowledging receipt of letter of 13th inst., and expressing for Lord Harcourt his sentiments as to the melancholy event in Lord Rochford's family. Lord Harcourt will regularly send duplicates of his letters to the Treasury on Treasury matters. "And now, my dear Sir, will you give me leave to ask what is become of the despatch concerning certain emoluments proposed for the Irish soldiery, which you will probably have received some weeks since, but which none of your letters acknowledge. You will readily conceive this to be a freedom I take with your friendship, and that there is nothing official in this important question, from, dear Sir, yours, &c."—Castle. 3 pp.

25 Jan.

Scotland,
v. 47, No. 60.

27. LORD JUSTICE CLERK (MILLER) to the EARL OF SUFFOLK.

The high price of provisions, and the unhappy situation of the manufacturers destitute of work, has given occasion to many mobs at Newburgh, Perth, and Dundee, and other places on the River Tay. These mobs, not properly checked in the beginning, soon

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gathered force, and proceeded from the less guilty principle of seizing upon granaries, and disposing of the grain at their own prices, to the more criminal acts of resisting the magistrates and forcing them to deliver up prisoners, and at last to the plundering of private houses. I never am disposed to give unnecessary alarms to Government where the only remedy lies within ourselves. The first shock was alarming, but by the spirited conduct of the gentlemen near Dundee and of Lord Kinnoul, and others under the direction of Mr. Swinton, sheriff of Perth, a plan has been concerted for the regular supply of the mercats, and for suppressing all such riots. Several of the most guilty are already in custody and many have fled, so that the panic is now happily transferred from Her Majesty's peaceable subjects to the rioters themselves. I am sorry to think that the frequency and danger of these mobs may render it necessary to make a few examples. From what I know both of judges and juries in this country, I am sure no unnecessary rigour will be shown.—Edinburgh.

Received 29th. 2 pp.

26 Jan.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 12,
No. 15 a, b,
Lett. Bk. (Sec.'s)
1771-5, p. 110.

28. LORD TOWNSHEND to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

Relative to the defence of the harbour of St. John's, Newfoundland. Encloses a report of the Principal Officers of the Ordnance on the subject, &c.—Office of Ordnance.

The enclosure. 3 pp.

27 Jan.

Ireland,
v. 445, No. 9;
and
Entry Bk.,
1770-75, p. 162.

29. EARL OF ROCHFORD to the LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

Four letters of this date :—

1. In answer to letter of the 18th Dec. as to compensation to the non-commissioned-officers and privates of the regiments on the Irish establishment, for the stoppages and reductions from their pay. Signifying His Majesty's approval of the allowances proposed by his Excellency, &c. Those to be granted to the dragoons, however, to be considered merely as a temporary relief, and only to take place until a general plan can be prepared for revising the cavalry establishment, which is to be transmitted by his Excellency as soon as possible. $3\frac{1}{4}$ pp.

2. Signifying His Majesty's approbation of the plan contained in his letter of the 7th inst., for the regular rotation of quarters for the cavalry in Ireland, &c. $1\frac{1}{4}$ pp.

3. Approving of successions recommended. 2 pp.

4. Announcing the birth of a sixth prince.—St. James's.

Ibid., No. 10.
and
p. 161.

v. 445, No. 11.
Entry Bk
p. 161

28 Jan.

Dom. Geo. III.,
pel. 86.
No. 2 a, b.

30. JOHN SHERRATT to the EARL OF ROCHFORD.

Transmitting an extract of a letter, dated 24 Jan., from a gentleman at Bodmin to a friend, being of such an alarming and dangerous tendency against the public peace.—Jermyn Street.

The enclosure. "We had the devil and all of a riot at Padstow. Some of the people have run to too great lengths in exporting of corn, it being a great corn country. Seven or eight hundred

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" tanners went thither, who first offered the cornfactors seventeen
 " shillings for twenty-four gallons of wheat; but being told they
 " should have none, they immediately broke open the cellar doors,
 " and took away all in the place without money or price. About
 " sixteen or eighteen soldiers were called out to stop their progress,
 " but the Cornishmen rushed forward and wrested the firelocks out
 " of the soldiers' hands: from thence they went to Wadebridge,
 " where they found a great deal of corn cellared for exportation,
 " which they also took and carried away We think 'tis
 " but the beginning of a general insurrection, because as soon as
 " the corn which they have taken away is expended, they will
 " assemble in greater numbers armed, for 'tis an old saying 'The
 " belly has no ears.'" 2 pp.

28 Jan.

Dom. Geo. III.,
 pcl. 86, No. 3.

31. LORD HARDWICKE to S. P[ORTEN].

Read in yesterday's *Public Advertiser* that the publicans in Westminster had resolved to raise the price of porter on the 8th inst. The common people are already everywhere uneasy under the advancing price of the necessaries of life, and a greater necessary than porter in this immense unruly town we all know there is not. Submits whether means might not be used to put an end to this combination amongst the publicans, and the magistrates be directed to have an eye to any discontent or riotous symptoms amongst the commonalty. The body of journeymen weavers are at this time (how and why he can't tell) out of business and subsisted by voluntary charities. A mob is very easily formed from them and others, which, without being able to upset Government, may give it a great deal of disagreeable trouble. It is better to prevent than to be surprised at events, and the worst excuse a minister can allege is the *non putarum*.—St. James's Square. 3 pp.

28 Jan.

Ireland,
 v. 445, No. 22.

32. LORD LIEUT. OF IRELAND to the EARL OF ROCHFORD.

Proposing arrangements for the recruiting of certain regiments.
 ---Dublin Castle. *Received* 5 Feb. from Sir R. Wilmot. 1½ pp.

29 Jan.

Circular Bk.,
 1761–86, p. 93.

33. CIRCULAR.

From the Earl of Rochford, announcing the birth of a sixth prince. Sent to

Mr. Murray, Mr. Hollford (with the King's letter to the republic of Genoa); Mr. Cooke (do. the King of Sardinia); Sir Hor. Mann (do. to Great Duke of Tuscany, and to convey that for the Duke of Modena); Sir Wm. Hamilton (do. to their Sicilian Majesties); Mr. Catt (Swiss Protestant Cantons and Grisons); Lord Grantham (do. to King of Spain); Hon. Mr. Walpole (do. to their Most Faithful Majesties); Sir James Wright (do. to the republic of Venice); and Consuls Monro, Marsh, Bomeester, Beawes, Bankes, Miller, Wilkie, Whitham, Magra, Whitehead, Murray, Jamineau, Udny, Hollford, Katenkamp, Sargint, Taverner, Davison, Logie, Fraser, and Traill; Capt. Frazer, Lt.-Gen. Cornwallis, M. Gen. Johnston and Dalrymple, and Sir Jno. Dick.

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Ibid., p. 94.

Similar letter to Mr. St. Paul, enclosing letters of notification to the Most Christian King, the Duke of Orleans, and the Princes of Conde and Conti.

29 Jan.

Ireland,
v. 445, No. 17.
Entry Bk.,
1770-75, p. 163.

34. S. PORTEN to the RIGHT HON. COL. BLAQUIERE.

In answer to letter of 15th inst. Enclosing the proceedings of the court-martial on Lt. Gordon.—St. James's. *A draft.* $\frac{3}{4}$ p.

29 Jan.

Scotland,
v. 47, No. 61.

35. [LORD SUFFOLK] to the LORD JUSTICE CLERK.

In answer to letter of 25th inst., signifying His Majesty's approbation of his proceedings, &c.—St. James's. *A draft.* $1\frac{1}{4}$ pp.

30 Jan.

Dom. Entry Bk.,
v. 24, p. 332.

36. THE SAME to MR. PAYNE.

Enclosing the Amsterdam Gazette of the 26th inst., in which there is an article tending to affect the honour and credit of the Bank of England. Any contradictory article which Mr. Payne will draw up will be transmitted to Sir Joseph Yorke to be inserted in the Amsterdam Gazette.—St. James's.

31 Jan.

Ireland,
v. 445, No. 24.

37. LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND (HARCOURT) to the EARL OF ROCHFORD.

Had yesterday six mails from England, and was in great hope of receiving H.M.'s pleasure as to the additional allowances to the infantry and dragoons, and rotation of quarters for the cavalry. Would not be so pressing if he did not hope that the public might be benefited by an early arrangement of the several quarters, as the contracts for forage might be made on easier terms. "The low state of our finances will oblige us to attend " to every circumstance that can administer any assistance, or " that can afford us a prospect of defraying the common expenses " of Government, without being under a necessity of having " recourse to Parliament before the usual time of summoning it." —Dublin Castle. "Private."—*Received* 5th Feb. 2 pp.

Dom. Geo. III.,
pcl. 83, No. 52.

38. Petition of the Aldermen, Free Burgesses, &c. of the borough of Morpeth relative to the amendment by the House of Commons of the return of members to serve in Parliament by which the name of Francis Eyre, Esq., was struck out. *Presented* Jan. 1776. *Large memb.* [*Misplaced; return amended* 27 Jan. 1775.]

1 Feb.

Dom. Geo. III.,
pcl. 86, No. 4.

39. SIR JOHN FIELDING to the EARL OF SUFFOLK.

His Lordship's late enquiry regarding the real character of criminals under sentence, in order to prevent impositions on applications to the Crown for mercy, gave him, Sir John, singular satisfaction, as he has known much mischief to the community to arise from deceptions of this kind. This does not frequently happen in the case of capital offenders where mercy is seldom

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extended further than to change the sentence to transportation,—a change for which there are but few instances where humanity would not cheerfully hold up both her hands. But surely when it is necessary to make public examples by executions, wisdom, policy, and humanity dictate that the most abandoned, dangerous, and incorrigible offenders should be pointed out for this melancholy purpose, the knowledge of which cannot be obtained with any degree of certainty but from the valuable register of offenders which has been so carefully preserved for many years in the public office in Bow Street. But the impositions which affect the fountain of Royal mercy most frequently and most fatally are those which procure free pardons for offenders under sentence of transportation; for it often happens that many notorious criminals, after having escaped justice, though often tried for the highest offence, are at last convicted for petty thefts, either owing to the leniency of the prosecutors or the nature of the case. Here the offence appearing trivial and strong application (deceitfully obtained) for mercy seldom fail of success. And under these circumstances, to his certain knowledge, some very daring robbers have been let loose to the terror of society. On these applications the register above mentioned would afford material intelligence. This evil he has long lamented, and it has occasioned much severe censure on Government. Flatters himself he sees it drawing near to a period under his Lordship's auspices. Must refer to the mercy lately shown to several notorious offenders convicted of returning from transportation. Should this be extended to a free pardon it would be alarming to the last degree, for if once such criminals could hope to return home before their time with a possibility of safety, it would immediately fill our streets with pickpockets and housebreakers, and our roads with footpads and highwaymen. In a word, it would destroy those great benefits to the public which must arise from the wisest, because most humane and effectual, punishment we have, viz., transportation,—which immediately removes the evil, separates the individual from his abandoned connexions, and gives him a fresh opportunity of being an useful member of society, thereby answering the great ends of punishment, viz., example, humanity, and reformation. Most undoubtedly the sentence of death for the offence of returning to one's native country, to which there are so many powerful motives, is harsh and severe, but, considered politically, is perhaps necessary, though one would heartily wish it might be produced by less severity. And he thinks it might. Suppose this, that for the first offence of returning from transportation they should be sent back again, and the time extended for 14 years or for life, and for a second offence suffer death without benefit of clergy or laity. Has heard several criminals declare that they had rather be hanged than transported a second time; and from the accounts they have given of their sufferings, has believed them.

As to the raising of the price of beer, on inquiry, finds that the brewers, after many meetings and much debate, have resolved to raise one shilling a barrel on started beer, and two shillings

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on storehouse beer. By 2 Geo. II. c. 14. they are authorised to raise the price in a reasonable manner. Perhaps what the brewers have done may be thought so; but the publican, as he cannot advance less than a halfpenny per quart, which is six shillings in a barrel, and eighteen shillings in a butt, cannot be thought reasonable; nor will the subject submit to it. For his own part does not believe they will seriously attempt it. If they do, it must occasion some disturbances from the populace, which he will be particularly attentive to check. Hopes and believes the idea will subside. The great douceur which the publicans in this metropolis languish for is barracks for the Guards.—Bow Street. 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ pp.

1 Feb.

Dom. Entry
Bk., v. 24,
p. 333.

40. LORD SUFFOLK to MR. PAYNE.

As to the answer to the calumnies attempted to be propagated at Amsterdam. Has not heard that a paragraph to the same effect appeared some time ago in one of the English papers. It will be impossible for Sir Joseph Yorke to urge the States General to any severity against a libel which originated in England and is unpunished there, but it may perhaps deserve the consideration of the Governors and Directors of the Bank how far the English paragraph may be open to prosecution.—St. James's.

1 Feb.

Ireland,
v. 445, No. 20.
Entry Bk.,
1770-75, p. 165.

41. EARL OF ROCHFORD to the LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

Signifying H.M. approbation of the prorogation of Parliament, as described in letter of 21st of last month. 1 p.

1 Feb.

Tréas. and Cust.
v. 3, 1763-75,
No. 29.

42. JOHN ROBINSON to WM. FRASER, Esq.

As to the proper steps to be taken to discover the movers of a certain "combination." Suggests that Sir J. Fielding should be consulted. 1 p.

1 & 2 Feb.

Dom. Entry
Bk., v. 24,
pp. 334-36.

43. THE PUBLICANS and the PRICE OF BEER.

Letters from Mr. Eden and Lord Suffolk to Sir John Fielding, Sir John Hawkins, and other magistrates, relative to proposed meetings of the publicans to raise the price of porter and beer. "It is become a consideration how far it may be expedient to institute a criminal prosecution against the first promoters of those meetings, as for a conspiracy to raise the price of provisions."

30 Jan.

to

5 Feb.

Dom. Geo. III.,
pcl. 86,
No. 5 a to d.

44. DETECTION OF OFFENDERS.

Letters relating to the extension of Sir John Fielding's "preventive plan."

(*u.*) Sir John Fielding to the Earl of Suffolk, dated 30 Jan., stating that he had transmitted a full account of it, of the national approbation it had received, and of its already happy effects. 1 p.

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(b.) Same to the Same, undated. States that the magistrates of corporations, as well as the acting magistrates for the counties at large, had both in their private and collective capacities at their sessions honoured it with their unanimous approbation, and promised their best assistance to carry it into execution, which could not fail of making it answer most of the humane and salutary purposes for which it was intended. "It is the fruit of many years' labour and attention, takes its rise from a variety of circumstances collected from time to time in the course of his public employ, has the singular advantage of being founded on the laws and strictly agreeable to the constitution of this country, and must be the means of creating a connexion and intercourse between the several branches of the civil power in England, however separated or distinguished by different jurisdictions,—a circumstance hitherto unknown and worthy consideration as a national object."

P.S.—The additional annual expense of putting this extensive plan into execution would not be more than 400*l.*,—an absolute atom, nay, a very nothing, when compared with the amazing benefit that must inevitably arise to the community from it.
4 pp.

(c.) Lord Suffolk to Sir John Fielding (4 Feb.), expressing his readiness to contribute his endeavours to promote Sir John's very moderate and equitable wishes on the occasion. *A copy.* 1 p.

(d.) Sir John Fielding to the Earl of Suffolk, 5 Feb. Enquiries made in the different registers as to Richard Corpe, and nothing found; he may therefore be a proper object of mercy. His Lordship's approbation of the papers so obligingly perused gives him great satisfaction. Will transmit a small manuscript containing the plan itself, and the principles on which it is founded, and to which it owes its amazing success. Though its extension is sudden, and its effects astonishing, yet, like the aloe, has it been collecting materials for 20 years to furnish its present instantaneous blossom.—Bow Street. 2 pp.

2 & 5 Feb.

Dom. Geo. III.,
pcl. 86,
No. 6 a to d.

45. THE PUBLICANS and the PRICE OF BEER.

Three letters from Sir John Fielding: the first two dated 2 Feb., to Mr. Eden; the third, dated 5 Feb., to Lord Suffolk.

(a.) Being informed there was to be a meeting of publicans at the "Brown Bear and Rummer," the foot of Westminster Bridge, last night, he sent both publicans and others to observe what passed; and from their reports collectively it appears that the number was not large, that many went away before any motion was made, and that the three following motions were made by those that remained. (1.) To raise the price of beer to fourpence a quart next Monday. In this matter they did not agree. (2.) To take off the shilling from the brewers' men for putting down their beer. In this they also disagreed. (3.) To make their own finings themselves, instead of having it from the brewers, by which they would save sixpence; but herein they came to no conclusion. Advises the calling of the magistrates together, &c.—Bow Street.
3 pp.

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(b.) Attached is the printed summons to the meeting issued to the publicans.

(c.) A meeting of publicans at the Angel in Whitechapel this evening. Suggests that the justices there should inquire about the meeting, and dissuade the landlord from permitting it. 1 p.

(d.) Account of the meeting of magistrates of Westminster this day in consequence of Sir J. Fielding's advertisement. List of those present. Resolution adopted to be inserted in the *Public Advertiser* and *Gazetteer* next morning, viz :—

"That the combination of the publicans to raise the price of their porter to fourpence per quart is unreasonable and illegal, and that the magistrates of Westminster will do everything in their power, both singly and collectively, to prevent so shameful an imposition on the poor, and to bring to justice such as shall attempt to act in such an oppressive manner." 2 pp.

5 Feb.

Ireland,
v. 445, No. 25 ;
and Entry Bk.,
1770-75, p. 166.

46. EARL OF ROCHFORD to the LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

Acknowledging the receipt of letter of 23rd of last month, on the subject of the new appointments of the Boards of Revenue and Excise in Ireland, which was immediately transmitted to the Lords of the Treasury as solely belonging to their department.—St. James's. A *draft*. 1 p.

5 Feb.

Treasury
Entry Bk.,
1763-75, p. 310.

47. The SAME to the LORDS OF THE TREASURY.

Transmitting a copy of a letter from H.M.'s Envoy at Lisbon, with two enclosures, on the subject of an application intended to be made by some British merchants in Lisbon for the continuance of an Act for export of culm to Lisbon.—St. James's.

6 Feb.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 13, No. 13 ;
and
Dom. Entry Bk.,
"Dom.
despatched,"
1771-76, p. 73.

48. EARL OF DARTMOUTH to the EARL OF SUFFOLK.

Sending copies of several papers delivered by the Committee of the Company of Merchants trading to Africa, in support of the several complaints stated in their memorials respecting the Dutch Governor and Council of St. George d'Elmina.—Whitehall. A *draft*. 1 p.

A list of the enclosures in the Entry Book.

7 Feb.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 10, No. 31 ;
and
Let. Bk. (Sec.s),
1771-75, p. 135.

49. LORD TOWNSHEND to LORD ———.

As to the proposition of General Carleton to build a citadel at Quebec. Will not hesitate to say that it is one of the most beneficial and requisite measures that can be taken for the security of that important territory, as well as every other object the General has stated. Testifies to Governor Carleton's peculiar knowledge of the place and his known science, &c.—Portman Square. 3 pp.

7 Feb.

Dom. Geo. III.,
pcl. 86, No. 7.

50. Petition on behalf of the widow of Henry Pascall, mate of the "Union" packet, who was drowned in bringing off the mails and despatches on 3 Jan. 1773. Signed: Peter Fector. 1 p.

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8 Feb.

Criml. Papers,
v. 14,
1770-75, p. 187.

51. LORD SUFFOLK to MR. RECORDER.

Asks for a list of the convicts to be reported to the King on Wednesday next, in the order in which their cases are to be considered by the Cabinet Council, &c.

8 Feb.

Ireland,
v. 445, No. 33.

52. LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND (HARCOURT) to LORD ROCHEFORD.

Giving a short state of an affair that happened on Friday the 5th inst., betwixt his secretary, Col. Blaquiere, and Mr. Bagenall, knight of the shire for the county of Carlow, and of the circumstances which gave rise to it.

A little before Col. Blaquiere left London, Mr. Bagenall, whom he had known at Paris, desired him to obtain His Majesty's leave for a kinsman of his, a subaltern officer in one of the Irish regiments in America, to come home. The Colonel expressed some doubts whether it might be in His Excellency's department; said he would find out, and assured him of his readiness to do him any service. When asked for information on the point, Mr. Bagenall seemed unwilling to say where he lodged, not caring perhaps to give the Colonel the trouble of waiting upon him. Thereupon the Colonel desired Mr. Bagenall to call on a future day, saying if he was not at home Mr. Bagenall would find a note for him on the subject. The Colonel, finding on enquiry that it was not within the Lord Lieutenant's department, wrote a note to acquaint Mr. Bagenall therewith, leaving it with his Excellency's porter at Leicester House, where he had an apartment, but it happened that the Colonel had been a day later than he had appointed, and that Mr. Bagenall had called the day before. Not knowing where Mr. Bagenall was to be found, the Colonel had no opportunity of giving him the notice he had promised. He heard nothing of the affair till Thursday, the 4th instant, when Mr. Bagenall came to his apartment at the Castle and demanded satisfaction. They accordingly went out the next morning to the Phoenix Park, where after Mr. Bagenall had discharged two pistols at Colonel Blaquiere, who fired once at him, the affair, by the interposition of Colonel Paterson (who was Blaquiere's second), was honourably and amicably adjusted for that time. However, as there was a possibility of its being renewed, my Lord Mayor and the sheriffs interposed, and both the gentlemen went this morning to the King's Bench, and there in the presence of the Lord Chief Justice shook hands and pledged their honour severally that nothing further should pass.—Dublin Castle. "Private." *Received* the 15th. 4 pp.

8 Feb.

Ordnance
Entry Bk.,
v. 1,
1760-76, p. 432.

53. EARL OF SUFFOLK to the MASTER GENERAL OF THE ORDNANCE.

Relative to some gunpowder belonging to a Dutch frigate, which, having been put on shore when the ship was admitted into one of H.M.'s dockyards for repairs, had been seized on pretence of being found in a boat under circumstances contrary to an Act of Parliament passed in the previous Session. Encloses a memorial

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on the subject from Count Welderen, Envoy Extraordinary, &c. from the States General. An equal quantity of powder to be supplied from H.M.'s stores in the meanwhile, &c.—St. James's.

10 Feb.

Scotland,
v. 47, No. 62.

54. LORD PROVOST OF EDINBURGH (GILB. LAURIE) to ———.

Announcing the death of Dr. Gregory, one of the Professors of Medicine in the University and one of the King's physicians, with a salary of 100*l.* per annum, which has for many years been divided between the three professors of the Theory of Medicine, the Practice of Medicine, and Chymistry,—all the salary they have. The vacant professorship is in the City's gift. Recommends that Dr. William Cullen, the oldest of the three professors and a man of high reputation, should have the office of King's physician for the above purpose. "Our Physical College is in the highest reputation of any in Europe, and if your friends do not make a proper choice at present of an able professor the whole town will resent it."

Transmits a copy of a letter sent to the Lord Advocate as Extraordinary Assessor both for the City and Royal boroughs, &c.—Edinburgh. 2 *pp.*

11 Feb.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 10, No. 32.
and
v. 11, p. 53.

55. JAMES REID to JOHN POWNALL, Esq.

Mr. Adam Drummond has withdrawn his petition at the Board of Trade, convinced of the great loss sustained by Col. Gridley, as also of the great expense he, Mr. Reid, has been at in carrying on the trade at the Magdalene Islands, and the justness of his pretensions to a grant. Explains why he has not waited on the Board of Trade to renew his solicitations for a grant. Requests him to lay his affair before Lord Dartmouth. Is already above 6,000*l.* in advance: has fitted out three ships, at a great expense, for the sea-cow and cod fishery, by which he must be a great sufferer unless his Lordship will order one of Comm. Shouldham's squadron to the islands in April in time to protect him in his just trade, otherwise the New England fishers will doubtless be there as early as usual, and ruin him in this year's fishery by harpooning and killing the sea-cows in the water,—which not only prevents their going on shore, but frightens them from the place, and by throwing their carcasses and blood into the sea destroys the bait and cod-fish trade. Unless they are prevented annoying him the sea-cow and cod fishery there will be totally lost to England. Refers to an Act, 10 & 11 W. & M., on the subject.—Bristol. 2½ *pp.*

11 Feb.

Ireland,
v. 445, No. 31.
Entry Bk.,
1770–75, p. 167.

56. EARL OF ROCHFORD to the LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

In answer to letter of 28th of last month on the subject of recruits for the 47th and 48th regiments. Refers to instructions sent to the late Lord Lieutenant in letter of 11 Jan. 1771, in consequence of which His Majesty approves of his Excellency giving orders to raise recruits in the Southern provinces.—St. James's. A *draft*. 2 *pp.*

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12 Feb.

WarOffice, v.26,
No. 3 a to f.**57. MR. CHAMIER to SIR STANIER PORTEN.**

Enclosing copies of papers received by the Secretary-at-War relative to the riotous behaviour of the tinnors in Cornwall. Some time ago a detachment amounting to one company was ordered to Padstow and that neighbourhood. This day an order will be sent for the march of a detachment of three companies from Plymouth to Penryn and its neighbourhood.—War Office.

The enclosures, consisting of copies of letters from John Luke, High Sheriff of Cornwall, in 1757, dated Treviles, nigh Tregony, 8 Feb.; from the Dep. Mayor, &c., of Penryn, 8 Feb.; from the same, 9 Feb.; from I. Fortescue and four other justices of the peace, 9 Feb.; and from Col. Prescott, at Plymouth citadel, 10 Feb. The attacks of the rioters were directed against the corn warehouses and premises of the maltsters. The corn was seized and sold at the price of 1s. a bushel. At Penryn (*c*) an agreement was come to with the rioters to let them have the corn at one-third less than the prime cost. The following night (*d*) the rioters were fired on by the Invalids from the King's Arms Inn at Penryn, and several killed and wounded. 8 *pp. or parts*.

16 Feb.

WarOffice, v.26,
No. 4 a, b, c.**58. The SAME to the SAME.**

Enclosing papers relative to the riots in Cornwall, &c.—War Office.

The enclosures, viz., copies of letters requesting the assistance of troops, from the Mayor of Falmouth and the principal inhabitants of Helstone. To both places the rioters had paid visits, and seized quantities of corn. 3 *pp.*

17 Feb.

Dom. EntryBk.
v. 24, No. 337.**59. LORD SUFFOLK to MR. PAYNE.**

Enclosing extracts of two letters from Sir Joseph Yorke, and a copy of the contradictory article which he has caused to be inserted in the Dutch papers.—St. James's.

18 Feb.

Admiralty,
v. 163,
No. 64 a, b, c.**60. LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY to the EARL OF ROCHFORD.**

Send, for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure thereon, copies of a letter from Lt.-Col. Collins, Commanding Officer of the Marines at Plymouth, and its enclosure, viz., a letter he received from two justices of the peace requesting a reinforcement of men to assist in suppressing the riots in Cornwall.—Admiralty Office.

The enclosures. 3 *pp.*

18 Feb.

Dom. EntryBk.,
v. 25, p. 368.**61. EARL OF ROCHFORD to the POSTMASTER GENERAL.**

His Majesty considers the widow of Henry Pascall, drowned while carrying the mail on board the packet at Calais, to be deserving of such an annual allowance during her life as the Postmaster-General may think fit to direct to be paid to her.—St. James's.

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16 & 19

Feb.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 12,
Nos. 26 and 27.
Let. Bk., Sec.'s,
1771-5, p. 112.

62. BURNING of the "GASPEE" SCHOONER.

Lords of the Admiralty to the Earl of Dartmouth. Lieut. Dudingstone's health is such as to make him incapable of going to America, according to the request of Rear Adml. Montagu, without manifest danger of his life; but there are now on board the "Marlborough" one William Dickinson, who was a midshipman on the "Gaspee" when she was burnt, and one Bartholomew Chevers, a seamen who belonged to her at the same time, both of whom were present while Lieut. Dudingstone's wounds were dressing, and who consequently are as likely to know any of the rioters as the Lieutenant himself. Ask for H.M.'s pleasure as to sending out these two to Boston.—Dated 16 Feb. 2 pp.

Reply also in
Dom. Entry Bk.,
"Dom.
despatched,"
1771-6, p. 75.

Draft of reply, dated 19 Feb. If it is found on further enquiry that Dickinson and Chevers can prove the identity of any of the persons concerned, they are to be sent to Boston, there to follow the directions of Rear Adml. Montagu. 1 p.

19 Feb.

Dom. Entry Bk.,
v. 25, p. 369.

63. EARL OF ROCHFORD to the LORD PRESIDENT.

Encloses a copy of an address from the House of Commons to the King, of the 12th inst., for him to receive His Majesty's pleasure thereupon as far as relates to his office.—St. James's.

20 Feb.

64. LIEUT.-GENL. EDWARD HARVEY, ADJUTANT-GENERAL, to LORD ———.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 12,
No. 2 a to k.

Enclosing reports received from the several commanding officers in 1767 as to the most proper season for landing troops in the different foreign stations.—Cleveland Court.

The enclosures (including a number of reports from various medical officers), from which the stations, the names of the commanding officers, and the periods suitable for landing troops are taken as follows:—

Gibraltar.—I. Irwin.—Middle of November to end of March.

Senegal.—Chas. O'Hara. — Embarkations between November and February, to arrive before May.

Minorea.—J. Johnston.—December to March.

N. America.—Any time.

Mobile.—James Chissolm, Major, 21st Regt.—Latter end of November with all December and January.

Pensacola.—Willm. Taylor.—December or April.

St. Augustine.—James Grant.—November to March.

Antigua.—Jo. Martin, Lt.-Col., 68th Regiment.—Latter end of November to end of February.

Grenada and Ceded Islands.—Robert Melville.—January to June.

Jamaica.—November to February.

27 pp. or parts of pp.

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20 Feb.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 12, No. 16.
Dom. Entry Bk.,
"Dom.
despatched,"
1771-6, p. 75.

65. EARL OF DARTMOUTH to LORD VISCOUNT TOWNSHEND,
Master General of the Ordnance.

In answer to letter of 26th Jan. as to the defence of the harbour of St. John, Newfoundland. Also as to the defence of Placentia. — Whitehall. *A draft.* 4 pp.

20 Feb.

Ireland,
v. 445, No. 38.
Entry Bk.,
1770-5, p. 171.

66. LORD ROCHFORD to the LORD LIEUT. OF IRELAND.

Announcing the appointment of Col. Eyre Massey to succeed to the command of the 27th regiment, now in Ireland. As the Major of the 27th has not long had his commission, his Excellency is to recommend either a lieutenant-colonel on half pay or an old major to succeed Col. Massey as lieutenant-colonel. — St. James's. *A draft.* 1½ pp.

20 Feb.

Ireland,
v. 445, No. 40.

67. LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND (HARCOURT) to LORD ROCHFORD.

Two letters :—

1. Acknowledging the receipt of letter of 11th inst. as to the recruiting of the 47th and 48th regiments, and announcing that he has referred to a board of general officers an enquiry into the state of the non-effective fund of the 48th and other regiments.—Dublin Castle.

Received the 25th at night from Sir R. Wilmot. 2 pp.

Ibid., No. 42.

(2.) Explaining the circumstances under which Major Thomas Legge of the 46th regiment is proposed for leave to purchase Major-General Townshend's commission of Lieutenant-Colonel of the 57th, in contravention of the memorial from the 57th recommending Major Richard Townsend, &c. States the qualifications of Major Legge and Capt. March. Is scarcely acquainted with either of these gentlemen, nor are they otherwise known to any of his family than by their characters. Sees no way of obeying his Majesty's particular commander to promote the good order and discipline of the Irish troops so effectually as by recommending upon all possible occasions officers who have distinguished themselves in service and are particularly attentive to their duty. Is led by no other motive to recommend these gentlemen, and therefore desires it may be made his earnest request to His Majesty that he will comply with this recommendation.

Had written thus far when he received an account of Major-General Townshend's death. Cannot, however, see that this event should make any alteration as far as regards Major Legge and Capt. March. Suggests that as Major-General Townshend, both as an officer and a gentleman, bore an extraordinary good character, and has left a wife and son unprovided for, on this particular occasion his death should make no alteration in the purchase, and that the sum stipulated to be paid by Major Legge and Capt. March should be paid over for the use of the widow and her son. If His Majesty approves of this proposal, would recommend Capt.-Lieut. French to succeed Capt. March in the

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46th, and Lieut. Henry Dugdale to succeed Capt. Lieut. French in the 45th. These two gentlemen were, by His Majesty's order, to be provided for whenever a company became vacant, where the captain-lieutenant was junior to Capt.-Lieut. French. Recommends also eldest Ensign Hudson, of the 45th, in that rank upwards of 12 years, to be lieutenant in the 45th in the room of Lieut. Dugdale; and Mr. William Hudson, late an ensign in the 62nd regiment, to be ensign in the 45th. This young gentleman is the son of a very old and meritorious officer who lately died a captain in the 62nd regiment, and who had entered into an agreement with Capt. Shaw, lately reinstated by His Majesty in that corps, for the sale of his half pay, but dying before the purchase was effected, and having borrowed a sum of money with which he purchased an ensigncy for this young man, the latter was obliged lately to sell his commission to discharge the debt which his father had on his account prematurely contracted.—Dublin Castle. "Private." 4 pp.

22 Feb.

68. The SAME to the SAME.

Ireland, v. 445,
No. 46 a, b.

Transmitting an address of congratulation to the King from the Lord Mayor, &c. of the city of Dublin, upon the birth of a prince, &c.—Dublin Castle.

The enclosure. *Received*, 6th March, from Sir R. Wilmot. 1 p. and a skin of parchment.

13 & 23 Feb.

69. ST. JAMES'S PARK.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 86.
No. 8 a, b, c.

(a.) Details of a "plan to be executed by Mr. Williams, high constable, twenty constables, and four persons belonging to Sir John Fielding, in order to clear St. James's Park of gamesters and other loose, idle, and disorderly persons."

A general privy search warrant was to be executed in the Park on four successive mornings, and persons coming under the description apprehended. After this, on days specified, the Park was to be patrolled at stated hours, and "gamblers, beggars, nose-gay women, and persons selling things," apprehended (the last only to be carried out of the Park and then discharged), and at night common prostitutes and soldiers. "This plan having been executed, and the evil not totally removed, the latter part of it is continued for this week, and of what effect it has hitherto been, too many have experienced to make it necessary to say anything on that subject." *Dated* 13 Feb.

(b.) Letter from Sir John Fielding, dated Brompton, Feb. 23, sending to Mr. Eden the "outlines of a plan to secure the ground of peace and decorum which we have obtained in the Park, and as the present plan finishes on Saturday wishes this could be so established as to begin on Monday following." Annual expense of it about 120*l*. [This letter has some notes on it, made apparently in the Secretary of State's office.]

(c.) The plan mentioned, with a copy of a handbill to be stuck up in the Park. 5½ pp.

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23 Feb.

War Office,
v. 26,
No. 6 a, b.

70. SECRETARY-AT-WAR (BARRINGTON) to LORD ROCHFORD.

Enclosing a copy of a representation received from Truro in Cornwall, as to the number of troops required, &c.—War Office.

The enclosure, viz., copy of a letter from the Sheriff and Justices of Cornwall, dated Truro, 18 Feb., asking for a larger number of troops. $2\frac{1}{2}$ pp.

24 Feb.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 13, No. 14;
and
Dom. Entry Bk.,
"Dom.
despatched,"
1771-6, p. 79.

71. EARL OF DARTMOUTH to the SAME.

Relative to the detention at La Vera Cruz of a British ship and her cargo (*see* letter of 24 Sept. 1772). Encloses an extract of a letter from Josiah Martin, Esq., Governor of N. Carolina, with copies of the examination referred to therein.

Encloses also a copy of a letter from Peter Chester, Esq., Governor of W. Florida, dated 6 Oct. last, detailing transactions at Pensacola, respecting a French merchant ship and her cargo, which put into that port in June last in distress. To be communicated to the French Ambassador if thought desirable.—Whitehall. *A draft.* $1\frac{1}{2}$ pp.

25 Feb.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 12,
No. 28 a, b;
and
Let. Bk., Sec.'s,
1771-5, p. 115.

72. LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

Enclosing an extract from a letter from Vice-Adml. Sir George Bridges Rodney, Commander-in-Chief of H.M.'s ships at Jamaica, giving an account of the naval force at the Havanna, Carthage, and St. Domingo.—Admiralty Office.

The enclosure. 2 pp.

25 Feb.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 13,
No. 15 a, b, c;
and
Let. Bk., Sec.'s,
1771-5, p. 116.

73. EARL OF SUFFOLK to the SAME.

Enclosing extracts of two letters from Sir Jos. Yorke, H.M.'s Ambassador at the Hague, showing the steps His Excellency has taken with the Dutch Ministers in regard to the conduct of the servants of the Dutch West India Company on the coast of Africa.—St. James's.

The enclosures. In the last, Sir Joseph says that the Dutch Ministers had repeatedly assured him that, as well on their part as on that of the Prince of Orange, all possible enquiries should be made about the non-execution of the provisional orders sent to the coast of Africa in the summer of 1771, and that as soon as it was known what the Directors of the West India Company had to allege, he would proceed ministerially in execution of His Majesty's orders, with more success, he hoped, than hitherto. *4 pp. or parts.*

25 Feb.

Dom. Geo. III.,
pcl. 86, No. 9.

74. Memorial from Messrs. Wedgwood and Bentley, "concerning

"an inequality in the present state of the laws in France and England respecting the reciprocal indulgence of each other in the importation of earthenware."

All sorts of earthenware not particularly mentioned were admitted into England on payment of a duty of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., in consequence of which great quantities of French porcelain were daily imported, but English earthenware was totally prohibited in France. Messrs. Wedgwood and Bentley were of opinion that

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they might, therefore, very reasonably petition their Government entirely to prohibit the importation of French pottery of all kinds in England, and might hope for relief this way; but they would rather proceed upon a more liberal plan,—establish a commercial intercourse where advantages might be reciprocal, and leave the balance of this contest to the effects of emulation in the artists of both nations. They did not wish, therefore, to banish French earthenware and their other beautiful ornaments from the cabinets and tables of the nobility and people of fashion here, but only to be able to make returns to France on the same terms, in accordance with the liberal spirit beginning to prevail in commercial policy.

Endorsed: “Read by the French Ambassador at the Conference, 25 Feb. 1773.” 2 pp.

25 Feb.

War Office,
v. 26,
No. 7 a, b.

75. MR. CHAMIER to SIR STANIER PORTEN.

Enclosing a copy of a letter to be signed by Lord Barrington, as to troops to be sent to the assistance of the magistrates in Cornwall, &c.—War Office.

The enclosure, directed to Thomas Vivian, Esq., Sheriff of the county, apprizing him of orders sent to the troops at Plymouth, &c. 2 pp.

20 & 26 Feb.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 13, Nos. 52,
53, and 54;
and the last
also in
Dom. Entry Bk.,
“Dom.
despatched,”
1771–6, p. 81.

76. JAMAICA.

Edwd. Stanley to William Knox, Esq., asking for a recommendation from Lord Dartmouth to the Governor, &c. of Jamaica for John Knill, Esq., appointed by the Commissioners of the Customs to examine into the state of the several ports and into the conduct and behaviour of all the officers of the revenue under their management in that Island.—Custom House. 1 p.

Another letter, of the same date, from the same to Mr. Pownall on the same subject. 2 pp.

Draft of reply from Mr. Knox, enclosing the letter required. 1 p.

26 Feb.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 12, No. 17;
and
Dom. Entry Bk.,
“Dom.
despatched,”
1771–6, p. 80.

77. EARL OF DARTMOUTH to the MASTER GENERAL OF THE ORDNANCE.

As to the supply of York fort in the Chateaux Bay, on the coast of Labrador.—Whitehall. *A draft.* 2 pp.

Feb.

Dom. Geo. III.,
pel. 86, No. 10.

78. HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

Sworn information of John Bainbridge, of Low Harrowgate, as to an attack upon him on the highway. He wounded one of his assailants; he was himself fired at and struck, the ball, however, striking against a brass plate in his pocket-book, and lodging there. 1 large p.

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Feb.

War Office,
pcl. 25, No. 17.

79. "Arrangements proposed for ascertaining with the greater precision the line of duty in the several offices of the ancient Secretaries of State, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and the Secretary at War, respecting the execution of H.M.'s commands concerning troops to be transported to the Colonies in Africa and America from Great Britain or Ireland, and troops returning to Great Britain or Ireland from the said Colonies."

Endorsed : "Approved by the King, Feb. 1773." 3 pp.

1 March.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 12,
No. 29 a, b;
and
Let. Bk. Sec.'s,
1771-5, p. 117.

80. LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

Enclosing a copy of a letter from Rear Admiral Montagu, Commander-in-Chief of H.M. ships in N. America, dated at Rhode Island, the 19th January, giving an account of his proceedings in the execution of the King's Commission entrusted to his care at that Island.—Admiralty Office.

The enclosure.—As soon as Adml. Montagu received notice from Govr. Wanton that the Commissioners were met at Newport and ready to proceed to business, he caused the King's Commission to be delivered by Capt. Keeler, the senior officer of H.M.'s ships at Rhode Island, with the dignity and ceremony proper on such an occasion, the season of the year being so far advanced as to render it hazardous to proceed, according to his instructions, with the ships to that place. The King's Commission, however, expressly directing that the prisoners should be delivered to him, the Admiral, the Commissioners would not proceed to business till his arrival. He therefore set out by land on the 11th January, and arrived on the 13th, and hoisted his flag on board the "Lizard." Not being saluted by the fort on his arrival, he sent to the Governor to ask the reason, and received for answer that by a law of the province he, the Governor, dared not fire a gun except on particular days. The Admiral thought the omission to salute was a designed insult to himself, and hoped that proper directions would be sent to the Governor on the point. The King's proclamation was taken down two hours after it was put up, and trodden under foot in the most contemptuous manner. The Admiral was afraid nothing would come of the Commission, as he was told the people were determined not to suffer any of the persons to be taken, nor would the Civil Magistrate do his duty. While waiting he received a letter from the Commissioners requesting the attendance of Lieut. Dudingstone, whose presence they thought absolutely necessary, and stating that owing to the severity of the weather they had adjourned till 26 May. 4 pp.

2 March.

Scotland,
v. 47, No. 63.

81. EARL OF SUFFOLK to DR. ROBERTSON.

Announcing His Majesty's readiness to appoint Dr. Cullen to the vacant office of King's Physician in Scotland, provided he will accept that office on the same terms as to the division of the salary as that on which it has been lately held.—St. James's. *A draft.* 1½ pp.

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1 & 3 Mar.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 12,
No. 30 a to d.
Let. Bk., Sec.'s,
1771-5, p. 121.

82. YORK FORT in CHATEAUX BAY.

Lords of the Admiralty to the Earl of Dartmouth.—Enclosing copies of letters sent by Capt. Shulldham, Commander-in-Chief of H.M.'s ships intended to proceed this year to Newfoundland, relative to the supply of ordnance stores to the blockhouse erected in Chateaux Bay, on the coast of Labrador.—Admiralty Office.

The enclosures, three in number. *7 pp. or parts of pp.*

Ibid., No. 31.
Dom. Entry Bk.,
"Dom.
despatched,"
1771-6, p. 23.

Reply stating that the storekeeper at Newfoundland had been instructed to supply the stores until some other arrangement could be formed. *A draft. 1½ pp.*

3 March.

Ireland,
v. 445,
No. 51 a, b.

83. LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND (HARCOURT) to LORD ROCHEFORD.

Enclosing a plan for the rotation of quarters for regiments of infantry in Ireland, similar to that lately approved for the cavalry. Enters into explanations, &c.—Dublin Castle.

The plan enclosed. *Received, the 11th. 5½ pp.*

3 March.

War Office,
v. 26,
No. 8 a, b.

84. MR. CHAMIER to SIR STANIER PORTEN.

Enclosing a copy of a letter received from Major Donkin.—War Office.

The enclosure, dated Penryn, 27 Feb., stating that everything had been quiet since his arrival on the 17th. *2 pp.*

4 March.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 12, No. 32;
and
Let. Bk., Sec.'s,
1771-5, p. 123.

85. LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

Have ordered William Dickinson and Bartholomew Chevers to Boston, finding that they can swear to several of the persons concerned in burning the schooner.—Admiralty Office. *1 p.*

4 March.

Dom. Geo. III.,
vol. 86, No. 11.

86. LORD STAIR to LORD ———.

As to a proxy, executed and returned to the Earl of Loudoun. If there is any occasion for it, your Lordship will please do me the justice in this matter that I deserve. No man means to be less troublesome to Government. Small as it is, the balance is hitherto all on my side. A wish to be of some little use, to serve with some little distinction, to meet with some little confidence, some little communication of counsels, with something beyond the bare content or not content, may perhaps be indulged, may perhaps be forgiven. Be it as it may, whatever obligations I have come under, nothing shall prevent me from making good with the most scrupulous exactness. To other more solid favours of Government I aspire not, knowing as I do the hard necessities of the public. I sincerely wish a sufficiency of them may be found for those who want them more and deserve them better than I do.—Culhorn.
1 p.

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4 March.

Ireland,
v. 445, No. 43.**87. EARL OF ROCHFORD to the LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.**

In answer to letter of the 20th of last month, and successions proposed in it. Sets out the manner in which His Majesty has ordered commissions to be prepared, and the promotions of which His Majesty does not approve. In regard to the 57th Regt., the lieutenant-colonelcy of which by these dispositions remains vacant, it is left to his Excellency to recommend a major who has long had the brevet of lieutenant-colonel, or a very old major, for the post. Major-General Townshend's death happening before the notification was made, the King cannot determine to deviate so far from the established rules as to permit his family to receive any money; but as his Excellency very humanely thinks they may have a claim to some mark of clemency, His Majesty will be disposed to approve what he may propose in their favour, either by a military pension or in any other manner.

Acknowledges also receipt of separate letter of the 20th of last month, and signifies H.M.'s approbation of the reference to a Board of General Officers of the examination of the state of the non-effective fund of the different regiments.—St. James's. *A draft. 6 pp.*

4 March.

Ireland,
v. 445, No. 47.**88. LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND (HARCOURT) to LORD ROCHFORD.**

My sincere regard for Col. Blaquiere will not suffer me to conceal any longer some of the very uncommon circumstances of danger to which he was exposed, and the coolness and gallantry with which he conducted himself in his late duel with Mr. Bagnal, and which, from his shyness of talking upon the subject, would perhaps never have transpired or come to my knowledge had it not been for some gentlemen who were accidentally riding that way, and were witnesses to the whole transaction. The Colonel thought it was due to the very high station which he now fills, and to the rank which he bears in the army, to answer Mr. Bagnal's demand without hesitation,—in which he stands justified by the unanimous opinion of the whole kingdom,—though he was not conscious of having given that gentleman the smallest cause of offence. At Mr. Bagnal's request they stood nearer each other than usual. Col. Blaquiere having fired his pistol, Mr. Bagnal's missed fire; Mr. Bagnal cocked it, and it missed fire again and again. Then the Colonel recommended him to examine his flint, which he did, knocking it with a key to make it give fire, which upon the next trial it still failed to do. At the Colonel's request Mr. Bagnal then changed his flint; and after this was done, Mr. Bagnal having pulled his trigger six times, his pistol at length went off, and after that his second pistol, which hit the Colonel's hat very near his temple. Notwithstanding all this provocation, the Colonel refused to fire his second pistol at Mr. Bagnal, to whom he declared he bore no sort of enmity. The Colonel tells me that Mr. Bagnal behaved with great politeness and intrepidity, and entreated him in his turn to discharge his second pistol at him. This, however,

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I presume, will not lessen in your Lordship's mind the merit of the Colonel's behaviour, or derogate from that most extraordinary resolution and temper which he has had such an unprecedented occasion of showing.

I hope I may now, without presuming too much, urge something on behalf of my friend, who has stood forth with so much propriety in support of his office. The Colonel's wishes are to obtain His Majesty's permission to dispose of his commission at the regulated price, and to be allowed to keep his rank, that in case upon any future occasion he should be called upon he may not be totally incapable of serving the King as an officer. General Preston, his colonel, bore very honourable testimony of his merit to His Majesty. The disposal of his commission would be very convenient to his private affairs, though at the same time his heart is attached to the service, and nothing but a principle of the strictest honour and the bare possibility of an accident happening to him in this wrongheaded country which might deprive his creditors of their due, would induce him to take a step so contrary to his real inclinations. Could an officer be found capable of paying the difference of half-pay, the Colonel would still be precluded from being considered as a soldier to serve. He fills a very important station in Ireland, the duty of which is not only arduous, but requires constant, unremitted attention, of which I have already received the most satisfactory proofs. There was the great and important business in which he was employed while Secretary of the Embassy in France, and His Majesty has more than once signified approbation of his conduct. Also the great share he had in bringing to so honourable a conclusion the important matter of the Canada debts, a negotiation that had lasted many years. I trust that, if there were nothing else, these circumstances would be sufficient to put him in a situation not to be quoted hereafter as a precedent in this case. I would therefore make it my most earnest request that His Majesty would gratify Col. Blaquiere in his wishes.—Dublin Castle. "Most private."

Received, the 10th. 6½ pp.

5 March.

Channel Islands,
v. 15, No. 53.

89. M. CORBET, Lieut.-Governor of Jersey, to LORD ———

Relative to the master of a ship belonging to the Island who came on shore under a mistaken idea that his ship was not liable to quarantine.—Jersey. *Received* 2 April. 2 pp.

6 March.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 12, No. 33.
Dom. Entry Bk.,
"Dom."
despatched."
1771-76, p. 83.

90. EARL OF DARTMOUTH to the LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY.

Relative to the statement in Rear Admiral Montagu's letter that the fort at New Port in Rhode Island did not pay the respect due to the British flag. Has signified His Majesty's pleasure to the Governor and Company of Rhode Island that H.M.'s ships coming into any of the ports within that Colony, and having an Admiral's flag on board, be saluted in such manner as is usual in all other parts of H.M.'s dominions in America.—Whitehall. *A draft*. 1 p.

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6 March.

91. GENL. PAOLI to LORD ROCHFORD.

Dom. Geo. III.,
pcl. 86, No. 12.

Reminds him of the object of which he spoke on the last occasion. Must communicate in time to his people in Tuscany the result of the request. Wishes to explain its importance by word of mouth.—Jermyn St. *Italian*. "Ansd. 12th." 1 p.

6 March.

92. SIR ROBERT HAMILTON to LORD [ROCHFORD].

Ireland,
v. 445, No. 49.

Relative to the promotion of Lieut. Shaw. 1 p.

7 March.

93. Passport for Jean Christopher Falck. Signed by the Earl of Rochford. *French*.Passes,
1760–84, p. 85.

8 March.

94. LORD TOWNSHEND to LORD [DARTMOUTH].

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 12,
No. 18 a, b, c;
and
Let. Bk., Sec.'s,
1771–5, p. 130.

Two letters, &c. of this date:—

1. Enclosing the opinion of the Lieut.-General and Principal Officers of the Ordnance, and the report of the Chief Engineer upon his Lordship's letter of the 20th February relative to the fortifications for the defence of the harbour of St. John's, Newfoundland.—Office of Ordnance.

The enclosures. 4½ pp.

Ibid.,
No. 19 a, b, c;
and p. 126.

2. Enclosing the report of the Board of Ordnance, with the plans and papers therein referred to, relative to the fortifying of the Island of Dominica. Agrees in opinion with them, that the ground above Roseau is the best and most advantageous for a citadel, &c.—Office of Ordnance.

Copies of the enclosures, with the exception of the plans. Captain George Robert Bruce, engineer extraordinary, was appointed to make the survey. His report is a lengthy document of 65 folio pages, and contains a particular description of the situation, size, and physical formation of the Island. The chief places in the Island are described in detail; viz., Prince Rupert's Bay, formerly Grand Ance; Roseau; Colebrooke Bay, formerly Ance des Jesuites; St. Andrew's Bay, formerly La Soye; Hillsborough Bay, formerly Mamlibou; Rutland Bay, formerly Ance du May; Bertrand Bay, formerly Battibou; and Halifax Bay, formerly Marigot. Four less important were Commissioners', St. David's, Pembroke, and Griffith's Bays. The plans sent over included charts of the Island and of the several bays. In connexion with Prince Rupert's Bay are mentioned Douglas (formerly Molalie) Bay, Ochterlonny's (formerly Trou-quarree) Bay, and Rollo's Bay. It is related that the town of Portsmouth was intended for the seat of Government and the capital of the Island, and was made a free port by Act of Parliament; but, having been unfortunately laid out to leeward of a morass and partly in it, it proved so unhealthy that almost all the people who attempted to settle there had been forced to abandon it and go to Roseau; so that the place, although situated in so excellent a bay and declared a free port, had made very little progress as a town, and looked more

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like a ruinous deserted village than a new place of trade; while Roseau, where the anchorage and shipping places were much inferior, was becoming rapidly one of the most flourishing towns in the West Indies, alone from possessing a drier soil and purer air. The Surveyor sets out in full detail the advantages and disadvantages of Prince Rupert's Head and Guey's Hill, above Roseau, respectively, as a secure place of arms, and describes the various batteries, &c. that were further necessary for the defence of the Island, and concludes with an account of the nature and prices of the workmanship and building materials to be had on the Island. The wages of a good white artificer, employed by the day, was 10s. sterling; employed by the month or year, about 7s. sterling a day. A good negro artificer received 5s. sterling when employed by the day; about 3s. 6d. if hired by the month or year. Black labourers cost 2s. a day; but a great number for any considerable work were not to be got at any price, as the inhabitants had not a sufficient number to do their own work, and were very often obliged to hire them from other Islands. A list of prices at Dominica is also given, which was obtained by the Surveyor by the method of advertising in the papers of the different islands for proposals for executing workmanship, &c. Appended are several estimates. 78 pp.

10 March.

95. LORD ROCHFORD to the LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

Ireland,
v. 445, No. 50.
Entry Book,
1770-75, p. 177.

As to the leave of absence applied for by Col. Darby of the 17th Regiment. As the season is approaching for the general reviews in Ireland, on which occasions the attendance of the field officers is extremely proper, his Excellency is to suspend granting Col. Darby's request till the reviews shall be finished, unless the bad state of his health should really require an immediate change of air for his recovery.—St. James's. *A draft.* 1½ pp.

11 March.

96. EARL OF DARTMOUTH to the LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 12, No. 34.
Dom. Entry Bk.
"Dom.
despatched,"
1771-76, p. 85.

Encloses copies of letters of 9 March 1773 to the Governor of Newfoundland, containing the regulations to take place respecting the fishing posts on the coast of Labrador, to the north of the Straits of Belleisle, and at the Magdalene Islands, with the instructions given to Governor Shuldham in consequence. Directs them to give Mr. Shuldham such orders for the stationing and disposing of H.M.'s ships there as shall best serve to carry into effect the objects of those instructions without prejudice to the more material parts of the important service in which they are employed.—Whitehall. *A draft.* 1 p.

12 March.

97. EARL OF SUFFOLK to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 13,
No. 16 a, b.
Let. Bk., Sec.'s,
1771-75, p. 124.

Enclosing an extract of a letter from Sir Jos. Yorke, relating to the disputes subsisting between H.M.'s subjects and the servants of the Dutch West India Company on the coast of Africa.—St. James's.

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The enclosure. The Ambassador expected every day to be called on by the Pensionary to confer upon the African complaint. He had been told the President of the West India Company had a notion to agree with the Portuguese for an annual sum in lieu of the toll collected from each ship at Delmuina when the tobacco trade would be free, and all future complaints on that head prevented. $1\frac{3}{4}$ pp.

12 March.

Ireland,
v. 445, No. 52.

98. EARL OF ROCHFORD to LORD HARCOURT.

In answer to the most private letter of the 4th inst. Notwithstanding His Majesty's constant disposition to consent to what is recommended by his Excellency, and the favourable opinion he entertains of the merit of Col. Blaquiere in his military capacity, as well as of the attention and zeal he has shown in all affairs entrusted to his care, His Majesty is obliged to refuse Col. Blaquiere's request, as such a permission, so often solicited by others and so constantly refused, would give occasion to so many fresh applications of the like nature.—St. James's. "Most private." *A draft.* $2\frac{1}{4}$ pp.

13 March.

Ireland,
v. 445, No. 55.

99. LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND (HARCOURT) to the EARL OF ROCHFORD.

Recommending the further prorogation of the Irish Parliament to the 3rd of August.—Dublin Castle. 1 p.

16 March.

Criml. Papers,
Scotch,
1762–86,
pp. 106–11.

100. ALEXANDER MURDISON and JOHN MILLER.

Letter of reference from Lord Rochford, petition enclosed therein, and report of the Lord Advocate for Scotland (James Montgomery) as to the above-named prisoners under sentence of death at Edinburgh for sheepstealing. The question was asked whether it had been in the power of the Court of Justiciary to inflict a milder punishment than death. The Lord Advocate answered in the affirmative, and that nothing favourable to the prisoners had appeared on the trial.

16 March.

Dom. Geo. III.,
pcl. 86, No. 13.

101. LORD EDGCUMBE to LORD ———.

Reminds him how necessary it is for the support of his interest in Cornwall to attend to the solicitation of his friends there. The favour which he has to ask, is that his lordship will receive his recommendation for the living of St. Austell just vacant by the death of Mr. Hart. It is really of moment that one of his friends should have it, as his competitor, Lord Falmouth, has lately been more successful in the Church than he has.—Grosvenor Street. $1\frac{1}{2}$ pp.

17 March.

Ireland,
v. 445,
No. 57 a, b.

102. LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND (HARCOURT) to LORD ROCHFORD.

As to the staff of general officers for the army in Ireland. Finds that when there were 12 general officers upon it, it was frequently

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bestowed as a mark of His Majesty's approbation of the conduct of old and deserving officers, that it was a kind of pension of 500*l.* per annum for which little or no duty was required, and that it was in general considered rather as a reward for past than the stipend of present services. But now that actual attendance is required, and no more than a commander-in-chief and five general officers are employed, the duty has been doubled and the expenses are consequently greatly increased; so that, without some further allowance, they must submit to great inconveniences, and on the reviews be entertained by the corps which it is their duty to question and examine, or not to mix with them at all, while an aide-de-camp is hired like a hack horse for the journey, and no further provision made for him. In consequence, no less than seven general officers have resigned their appointments on the staff. Submits, therefore, the only scheme which appears to him practical, viz., the staff to consist of a commander-in-chief and three major generals constantly resident in Ireland. Details proposals as to pay, &c., the effect being to put the generals in Ireland on the same footing with those in England. Indicates how he would have them stationed, their duties, &c., and suggests that the appointment of the major-generals should be limited to two years. Encloses an estimate showing that this regulation may be effected without any additional expense. Should this scheme be approved, and General Dilkes retire, will submit that he should have the first regiment of Infantry that becomes vacant, and the difference between the regiment and his command made up to him. Also that General Dilkes's successor be assured that upon the former's demise he shall succeed to the government of Kilmainham Hospital. Recommends also that General Dilkes's son, Major Thomas Dilkes, should have the rank by brevet of a lieutenant-colonel in the army, or that the General should have a baronetcy.

With regard to the regiments of Dragoons and Cavalry in Ireland, which are so seldom seen by their colonels, could wish that His Majesty would appoint to them some lieutenant-colonels whose knowledge and long experience, and whose known disposition to reside with their regiments, might by their example and influence immediately redress the indiscipline which has been so much complained of.—Dublin Castle.

The estimate enclosed. *Received*, the 23rd at night, from Sir R. Wilmot. 8½ *pp.*

18 March.

103. LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 12, No. 35;
and Letter Bk.
(Secretary's),
1771-75, p. 125.

Asking whether there is any objection to the senior captain of the ships which may happen to be at Rhode Island attending upon the Commissioners appointed to proceed against the persons concerned in the burning of the "Gaspee" schooner, instead of the Commander-in-chief of H.M.'s ships in N. America, Rear-Admiral Montagu having stated that, if not, the naval business at Halifax and Boston will be greatly retarded.—Admiralty Office. 2 *pp.*

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18 March.

Dom. Geo. III.,
pcl. 86,
No. 14 a, b.**104. CAPT. W. BRERETON to [LORD ROCHFORD].**

The suppression of his last memorial to the King leaves him in a more perplexed situation than ever. Has many things to communicate concerning the conduct of the English at Manila, some of which are of too delicate a nature to be laid before his Lordship in writing, and as a veil is now drawn over those transactions they had better be buried in oblivion. It is his sincere wish they should; but as that expedition has been ruinous to his affairs, and the expenses of his command there amount to more money than he ever received from Government in his whole life for all his services, it is not possible for him to drop his claim on the public for compensation. Hopes after 27 years' faithful service he may claim his Lordship's attention for a quarter of an hour.—Millbank Street. 3 pp.

Draft of reply from Lord Rochford, assuring him he would have no objection to seeing him again if he could be of any use, but as his, the captain's, affair solely depends on the Lords of the Treasury, can only repeat the advice to apply to Lord North. 1 p.

12, 16, &

19 March.

Dom. Geo. III.,
pcl. 86,
No. 19 a to d.**105. THREATENING LETTERS.**

Informations sworn before Erasmus Blackett, Esq., Mayor of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, relative to certain letters left at the houses of different persons, threatening to burn down their houses, &c. unless sums of money were left at places mentioned. 9 pp.

19 March.

106. LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND (HARCOURT) to LORD ROCHFORD.Ireland,
v. 445, No. 59.

In answer to letter of the 12th inst. as to Col. Blaquiere. I have acquainted the Colonel with His Majesty's determination, which, with the most humble acknowledgments to His Majesty for the favourable opinion which he is pleased to entertain of his attention to and of his zeal for his Royal service, he received with the most perfect submission and acquiescence. He is now settling matters for the sale of his commission at the regulated price, and I shall very soon transmit the succession in the usual office form. It is by no means his intention to trouble the King again upon that subject, but I cannot conclude without repeating that though I had the success of that recommendation extremely at heart, and His Majesty's compliance with it would have given me particular satisfaction, I would not have interested myself so warmly for Col. Blaquiere if I had not thought it incumbent upon me, and that it would have been agreeable to His Majesty that I should state for his consideration and favour a case which has throughout been attended with such particular and uncommon circumstances.—Dublin Castle. "Most private." Received the 24th. 2 pp.

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- 20 March.** **107. EARL OF DARTMOUTH** to the LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY.
Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 12, No. 37 ;
and Dom.
Entry Bk.,
"Dom. despd."'
1771-76, p. 86.
In answer to letter of 18th inst. His Majesty approves of the execution of the orders respecting the service at Rhode Island being entrusted to the senior captain of H.M.'s ships stationed from time to time at Rhode Island.—Whitehall. $\frac{3}{4}$ p.
- 20 March.** **108. EARL OF ROCHFORD** to the LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.
Ireland,
v. 445, No. 56.
Signifying the King's approval of the prorogation of the Irish Parliament to Aug. 3.—St. James's. *A draft.* 1 p.
- 20 March.** **109. LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND (HARCOURT)** to LORD ROCHFORD.
Ireland,
v. 445, No. 60.
Suggesting certain arrangements for the periodical relief of the companies of the 42nd regiment doing duty in the Isle of Man.—Dublin Castle. *Received*, 26th at night, from Sir R. Wilmot. 1 p.
- 25 March.** **110.** Receipt, signed by the Earl of Rochford, for the quarterly allowance (125*l.*) from the Post Office to the clerks of his office.
Dom. Entry Bk.,
v. 25, p. 371.
- 26 March.** **111. MIDDLESEX ELECTION.**
Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 2, No. 47.
"The King's answer to the address, &c. of the Corporation of "London on the Middlesex election.—Presented 26 March 1773." 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ pp.
- 27 March.** **112. F. WILLES** to J. ROBINSON, Esq.
Treas. Entry Bk.,
1763-75, p. 311.
Two letters of this date :—
1. Enclosing a copy of a letter from Baron de Berlendis, the Venetian Resident.
2. Enclosing an extract of a letter from Mr. Magra, H.M.'s Consul at the Canary Islands, concerning an illicit trade carried on there, to be laid before the Lords of the Treasury.—St. James's.
- 28 March.** **113. LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND (HARCOURT)** to LORD ROCHFORD.
Ireland,
v. 445, No. 67.
Two letters of this date :—
1. Indicating certain changes in the successions recommended, by which Capt.-Lieut. French and Lieut. Dugdale of the 45th Regt. might have their promotion without payment, &c.—Dublin Castle.
Received, 5th April at night, from Sir R. Wilmot. 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ pp.
2. I have by this mail transmitted an official letter to the Treasury for the appointments of a comptroller and searcher to Loughswilly, and I would apprise your Lordship in this secret despatch of the motives which induce me most earnestly to request the expedition of this business. It may appear extraordinary
- Ibid., No. 70.

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at first sight that the establishing a port in Loughswilly should be any object of material concern to this Government, especially as any advantages to be derived from it, other than relieving from oppression a great tract of country, are very remote; but in truth though the merits of the case appeared incontestable in favour of the petitioners, and my only desire was to give it a patient and fair hearing in Council, I found a great number of members of that Board, at the head of whom were the two Chief Justices and the Attorney-General, caballing together, resolved, as I suppose, to make me feel, as they did my predecessor, that any point which they meant to dispute should not be carried by the Castle. I was therefore determined to resist. Government could not stand upon better or more popular ground, and, persuaded that it would be for the good of H.M.'s service that gentlemen thus disposed should be held forth and known, I was under no concern about the event. My Lord Chancellor took a very strong part in the measure. With this exception Col. Blaquiére was the only person during the hearing (warmly agitated for three days) who stood forth in the support of Government. To my great surprise, however, upon a division, Government carried it by two voices for an adjournment to the 25th of May next. But having reason to think that many of these gentlemen will only be brought most reluctantly to change their conduct, and that the only opposition now possible will turn upon the appointment of the Comptroller and Searcher, and the Lord Chancellor, who has himself settled the draughts of the letters to be signed by His Majesty, thinking that the appointment of these officers will remove every possible objection, I am persuaded your Lordship will think me highly justified in my anxiety that the letters may be returned without delay.—Dublin Castle. *A holograph. "Most secret."*

Received, 5th April. 4 pp.

29 March.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 13,
No. 17 a, b, c,
Let. Bk., Sec.'s,
1771-5, p. 134.

114. EARL OF SUFFOLK to LORD [DARTMOUTH].

Enclosing a copy of the memorial presented by Sir J. Yorke to the States General, relative to the conduct of the Dutch West India Company and their servants on the coast of Guinea; also an extract from his Excellency's letter on the same subject.—St. James's.

The enclosures. Sir Joseph waited before sending in the memorial till the Prince of Orange and the Dutch Ministers were fully sensible he could not avoid it, and the Pensionary himself desired him to proceed in that manner. The States General by a resolution had ordered the directors of the company to give an immediate account of their conduct. *6 pp. or parts.*

29 March.

115. LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND (HARCOURT) to LORD ROCHEFORD.

Irel., v. 445,
No. 68 a, b, c.

Transmitting two plans, one for a drill house in Dublin, the other for the riding houses in the several dragoon cantonments, &c.—Dublin Castle.

The plans. *2 pp. and 2 large sheets.*

Received 5th April, at night, from Sir R. Wilmoit.

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Law Off.
Entry Bk.,
1762-95,
p. 200.

116. EARL OF ROCHFORD to the ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR GENERAL.

Sending a paper conveyed to him by the Governor of Gibraltar, signed by himself and the Advocate-General of that garrison, relative to a deposition made by John Brown, a soldier in the 2nd or Queen's Royal Regiment, now doing duty there, giving an account of the murder and robbery about three years before of Mrs. Elizabeth Sutherland at Gibraltar, in which he and two other soldiers were concerned. They were to report their opinion whether upon the evidence given there was any just foundation for proceeding against one of the men who had since come to England, and what further steps should be taken in regard to the two arrested in Gibraltar.—St. James's.

1 April.

Dom. Geo. III.,
pcl. 86, No. 15.

117. CAPTAIN W. BRERETON to LORD [ROCHFORD].

Has drawn up an account of the proceedings of the English at Manilla, to be submitted to Lord North according to his, Lord Rochford's, recommendations, but as it contains some consequential matter not proper to be recorded, begs for a line to Lord North or Mr. Robinson to recommend their attention to this affair, in which he has made it appear he has saved the nation from a very disagreeable dispute with the Court of Spain and some hundred thousand pounds of the public treasure. 2 pp.

2 April.

Criml. Papers,
v. 14, 1770-5,
p. 198.

118. LORD SUFFOLK to the RECORDER.

Relative to necessary formalities for the release of a convict (name not mentioned) in a bad state of health.

2 April.

Criml. Papers,
v. 15, 1772-6,
p. 79.

119. STANIER PORTEN to JOHN TAYLOR, Esq., Mayor of Rochester.

Relative to William Uden, a convict.—St. James's.

2 April.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 11, p. 56.

120. EARL OF DARTMOUTH to the COMMITTEE OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY FOR NATURAL HISTORY.

Relative to a letter of introduction for Mr. Kuckalin going to Jamaica, to be written to Lt.-Govr. Dalling, as it may be some time before Sir Basil Keith embarks for his Government.—Whitehall.

2 April.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 13, No. 36
Dom. Entry Bk.,
"Dom.
despatched,"
1771-6, p. 86.

121. EARL OF DARTMOUTH to the LORD PRESIDENT.

On the subject of the irregularities in the mode of granting lands in the Colonies of America, evidently now made upon terms and conditions inadequate to the state and condition of the Colonies. His Lordship, if he thinks fit, to move His Majesty in Council to direct the Commissioners for Trade and Plantations to consider what alterations ought to be made in the instructions given to H.M. Governors on the subject, and in the meantime to restrain Governors by Order of Council from making any further grants of land whatever until H.M.'s pleasure be known, except to

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commissioned and non-commissioned officers and others entitled under H.M.'s proclamation of 7th Oct. 1763.—Whitehall. 1½ pp.

2 April.

Ireland,
v. 445, No. 64.

122. LORD ROCHFORD to the LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

Drafts of three letters of this date :

(1). Stating, in addition to his official letter of this date on the subject of military commissions, that Lord North, having long ago applied to the King for a lieutenant-colonelcy of dragoons for his cousin, Lieut.-Col. Burgoyne, His Majesty has thought this the proper occasion for granting that request, more especially as Major Walker has been already lucky in his advancement.—St. James's. "Private." 1 p.

Ibid., No. 65,
and Entry Bk.,
1770-5, p. 181.

(2). Signifying the King's approbation of the proposals contained in his letter of the 17th of last month, as to the staff of General Officers in Ireland. His Majesty sees no objection also against giving Genl. Dilkes a regiment in Ireland as a compensation in part of the loss of the command-in-chief, but is not certain it can be the first that becomes vacant. His receiving, however, a pension, and, as a feather, the title of baronet of Ireland, appear to His Majesty reasonable propositions, but the alternative of brevet of lieut.-col. for his son could not have been admissible. The letting the Government of Kilmainham Hospital, on the death of Genl. Dilkes, be for the future possessed by the Commander-in-Chief, is also considered a very proper arrangement. 2 pp.

Ibid., No. 66,
and Entry Bk.,
p. 182.

(3). Signifying the King's approbation of his plan for the rotation of quarters for the infantry in Ireland. 1 p.

27 March to
3 April.

Dom. Geo. III.,
pcl. 86,
No. 16 a to d.

123. ATTEMPT to MURDER at BOSTON.

Letters relating to the amount of reward to be offered, &c. for the discovery of the persons who fired into the windows of the keeping room of Mr. Robert Barlow, of Boston, in Lincolnshire, about 10 o'clock at night on the 25th March 1773, wounding Mrs. Barlow. The letters are from Mr. Barlow, dated respectively 27th March and 1st and 3rd April, the last explaining his reasons for offering so large a reward as 500*l*. In the third letter is a copy of the advertisement for the *Gazette*. 7 pp. or parts of pp.

5 April.

Ireland,
v. 445,
No. 76 a, b.

124. COL. BLAQUIERE to SIR STANIER PORTEN.

As to a difficulty with regard to the sale of Lieut.-Col. Burton's commission. Encloses a copy of a letter from the latter to Lieut.-Col. Burgoyne.—Dublin Castle.

The enclosure. Received the 12th. 5¼ pp.

5 or 6 April.

Channel Islands,
v. 15, No. 54,
and
Channel Islands
Entry Bk.,
1760-98, p. 45
(dated 5th).

125. EARL OF ROCHFORD to the LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF JERSEY.

Explains the delay in acknowledging letters mentioned. The charter granted by Henry VII., and other papers relative to the Acts of the States imposing a duty on rum and gin imported, have been referred by the Privy Council to H.M.'s Advocate and Attorney General for their opinion whether the States can impose the several duties, &c. without His Majesty's previous consent and approbation.—St. James's. A draft. 2 pp.

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9 April.

Ireland,
v. 445, No. 73.**126. EARL OF SUFFOLK** to the LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

Apprizing him, in Lord Rochford's absence, of the suspension of certain successions recommended, in consequence of the enclosed letter from Lieut.-Col. Duncan to his Colonel, for his Excellency to consider whether there are sufficient grounds for stopping the sale of the lieut.-colonelcy in the 55th Regiment.—St. James's. *A draft. "Private."* 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ pp.

10 April.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 10, No. 34.**127. THE ROYAL SOCIETY** and RESEARCHES IN AMERICA, &c.

Copy of a letter of introduction from the Earl of Dartmouth for persons appointed by the Royal Society to make researches and collections in the branches of Natural History and productions more particularly objects of their study and enquiry, viz., to—

Governor Hutchinson, in favour of Peter Livius, Esq., for North America;

Governor Tryon, in favour of Dr. Martin, of New York; and

Lieut.-Gov. Dalling, in favour of Mr. Kuckalin, of Jamaica.

 $\frac{3}{4}$ p.

10 April.

Ireland,
v. 445, No. 77,
and Entry Bk.,
1770-5, p. 183.**128. EARL OF ROCHFORD** to the LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

Signifying the King's approbation of the plans transmitted in his letter of the 29th of March.—St. James's. *A draft.* 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ pp.

12 April.

Dom. Entry Bk.,
v. 24, p. 341.**129. EARL OF SUFFOLK** to LORD BARRINGTON.

Enclosing a copy of a letter from Mr. Hewitt, a very active and useful magistrate, for proper directions to be given for the better security of the prisoners in the temporary gaol at Coventry.—St. James's.

12 April.

Dom. Entry Bk.,
v. 24, p. 342.**130. The SAME** to JOHN HEWITT, Esq.

Has lost no time in asking for additional means of security for Coventry gaol.—St. James's.

14 April.

Ireland,
v. 445,
No. 81 a, b.**131. LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND (HARCOURT)** to LORD ROCHFORD.

Enclosing a petition from Andrew Thomas Stewart Moore, Esq., to be laid before His Majesty. Details proceedings which have previously taken place in regard to the matter.—Dublin Castle.

The petition enclosed, setting forth a claim to the Barony of Castle Stewart in the co. of Tyrone. *Received, 20th, from Sir R. Wilmot.* 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ pp.

15 April.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 12, No. 20.
Dom. Entry Bk.,
"Dom.
despatched,"
1771-6, p. 89.**132. EARL OF DARTMOUTH** to the MASTER GENERAL of the ORDNANCE.

Signifying His Majesty's pleasure that works specified in the letter be carried into immediate execution for the defence of the harbour of St. John's, Newfoundland, &c., according to the plans and estimates reported by Engineers Debbieg and Pringle. With

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regard to the plan of fortification for Dominica, reported by Engineer Bruce, the execution thereof is for the present to be laid aside.—Whitehall. *A draft.* 2½ pp.

15 April.

Ireland,
v. 445, No. 80,
and Entry Bk.,
1770-5, p. 185.

133. EARL OF SUFFOLK to the **LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.**

Signifying the King's approbation of his proposal as to the relief of the companies in the Isle of Man, &c.—St. James's. *A draft.* 1¾ pp.

15 April.

Scotland,
v. 47, No. 64.

134. GEORGE WISHART, Clerk of the Church of Scotland, to **LORD SUFFOLK.**

Reminding him of the approaching meeting of the General Assembly, appointed for 20th May.—Edinburgh. 1 p.

16 April.

Admiralty,
pel. 164, No. 33.

135. JAMES LAMAN and **WILLIAM STONE** to **LORD ROCHFORD.**

Being informed that an alliance is forming between England and Spain, entreat his Lordship to use his good offices, that the peculiarly hard case of the proprietors of the "Antigallican" privateer may not in such treaty be forgotten. His Majesty gave the proprietors his royal word that the unparalleled case of the "Antigallican" should be made an article of the last peace, and orders were accordingly given for that purpose, which, either through neglect or design in H.M.'s then officers, were not complied with. 1 p.

19 April.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 12, No. 4.
Dom. Entry Bk.,
"Dom.
despatched,"
1771-6, p. 90.

136. J. POWNALL to **LORD VISCOUNT BARRINGTON.**

Enclosing a copy of the Earl of Dartmouth's despatch to Governor Leyborne of the 16th instant, containing the King's directions as to the troops remaining in the island of St. Vincent when Genl. Dalrymple left it.—Whitehall. *A draft.* ½ p.

19 April.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 13, No. 2.
Dom. Entry Bk.,
"Dom.
despatched,"
1771-6, p. 91.

137. THE SAME to **MR. COOPER.**

Sends, in order to be laid before the Lords of the Treasury, copy of a letter (of 16th Feb. 1773) from the Governor of Rhode Island relative to a demand of that colony on H.M.'s Treasury; also copies of the accounts and papers therein referred to.—Whitehall. *A draft.* 1 p.

19 April.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 13, No. 18.
Dom. Entry Bk.,
"Dom.
despatched,"
1771-6, p. 91.

138. EARL OF DARTMOUTH to the **EARL OF ROCHFORD.**

Enclosing an extract of a letter (20th Jan. 1773) from Sir Ralph Payne, Governor of the Leeward Islands, and copy of a paper therein referred to, relative to the proceedings of the Spanish Governor of Hispaniola respecting Crab Island.—Whitehall. *A draft.* ¾ p.

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Channel
Islands,
v. 15,
No. 55, a, b.

139. GENERAL H. S. CONWAY to the EARL OF ROCHFORD.

Transmitting a petition from Messrs. Pipon and others of St. Aubin, in the parish of St. Brelade, in Jersey, to His Majesty and Council.—Little Warwick Street.

A copy of the enclosure. It relates to the chapel erected at St. Aubin about 30 years before, at their own expense, they also constantly paying the minister and being at all extraordinary charges. They ask for liberty to have divine service, and for the perpetual right of nominating and appointing the minister to officiate in the said chapel, as was granted to the inhabitants of St. Peter's Port in Guernsey. 5 pp.

22 April.

Dom. Geo. III.,
pel. 86,
No. 17.

140. CAPT. W. BRERETON to LORD [ROCHFORD].

Has made several applications to the King and Council, as well as to the Treasury, which have not been listened to for want of his setting forth the nature of his services. Has not done this because he knew some transactions at Manilla would not bear the light nor ought to be known to the public, especially at this juncture when we are like to have disputes with the powers on the continent. At present there is a veil drawn over those transactions, and he most heartily wishes they may be buried in oblivion. But however desirous he is to conceal the mismanagement of some people in command at Manilla, the necessity of his family and his own distress will oblige him to reveal those transactions to his lordship, in whose department they are cognisable. Mr. Robinson has convinced him that his lordship alone can procure him redress by recommending his services to the Lords of the Treasury. Most earnestly therefore entreats his lordship to hear his story.—Millbank Street. 3 pp.

23 April.

Circular Bk.,
1761-86, p. 95.

141. CIRCULAR from the EARL OF ROCHFORD.

Acquainting them with the orders given for fitting out 15 ships of the line and a proportionate number of frigates, the French Ministry having declared the intention of arming out immediately at Toulon 12 ships of the line and 6 frigates under the pretext of a flotte d'évolutions. Directs them to transmit every material intelligence that may come to their knowledge concerning the motions and proceedings of foreign powers at this time.

Sent to:—Mr. Murray, Sir Hor. Mann, Sir Wm. Hamilton, Sir James Wright, Messrs. Cook, Pictet, and Catt, Consuls Holford, Logie, Fraser, Traill, and Bayntun, Lieut.-General Cornwallis, Major-General Johnston, Capt. Frazer, Sir John Dick, and Consuls Katenkamp and Munro.

Copies also sent to Lord Stormont and Lord Grantham.

24 April.

Ireland,
v. 445,
No. 84 a, b.

142. LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND (HARCOURT) to LORD ROCHFORD.

Enclosing a copy of a memorial, subscribed by several merchants and traders in the linen manufacture residing in Dublin, presented by a deputation from the Trustees of the Linen Manufacture, setting forth in very strong terms the present distressed state of

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their linen trade, attributable to the great importation into Great Britain for some time past of foreign linens from countries where the necessaries of life are very cheap, and the price of labour consequently very low, and requesting his Excellency, as a Committee of the House of Commons of Great Britain has been appointed to take this matter into consideration, to represent to H.M.'s Ministers the distress the country has already suffered and the imminent danger with which it is threatened of a total loss of that manufacture which is its principal support, without the immediate interposition of the British Legislature during the present session of Parliament for their relief. The stock in hand exceeds nine hundred thousand pounds, and is almost half the quantity of what is annually manufactured in Ireland, and many of the dealers in linen are actually deprived of the means of employing the poor weavers, which must reduce not only the manufacturing parts, but all the rest of the kingdom, to the most deplorable condition. Asks his Lordship to use his influence.—Dublin Castle.

The enclosure.

Received 3rd May, at night, from Sir R. Wilmot. 7½ pp.

13-27 April.

Dom. Geo. III.,
pcl. 86,
No. 18 a to aaa.

143. MEETINGS of WEAVERS, &c. to petition the KING.

A series of letters and other papers about meetings of weavers, coalheavers, &c. A printed handbill, calling them together, was first dispersed in Spitalfields on the 12th April. Next day notice of it was given to Lord Rochford by Sir John Fielding. The handbill to the weavers (*d*) is signed "Ten Thousand," and exhorts them "to stand up and carry the truth to the King." "Let us rise up as one man and wait humbly upon the King at St. James' every day. He will then grant the humble petition of the worthy Lord Mayor and liverymen of London, who have begged him to have pity upon the poor, and to remove those evil ministers who will not lower the price of provisions to relieve us, and who take no care of our trade. Let us go daily and repeat our prayer to the King, and he will at length hearken to us, and remove his evil counsellors. Then shall we and our poor families be able to gain an honest and comfortable livelihood by a reasonable industry; if not, our trade will be lost for ever. We all remember that some years ago more than 20,000 of our trade waited on the King for several days together, and he was convinced of their distress. N.B.—Do not be guilty of any disorder; only show yourselves to the King, that he may see your distress every day."

The magistrates in Bethnal Green (*c*) granted a privy search-warrant, to "set aside all tumults and riots which might happen;" and next day reported that everything had been quiet the night before.

On the 16th April it was reported (*g*) that printed handbills, verbatim the same as those to the weavers, except the address [and the signature, "One of Two Thousand"], had been distributed among the coalheavers in Shadwell. Everything was quiet, but (say the justices) "we greatly fear some evil agents are abroad sowing sedition."

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On the 17th April Mr. Justice Wilmot acquainted Lord Suffolk (i) that everything was quiet among the Spitalfields weavers, but that he was afraid the City Marshal was making himself "too busy" among them. Their intention then was to rise in a body on the 26th and proceed to the House of Commons. The sworn information (k) of a victualler in Bethnal Green states that the City Marshal came to his house to inquire into the grievances of the weavers, that it was agreed that eight or ten men should meet at the informant's house to present a petition to the Lord Mayor; but on his objecting to this proposal, the City Marshal desired them to meet at any place they thought proper, or come into the city, and he would protect them, and assured them my Lord Mayor would serve them so long as they kept peace and good order. The Lord Mayor's account is (p) that he sent the City Marshal with the sheriffs into Spitalfields, and that the former got himself introduced the same evening to about 50 weavers, when, the handbill distributed the day before becoming the subject of conversation, he expostulated with them on the imprudence and danger of such a proceeding, and convinced them it must have been some enemy to their well-being who had suggested it. The City Marshal's account convinced the Lord Mayor that the intention of assembling did not originate with the weavers. The Lord Mayor encloses a letter from "A Citizen," in a disguised hand, in which the hope is expressed that his Lordship, now that the people had become the "messengers of their own distress," would not use his authority to interpose "any unnecessary obstruction to the miserable people," the success of his own endeavours for the service of his country not having proved equal to the "honourable part" he had acted, and the "late remonstrance" having been "treated with a contempt which nothing but a persuasion of its falsity could justify." In order to discover the origin of the handbills, Sir John Fielding suggested (s) that they should be shown to printers who might learn something from the type, he himself having once been very successful in discovering the forgery of a banknote by an application to the copper-plate printers, who detected it to have been done by a gun engraver. He also advised the offer of a reward from the justices at Hicks' Hall.

On the 23rd April Mr. Justice Wilmot wrote (w) from the Globe Tavern in Moorfields that he had just received the handbill which he enclosed, in consequence of which he had come to Moorfields. He found 300 or 400 weavers gathered, "and by their coming in it's likely there will be thousands." The body of the handbill is in the same terms as those already referred to, but addressed in this case to the "poor watermen, porters, and carmen, and their families, &c.," and signed "Two Thousand." There is the same postscript deprecating disorder. A similar handbill was also distributed (y), addressed to the weavers (z) as before. On this occasion the Lord Mayor, being applied to, quitted his chair at the Old Bailey, took a hackney coach, and went to the scene to disperse the mob. Before he reached the spot, however, the "three or four hundred weavers" who had assembled had quietly dispersed. It was Mr. Justice Sherwood (mm) who succeeded in

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getting the crowd to disperse on this occasion. He went alone to Moorfields. The weavers could not tell him what they had come together for. Their only complaint was that they had a bill before the House of Commons which they were afraid would not pass. He promised to convey any application they had to make to the King or the Ministry, a promise which they cheerfully accepted, and then immediately dispersed.

The night before Mr. Alderman Oliver had received (*ee*) a letter in a large feigned hand from "A Citizen," intimating that nothing was intended but that the poor people should go in large bodies to convey that conviction which every gentler method had been so repeatedly yet so vainly tried to produce, and asking him "if a body of starving people" should be found assembling in Moorfields, in order to be under the protection of the city magistrates to consult how to make their sorrows known to their Sovereign, not to let them be hunted by the ill-timed zeal of the neighbouring justices who might apply for his assistance in suppressing a disturbance when the only design was to excite the emotions of humanity in favour of the wretched. For the discovery of the writer of this letter and of the one to the Lord Mayor, already referred to, a reward of 100*l.* was offered (*ll*), with a pardon to an accomplice.

On the same day (23rd April) Mr. Robert Pell, chairman of the Tower Sessions, wrote (*gg*) that after diligent secret inquiry after the printed handbills said to have been distributed among the coalheavers in the Tower division, he had been induced to believe that their distribution, if real, had not been general. He had within the last few days, however, noticed a person (for some time in the commission of the peace for the county, but whose name had been struck out on account of certain transactions with the riotous coalheavers) in better plight as to garb and outward appearances than he had been seen in since his disgrace, and in close familiar conference with labouring people in the streets of the neighbourhood. Upon this man he said he had set a watch. In this letter is a printed petition (*hh*) signed by several persons, whose places of residence are also given, addressed "To the nobility, gentry, &c. who are real lovers of the King and country's prosperity," attributing the distresses of the silk weavers to the great encouragement given to the importation and wearing of foreign wrought silks, and imploring their assistance to discountenance such "impolitic and unnatural" practices by refusing to wear or purchase such goods.

On 24th April (*nn*) Sir John Fielding proposed that the magistrates of each division should sit for a week every morning from 8 till 11, having the high constable and all the petty constables stationed near them with proper messengers to reconnoitre and inquire. He thought that nothing else would counteract the endeavours which were being made to disturb the public peace by inviting ignorant and illiterate bodies to assemble. He mentioned the plan to "avoid different opinions in the magistrates and that the whole might be uniform and the

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"force united." Monday, Thursday, and Friday were the particular days of apprehension. As the general constables were men of business, and must necessarily lose much time in the execution of this plan, he suggested that Sir John Hawkins should be authorised to make them amends.

The weavers were summoned to meet again (*pp*) on Monday, 26th April, when they were promised they should "absolutely" see a petition to be delivered to His Majesty's person by the "hands of people who has no reason to be ashamed or afraid to appear in behalf of such distress." Mr. Wilmot (*rr*, *ss*), Mr. Sherwood, and Mr. Pell proceeded to Moorfields, the place of meeting. After a conference with a posse of about 200 weavers (*vv*) they succeeded in getting possession of the proposed petition, which was "artfully drawn up," and then retired to a public-house while the weavers elected a committee of six or eight to meet them. These made certain proposals (*yy*) to the magistrates, who gave an answer next day (*aaa*) which thoroughly satisfied the committee, who sincerely promised on behalf of their body to have no more irregular meetings on the magistrates engaging to consider of some mode of subjecting their wages to the decision of the magistrates in their quarter sessions.

Schedule of the Papers.

<i>a.</i>	13 April.	Sir John Fielding to Lord Rochford.
<i>b.</i>	" "	Messrs. Wilmot, Sherwood, and Camper to Fielding.
<i>c, d.</i>	14 "	Mr. Wilmot to Lord Suffolk; and (enclosed) printed handbill.
<i>e, f.</i>	15 "	Fielding to Porten; and (enclosed) note from Wilmot.
<i>g, h.</i>	16 "	Sherwood and Camper to Fraser; and (enclosed) printed handbill.
<i>i, k, l.</i>	17 "	Wilmot to Suffolk; and (enclosed) sworn information of John Malferson and Richard Charnock.
<i>m, n, o.</i>	18 "	Fielding to Eden; and (enclosed) notes from Wilmot and Henry Ralph.
<i>p, q, r.</i>	20 "	Lord Mayor Townsend to Suffolk; and (enclosed) anonymous letter and handbill.
<i>s, t.</i>	22 "	Fielding to Suffolk; and (enclosed) copy of advertisement suggested.
<i>u, v.</i>	" "	Same to Eden; and (enclosed) copy of advertisement.
<i>w, x.</i>	23 "	Wilmot to Suffolk; with handbill.
<i>y, z.</i>	" "	Fielding to Eden; with handbill.
<i>aa.</i>	" "	Same to Same.
<i>bb.</i>	" "	Same to Same.
<i>cc, dd.</i>	" "	Same to Same; and (enclosed) letter from Lord Mayor.
<i>ee, ff.</i>	" "	Alderman R. Oliver to [Suffolk]; and (enclosed) anonymous letter.

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gg, hh, ii. 23 April. Pell to [Suffolk]; and two handbills enclosed.
hk. " " Hawkins to Suffolk.
ll. 24 " Copy of advertisement offering reward, &c.
mm. " " Sherwood to Suffolk.
nn. " " Fielding to Same.
oo, pp. 26 " Wilmot to Same; with handbill.
qq, rr, ss. " " Fielding to Eden; and (enclosed) notes from Wilmot and Sherwood.
tt. " " Fielding to Eden.
uu, vv. " " Same to Same; and (enclosed) letter from Robert Pell.
ww. " " Same to Same.
xx. " " Pell to Suffolk.
yy. " " "Weavers' requests."
zz. " " Petition of the Weavers.
aaa. 27 " Fielding, Pell, Wilmot, and Sherwood to Suffolk.

51 documents.

144. LETTERS from the EARL OF SUFFOLK in reply to certain of the above.

Dom. EntryBk.,
 v. 24,
 pp. 342-8.

14 April.—To the Lord Mayor, Sir John Hawkins, &c.

21 April.—To the Lord Mayor. Is sorry to see so much reason to conclude with his Lordship that this attempt to disturb the public peace does not originate with the weavers.

21 April.—To Sir John Fielding, Sir John Hawkins, and other magistrates.

22 April.—To Sir John Fielding, relative to the advertisement to be issued by the magistrates at Hicks' Hall.

23 April.—To Mr. Sheriff Oliver, in acknowledgment of a letter and enclosure.

23 April.—To Lord Barrington for the commanding officers at the several barracks in London and Westminster to be in readiness to assist the civil magistrates in case of necessity.

23 April.—To the Magistrates, as to the meeting of the weavers which took place this day.

April.—To Mr. Pell, recommending him and the other gentlemen in the commission to meet on certain days and hours as long as it shall be necessary to concert measures for effectually checking the progress of the disorderly spirit "which I am convinced is confined to very few."

26 April.—To Mr. Sherwood (private), stating the opinion that it would be best for him to return a verbal answer to the Committee of Weavers on the morrow. "As to their second proposition it certainly may be matter of consideration if applied for in a proper manner, but I cannot take upon myself in this or any other business to answer for the sense of Parliament or to give any encouragement to demands so irregularly made."

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28 April.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 12,
No. 38 a, b.
Let. Bk., Sec.'s,
1771-5, p. 137.

145. LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

Relative to the complaint by Governor Leyborne of an indignity offered to him by the late Capt. Corner, of H.M.S. "Crescent" in sending an officer on board the Government sloop "Bottetourt" to strike her pendant. Send a copy of a letter of 4th March last from Vice-Admiral Parry on the subject. In their Lordships' opinion Capt. Corner did no more than his duty on this occasion, and Governor Leyborne had no right to hoist a pendant himself, nor to authorise any other person to do so.—Admiralty Office.

The enclosure. $3\frac{1}{2}$ pp.

28 April.

Ordnance, v. 6,
No. 28 a, b.

146. MASTER GENERAL OF THE ORDNANCE (TOWNSHEND) to LORD ROCHFORD.

Transmitting letter from the Board of Ordnance respecting the purchasing and demolishing certain houses built on the line walls at Gibraltar, and likewise for building a general hospital for the use of the garrison, and signifying his agreement in opinion therewith.—Office of Ordnance.

The enclosure. 3 pp.

29 April.

Ireland,]
v. 445, No. 85.

147. LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND (HARCOURT) to the SAME.

Thanks him for the early notice of H.M.'s intention to have so considerable a fleet got ready for sea. Though he doesn't know what the motives may be for so vigorous a measure, is yet persuaded that His Majesty could not well avoid taking the part he has done at this critical time when all the rest of Europe is in a manner armed.

Expresses his anxiety for the success of Col. Blaquiere's request for an honour which he is ambitious of receiving from His Majesty, not only from friendship and regard for the Colonel, but because it would give the Colonel additional weight and enable him to be much more useful in the station he is in.—Dublin Castle. "Private." *A holograph.* $1\frac{1}{4}$ pp.

30 April.

'Admiralty
Entry Bk.,
1766-84, p. 110.

148. STANIER PORTEN to PHILIP STEPHENS, Esq.

Enclosing an extract from a letter from Mr. Magra, the King's Consul at Teneriffe, for the Lords of the Admiralty, if they think it expedient, to furnish the Consul with an order directed to the Commanders of H.M.'s ships which may occasionally touch there to receive on board any British sailors who happen by accident to be left on shore.—St. James's.

30 April.

Church Bk.,
Scotland,
1761-89,
pp. 135-8.

149. GENERAL ASSEMBLY of the CHURCH of SCOTLAND.

Usual instruments made out for the meeting of the General Assembly, viz. :—

Instructions, private instructions, and additional private instructions, to H.M.'s High Commissioner (Lord Cathcart) ;

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Letter to the Secretary of the Treasury as to preparation of warrant for the salary of the High Commissioner and His Majesty's annual grant for propagating the reformed religion in the Highlands, &c.; and

His Majesty's letter to the Assembly.

30 April.

Dom. Entry Bk.,
v. 25, p. 373.

150. S. PORTEN to the CHAIRMAN, &c. of the E. I. COMPANY.

Enclosing a copy of a letter from the Nabob of Arcot to Sir Robert Harland. Lord Rochford will be glad to receive their sentiments thereon in order to be able to give an answer to Sir Robert Harland.—St. James's.

4 May.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 12, No. 21.
Let. Bk. Sec.'s,
1771-5, p. 138.

151. BOARD OF ORDNANCE to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

As to certain ground necessary for a battery-intrenchment to be erected within the harbour of St. John's, Newfoundland.—Office of Ordnance. 1 p.

5 May.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 13, No. 3.
Dom. Entry Bk.,
"Dom."
despatched,"
1771-6, p. 93.

152. EARL OF DARTMOUTH to the LORDS OF THE TREASURY.

Enclosing a copy of a letter (of 27th Jan.) from Charles O'Hara, Esq., Governor of Senegambia, containing a report of the nature and utility of the establishment at Senegal, and stating under what rule and authority the contractor for victualling the troops issues provisions at the public expense to the persons mentioned in the accounts and papers transmitted by Mr. Robinson to Mr. Pownall, the 13th and 20th August last.—Whitehall. *A draft.* 1 p.

5 May.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 13, No. 19.
Dom. Entry Bk.,
"Dom."
despatched,"
1771-6, p. 92.

153. The SAME to the EARL OF ROCHFORD.

M. Dechambault, one of H.M.'s new Canadian subjects, in a letter of 15th Oct., complains of the injustice of the Court of France in withholding payment of disbursements made by him for the service of the French King before the reduction of the colony by H.M.'s forces. The case appearing to be one of peculiar hardship, encloses copies of his letter and papers for such steps to be taken as shall seem fit.—Whitehall. 1 p.

6 May.

Admiralty,
v. 163, No. 69.

154. PHP. STEPHENS to SIR STANIER PORTEN.

In accordance with the application of Mr. Magra, King's Consul at Teneriffe, sending, in order to be forwarded to him, a general order to the Commanders of H.M.'s ships and vessels touching at Teneriffe to receive on board any of the King's subjects that may by any accident have been left on shore there.—Admiralty Office. 1 p.

6 May.

Ireland,
v. 446, No. 3 a,b.

155. LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND (HARCOURT) to LORD ROCHFORD.

Two despatches of this date:—

(1.) Enclosing a memorial from Genl. Dilkes, representing that he has had the honour of soliciting every Lord Lieutenant since

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1745 to be recommended for a regiment, and requesting his Excellency to transmit a like application.—Dublin Castle.

The memorial. 2 pp.

Ibid.,
No. 4 a, b.

(2.) Transmitting a memorial from Major Joseph Walker, of the 12th Dragoons.

The memorial, setting forth his claims to promotion. 2 pp.

Both received 13th, from Sir R. Wilmot.

7 May.

Circular Bk.,
1761-86, p. 96.

156. CIRCULAR from the EARL OF ROCHFORD.

Announcing the laying aside of preparations, information of which was given in letter of 23rd April, the Court of France having signified the suspension of the armament at Toulon.

Sent to the same persons as mentioned under letter referred to above, Hon. Mr. Walpole and Consul Whitehead.

7 May.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 13,
No. 20 a to d.
Let. Bk., Sec.'s,
1771-5, p. 141.

157. EARL OF SUFFOLK to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

Encloses a copy of a despatch received from Sir J. Yorke, relative to the dispute with the Dutch W. India Company on the coast of Africa, with copies of the papers therein referred to. Also a draft of a letter to Sir J. Yorke, containing the final instructions to be sent to him if they are approved by His Majesty. Asks for any suggestions that may occur to his Lordship.—St. James's.

The enclosures, with the exception of the last mentioned. The papers referred to in Sir Joseph Yorke's despatch are French translations of a resolution of the States General in answer to his memorial, and of a letter from the directors of the West India Company at Amsterdam. After considering temperately all these papers and the spirit which dictated them, Sir Joseph was of opinion that there remained but one of two things to do, viz., "Either to do ourselves justice by a superior force upon the coast, " or to require the sending over to England a person duly authorised by their High Mightinesses and the West India Company " to discuss these affairs with the Committee of the African " Company in England, and with full powers to make a new and " final arrangement upon all these African disputes." 20 pp. or parts.

7 May.

War Office,
v. 26, No. 12.

158. LORD BARRINGTON to SIR S. PORTEN.

Enclosing a letter from Genl. Preston, improperly addressed to the War Office, which has nothing to do with Irish promotions.—Cavendish Square. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.

8 May.

Scotland, v. 47,
No. 65 a, b.

159. LORD FIFE to LORD——.

As to a petition from Mr. Hay, enclosed. He lives in the county that I represent, and I think it my duty to assure you *upon my honour* that a more proper object cannot be recommended to His Majesty. Those who oppose my interest in the county have taken up this matter and are resolved to do everything in their power to obtain the pardon. They have thrown out very unkind insinuations against me that this has not been obtained, particularly

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as others have obtained the like grace. It will be very serviceable to my interest if your Lordship does this thing for me.—Whitehall.

The enclosure, being a petition of Andrew Hay, of Rannas, in the county of Banff, praying a pardon for the part he took in the "unnatural rebellion of 1745." 4 pp.

28 April &
11 May.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 12,
Nos. 39 and 40.
Let. Bk., Sec.'s,
1771-5, p. 138.

Dom. Entry Bk.,
"Dom."
despatched,"
1771-6, p. 94.

160. NEWFOUNDLAND FISHERY.

Lords of the Admiralty to the Earl of Dartmouth. Asking whether any alteration was to be made in the instructions under which Commodore Shulldham sailed last year to protect the fishery at Newfoundland, beyond those mentioned in letter of 11th March last.—Dated 28th April. 1 p.

Reply dated 11th May. No alteration. A draft. $\frac{3}{4}$ p.

6 & 11 May.

Dom. Geo. III.,
pcl. 86,
No. 20 a, b, c.

161. DR. KENNICOTT'S HEBREW BIBLE.

Dr. Kennicott to the Earl of [Suffolk]. Mentions a letter from Mr. Gunning signifying a belief that the Empress of Russia would patronise the work, and asking his Lordship therefore to convey a packet to Mr. Gunning for this purpose.—Oxford, May 6th.

Enclosed is a printed list of subscribers, with some additions in writing.

Copy of the Earl of Suffolk's reply, stating that he had written to Mr. Gunning and desired him to take a favourable opportunity of mentioning the work to the Empress, and adding his own name to the list of subscribers.

The subscription for the two volumes was eight guineas; the price for any printed over and above those subscribed for, 10 guineas. 3 pp. of *M.S.* and 8 of *print*.

11 May.

Circular Bk.,
1761-86,
pp. 96 to 98.

162. TRADE.

Circular from the Earl of Rochford to Lord Grantham, Consul Munro, Sir James Wright, Sir Wm. Hamilton, Sir Hor. Mann, and Sir Wm. Lynch, directing them to give their constant attention to, and in the course of the ensuing summer to collect the best possible accounts of the actual state of, trade in general within their department, and particularly what may relate to that of Great Britain, chiefly reducing their observations to the two following heads, viz. :—

1. A general estimate of the gross amount of the British imports and exports to and from the countries of their respective residence and a list of the chief articles in which they consisted.

2. A state of the increase and decrease of the British trade within their department, the causes of such increase or decrease, and the methods most advisable for preserving and improving such trade.

These reports to be made annually towards the end of every year.—St. James's.

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A similar circular, with an additional direction to return the number of ships of British and every other nationality arriving at the ports within their departments, was also sent to Sir John Hort and the other Consuls.

11 May.

Dom. Entry Bk.,
v. 24, p. 350.

163. EARL OF SUFFOLK to ROBT. PELL, Esq.

Has sent his letter of the 6th inst. to Lord North, and will be very glad if his Lordship thinks it expedient to comply with the very reasonable request it contains, but being a matter entirely out of his (Suffolk's) department he cannot speak more positively about it.—St. James's.

11 May.

Ireland,
v. 446, No. 2.

164. EARL OF ROCHFORD to the LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

Relative to the retirement of Lt.-Col. Duncan. Unless he is willing at the regulated price to dispose of his commission to Major Legge, he must not expect on any future occasion to be permitted to retire, &c.—St. James's. *A draft.* 1½ pp.

12 May.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 13,
No. 37 a, b.
Let. Bk., Sec's,
1771-5, p. 139.

165. STEPH. COTTRELL to JOHN POWNALL, Esq.

Enclosing an Order in Council of the 6th inst., dismissing, as inadmissible, the petition and appeal of Michael Brislane from a sentence passed against him in Montserrat for the murder of his wife. Also a copy of the Minute of the Lords of the Committee of Council of 27th March last, the time their Lordships took this matter into consideration.—Whitehall, Council Office.

The copy of the Minute only. 2½ pp.

12 May.

Dom. Geo. III.,
pcl. 367, No. 6.

166. WM. PRESTON to SIR S. PORTEN.

As to certain business which he was requested to transact at Naples, but which on account of his departure he had delegated to Sir Wm. Hamilton.—Turin. 2 pp.

13 May.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 13, No. 21.
Dom. Entry Bk.,
"Dom.
despatched,"
1773-6, p. 94.

167. MR. POWNALL to MR. EDEN.

Lord Dartmouth submits to Lord Suffolk whether the points in dispute upon the coast of Africa do not involve questions of too great delicacy and importance to be discussed and negotiated upon by the Committee of the Company of Merchants trading to Africa, and therefore whether it may not be most advisable that such a negotiation should be carried on by persons appointed by His Majesty.—Whitehall. *A draft.* 1 p.

14 May.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 13, No. 22.
Let. Bk., Sec's,
1771-5, p. 142.

168. WM. EDEN to MR. [POWNALL].

Relative to the disputes of the African Company with the servants of the Dutch West India Company. Lord Suffolk much approves of the Commissary to be sent by the States being instructed to treat and conclude with such person as His Majesty shall appoint.—St. James's. 1 p.

1773.

14 May.

Scotland,
v. 47, No. 66.**169.** LORD ADVOCATE FOR SCOTLAND (JA. MONTGOMERY) to
W. FRASER, Esq.

Reporting his opinion on Mr. Gilkie's papers. Gives his reasons for thinking there was no sufficient ground for Gilkie's complaint of oppression on the part of the Sheriff and Judge of the Court of Session, and indicates the terms of the proper answer to be made to him,—New Burlington Street. $1\frac{1}{2}$ pp.

15 May.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 13,
No. 23 a, b.
Dom. Entry Bk.,
v. 25, p. 374.
Let. Bk., Sec.'s,
1771-5, p. 143.**170.** EARL OF ROCHFORD to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

Enclosing an extract of a letter from the King's Consul at Madeira concerning four French vessels that lately touched there in their voyage to Goree with a design (as they gave out) to form a settlement on the continent of Africa. As to whether any instructions should be given to Lord Stormont on the subject.—St. James's.

The enclosure. The settlement was for account of a company then lately erected in Havre de Grace in which some of the principal nobility of France were said to be concerned. The embarkation at Madeira appeared to be solely under the management of l'Abbé de Manet, who had before been on the coast of Africa, and who "pretended" to say that the conversion of the negroes to Christianity was the object intended, for which there were nine priests besides himself on board the different vessels, though he said that a considerable trade might likewise be carried on. $2\frac{3}{4}$ pp.

17 May.

Ireland,
v. 446, No. 5.**171.** EARL OF ROCHFORD to the LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

Drafts of three despatches of this date:—

(1.) The King's determination as to certain successions in the army in Ireland notified. An exchange from the Battle Axe Guards (no more a military corps than the Yeomen of the Guard) permitted on this occasion, but with the prior understanding that no officer of the Battle Axe Corps will ever be permitted for the future to purchase or exchange in the army in Ireland. $3\frac{1}{2}$ pp.

Ibid., No. 6.

(2.) As to Lieut.-Col. Duncan,—private information given of the probability that Major Legge, on his obtaining a government in America, will apply for leave to sell his majority.—"Private." 1 p.

Ibid.,
Nos. 7 a to d
and 8;
and
Entry Bk.,
pp. 189 90.

(3.) Transmitting a copy of a letter from Lieut.-Colonel Burgoyne, and of his Lordship's answer thereto, with a copy of the prices of the commissions of the Dragoon Guards and Dragoons as regulated by the King's orders of 9th Feb. 1773, with directions that the prices of commissions in the regiments on the Irish establishment may also be increased in the same proportion, but keeping the same difference between the British and Irish prices as on the former regulations in 1766.

Copies or originals of the enclosures with a second letter from Lieut.-Col. Burgoyne. 8 pp. or parts.

1773,

19 May.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 13, No. 24.
Dom. Entry Bk.,
"Dom."
despatched,"
1771-6, p. 95.

172. EARL OF DARTMOUTH to the EARL OF ROCHEFORD.

Relative to the intelligence from the King's Consul at Madeira. Considering the frequent intelligence that has been received of the intention of the Court of France to form some establishment on the coast of Africa in the neighbourhood of Goree that would in the nature of it be inconsistent with our rights, and the repeated declarations to that Court that we should consider such a proceeding as a violation of the treaties subsisting between the two crowns, submits whether it may not be advisable to demand of the Court of France in this instance whether they have any intentions of forming any new establishment upon the coast of Africa, and if so, upon what part of the coast.—Whitehall. *A draft.* 2 pp.

20 May.

Passes,
1760-84, p. 85.

173.

Passport for Joseph Abaissi, Prince of Palestine. Counter-signed by the Earl of Rochford. *Latin.*

20 May.

Scotland,
v. 47, No. 67.

174. LORD CATHCART to the EARL OF SUFFOLK.

Acquainting him with the meeting of the General Assembly that day and giving an account of his proceedings; Dr. Drysdale, one of the ministers of Edinburgh, having been chosen as Moderator.—Edinburgh. *Received* 24th. *2½ pp.*

22 May.

Scotland,
v. 47,
No. 68 a to d.

175. The SAME to the SAME.

Forwarding the dutiful answer of the General Assembly to His Majesty's most gracious letter, and a letter from their Moderator.

Cannot sufficiently commend the temper and disposition of the Assembly, &c.—Edinburgh.

The enclosures and a second copy of the answer, but unsigned, enclosed in the Moderator's letter.

Received the 26th. *8 pp. or parts of pp.*

24 May.

Scotland,
v. 47,
No. 69 a, b.

176. The SAME to the SAME.

Transmitting an address to His Majesty from the General Assembly upon the happy increase of the Royal Family.

They proceed in the business before them with great harmony and despatch.—Edinburgh.

The enclosure. *3 pp.*

26 May.

Dom. Entry Bk.,
v. 25, p. 375.

177. EARL OF ROCHEFORD to the MASTER OF THE HORSE.

Relative to a horse, arrived at Stangate Creek, sent as a present to the King from Mr. Baldwin, Consul at Cyprus.—St. James's.

26 May.

Isle of Man,
v. 1,
1761-74,
No. 108.

178. JOHN WOOD, Governor of the Isle of Man, to ———.

Relative to a year's leave of absence, which he was wishful to obtain, and the arrangements necessary for the delegation of his powers, &c.—Isle of Man. *3 pp.*

1773.

27 May.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 10,
No. 35 a, b, c;
and
v. 11, pp. 57-60.

179. LORD SCARSDALE to LORD [DARTMOUTH].

As to Mr. Basset. The poor man has lost his wife, and is in great distress, having several children to provide for. Enclosing, therefore, his and Mr. Sterling's letters.—Kedleston.

The enclosures; the first, dated 24th Dec. 1772, from Major Basset, Commandant at Detroit, to Lord Scarsdale; the second from James Sterling, the first merchant there, to the Major. Mr. Sterling points out the great inconveniences they were labouring under from the want of some form of civil government. He says that the merchants and people in the settlement were extremely happy under Major Basset's command, and would have addressed him on this occasion, and at the same time sent a memorial to His Majesty begging for a government, and that the Major might be the person appointed at the head of it, but they had so often applied before, without receiving even an answer to their petitions, that they were entirely discouraged. The settlement was becoming too powerful to do without some form of civil government. There were above 1,500 persons in it, exclusive of the garrison. The very extensive and valuable trade carried on with the Northern and Western Indians on the upper lakes, &c., and it being so situated as to command the communication between the rivers St. Lawrence and Mississippi, made it of the utmost consequence. In case of any disturbance from the Indians they served as a barrier between the colonies and the enemy; witness the noble stand they made under the brave Col. Gladwin in 1763, when for six months they kept at bay 4,000 Indians, who otherwise would have been exercising their cruel acts of savage barbarity, as usual, on the poor defenceless inhabitants on the frontiers of the colonies below. The settlement in a few years would be able to keep all the upper nations of Indians in awe, and if properly encouraged would furnish provisions for the garrisons of Niagara, Detroit, and Michillimakinac at less than half the then expense. They had extended their trade so far as to draw thousands of packs of peltry from the Missouri and branches of the Mississippi, &c., which would otherwise fall into the hands of their troublesome neighbours on the other side of that river. Mr. Sterling had himself carried on trade there to the value of 100,000*l.* sterling, and often acted in a public capacity. 4½ pp.

27 May.

Isle of Man,
v. 1, 1761-74,
No. 109.

180. GOVERNOR OF THE ISLE OF MAN (WOOD) to SIR SAMUEL DUNDAS.

Asking for his good offices with Lord Suffolk to procure him leave of absence.—Isle of Man. 1 p.

29 May.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 12, No. 5.

181. LIEUT.-COL. ALEXANDER MACKENZIE to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

Relative to the return of the 31st Regiment from the Island of St. Vincent. Complains of the difficulties thrown in their way by the few discontented of the inhabitants, including Mr. "Hery" Sharp, Acting Lieut.-Governor, as well as the King's Commissary

1773.

of Provisions, acting under the direction of Governor Leyborne, "and that at the distance of the Grenadas." Asks that the regiment may have comfortable quarters, such as will recruit it to its former vigour. Mentions Chatham Barracks.—Transport Ship "Waddle," off Sheerness. 3 pp.

29 May.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 12,
No. 41 a, b.
Let. Bk., Sec.'s,
1771-5, p. 143
and p. 145.

182. LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY to the SAME.

Sending a copy of a letter of 31st March from Vice-Admiral Sir George Bridges Rodney, Commander-in-Chief of H.M.'s ships at Jamaica, containing an account of the arrival of three French ships of war with troops at St. Domingo, and other intelligence.—Admiralty Office.

The enclosure, giving information also of the fortification proceeding in the harbour of Cape Nicola, and that the town was increasing very fast, being a free port, and having a great trade with the North Americans. Sixty sail were counted in the harbour. The Government of the Island was in the greatest consternation owing to the discovery that an amazing sum of light and base gold had been imported for years past by the English from North America, amounting to 10 millions of livres. 2½ pp.

29 May.

Scotland,
v. 47, No. 73.

183. JOS. GILKIE to W. FRASER, Esq.

In answer to a letter "which did me great honour, the more so it being twice stamped with the Royal Seal." "I heartily rejoice that Ministers about the Throne are not at all deaf to the crys of the oppressed and born-down subjects, of whom I am one. Your letter to me is sufficient to convince the inhabitants of this part of the United Kingdom that Majesty itself, and those about him, will even deign to direct the subject to the proper door of relief. Happy constitution, that even the crys of the meanest subject can, on so easy terms, reach the ears of the first Minister of State, and that the unparalleled justice of the House of Peers have provided a remedy for the relief of the indigent and oppressed!" Asks for certain papers. "The injury and oppression me and my helpless family have suffered from Sir John Stuart, Sheriff Depute of Berwickshire, and the underlings about him, has been of itself sufficient to have destroyed the first subject in Britain." States the cause of his being in Annan, and his intention of instantly returning to Edinburgh. "This day, after dining with the magistrates of the Royal Burrow, your letter was read and applauded. Thereafter we did ourselves the honour to drink successively: first, the King; then the Earl of Suffolk, His Majesty's Secretary; and then you. Thereafter, that justice might flourish and oppression fall."—Annan. 3 pp.

31 May.

Scotland,
v. 47, No. 71.

184. LORD CATHCART to the EARL OF SUFFOLK.

Announcing the close of the sitting of the General Assembly and his appointment of it to meet again on 19th May 1774. Never was witness to so much vigilance, harmony, and despatch in the

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proceedings of any assembly as in those of that which has this day been dissolved, and, in justice to their Moderator and other members, must particularize the following circumstances :

The warmest attachment and affection to His Majesty's person, Royal Family, and Government.

Their vigilance and attention to the interests of the Protestant religion, and to prevent the growth of Popery.

Their zeal to improve and enlarge their excellent and exemplary plan for the provision of the widows and children of deceased ministers out of their own small funds, and the firmness tempered with moderation with which they asserted their own dignity and authority by enforcing the execution of decrees in cases where inferior judicatures had been neglectful, which will be attended with consequences very salutary to the peace and good order of the Church. Upon the whole will venture to recommend them as having taken uncommon pains, &c.

A report having been made one day from a committee setting forth the increase of Popery in some remote parts of Scotland, and a motion made to address His Majesty for such relief as to some members appeared a proper remedy to that evil, I acquainted my friends in the House that that measure, though well intended, was premature, and might have bad effects ; and proposed to them to appoint a Standing Committee for that object, with powers to communicate and concert with the Commissioners of the Annexed Estates, who had, as well as the Assembly, ordered visitations of the Highlands and Islands, and had powers to do several of the things proposed should they be found expedient. The resolution passed in that shape. If your Lordship approves, I will, as a Commissioner of the Annexed Estates, meet the Committee at a Board in the beginning of July, and, with the other members, compare the different reports, and endeavour to agree on somewhat fit to be transmitted to your Lordship. Two addresses of the Assembly with two reports, transmitted in 1761 and 1765 respectively, and now in your Lordship's office, evince the reality of the evil, and the necessity of some remedy when what is proper to be done shall have been concerted ; but there is nothing pressing or alarming, the highest calculation of Papists in Scotland not exceeding 20,000. —Edinburgh. *Received 4th June. 4 pp.*

1 June.

Criml. Papers,
Scotch,
1762-86,
pp. 114-123.

185. LORD JUSTICE CLERK (THOS. MILLER) to the SAME.

Giving a detailed account of the Northern Circuit, which he made with his colleague, Lord Pitfour, beginning at Perth on 28th April, and ending at Inverness on 20th May. Enters into details of the trials of the meal rioters at Perth, the result of which was that the spirit of mobbing in that part of the country had been fairly subdued, and the people made sensible how much they hazarded in joining such attempts. Alludes to the prevalence of horse-stealing. Gives particulars as to the trial of Peter McPhie, late servant to Mr. Macleod, of Waterstone, in the Island of Skye, for the murder of his fellow servant ; and, the prisoner having

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been offered the most provoking affront possible to a Highlander, recommends a commutation of the sentence. Also as to Edward Shaw McIntosh, of Borlum, his bastard brother, and some of his servants, &c., charged with the crimes of house-breaking and theft, and entering into a conspiracy to murder and rob on the highway, and actually attempting to carry it out. Though he, the Lord Justice Clerk, had heard much of the case before trial, it seemed incredible that such a conspiracy could possibly have been formed and conducted by Mr. McIntosh, of Borlum, a gentleman of some rank and fortune in the county of Inverness. But it came out in the course of the trial, on the clearest evidence, that he formed this wicked plan in the beginning of July last, at his own house of Retz, between Pitnean and Aviemore, upon the great road from the South to Inverness; that he "assumed" his bastard brother and eight or nine more of his servants and tenants into this desperate association; that they began with breaking the house of a weaver in that neighbourhood, and robbing him of 44*l.* which he had collected by the industry of his whole life; that after securing the weaver and his wife, then in bed, Borlum himself broke up the chest where the money lay, and carried it to his own house, where he divided it according to paction, one half amongst his associates, and the other half to himself. This course of house-breaking continued until November, when the drovers generally return from the South with large sums arising from the sale of their cattle. At this time the horrid association to rob and murder on the highway commenced. A regular plan was settled. Spies were detached to the several inns lying southward to get intelligence and to give notice to the rest of the gang who were lodged in and about Borlum's house. Most fortunately their first attempt misgave. Enters into a description of it. This gave a general alarm to the country. Warrants were issued, and everybody exerted themselves. Borlum and three or four of the gang fled and were declared outlaws, but the bastard brother and three others were apprehended, two of whom became evidence. Gives a full account of the trial, &c. Also of another trial, viz., that of Kenneth Leal, messenger, for robbery of the "meal" going from Elgin southward.

Mentions the service rendered by Mr. Alex. Murray, Deputy Advocate, on this laborious and important circuit. Must also acknowledge that at all the three circuit towns the court was attended by very respectable juries, zealous for the public service, and anxiously attentive to the just defence of every prisoner.

This circuit being by far the most extensive and important, he regularly performs it in rotation with his brethren, and has the greatest pleasure in doing it because it gives him the best opportunity of an intimate intercourse with the gentry of that extensive country, and of observing their attachment to His Majesty's person and government, founded upon the most manly and solid of all principles, a deep sense of the wisdom and benignity of his government and the happy change which the regular execution of justice has produced in that distant part of the kingdom.

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Recommends that a reward should be offered for the apprehension of Borlum, who has intimated his intention of returning home, where he may long skulk and be supported by his friends.—Barskemming.

1 June.

Dom. Geo. III.,
pcl. 86, No. 21.

186. MEMORIAL OF JOHN KITTERMASTER and WM. WARD to LORD SUFFOLK.

They had bought part of the stock of the late British Herring Society with a view to try the fishery without the aid of Government. The herrings they succeeded in bringing to Hambro were not received with the usual privilege for want of a proper certificate that they were caught and cured after St. John's Day. Return thanks for the copy of a proper certificate given them by his Lordship. Are convinced a white herring fishery may be carried on with success if assisted by Government with a small bounty on the quantity caught, and not on the tonnage of the buss or fishing vessel as a late Act of Parliament directs. Memorialists have their vessels now ready to sail from Southwold for Shetland. They will sail before the 8th inst. if not prevented by the Commissioners of the Salt Office, who say that the duty of $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per barrel must be paid for the herrings above mentioned carried to Hambro, a charge without precedent, and such as the late company never paid. Pray for relief, &c.—London. 1 p.

2 June.

Admiralty
Entry Bk.,
1766-84, p. 110.

187. F. WILLES to P. STEPHENS, Esq.

Transmitting an extract of a letter from Mr. Fraser, H.M. Consul at Algier, concerning the request made by the Dey with regard to the anchoring of H.M. ships in the port of Algier. To be laid before the Lords of the Admiralty.—St. James's.

4 June.

Ireland,
v. 446, No. 20.

188. LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND (HARCOURT) to LORD ROCHFORD.

In answer to letter of 17th inst. as to the prices of the commissions of the Dragoon Guards and Dragoons. Has referred the matter to the Board of General Officers.—Dublin Castle. $1\frac{1}{2}$ pp.

5 June.

Dom. Entry Bk.,
v. 24, p. 349.

189. WM. FRASER to EDWD. STANLEY, Esq.

Relative to the forwarding of a parcel from Mr. Gunning, H.M. Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Empress of Russia, received from the Vice-President of the Academy at Petersburg, containing specimens of dried plants and herbs which are considered by the Academy as very efficacious in scorbutic complaints. The officers of the Customs at Harwich had taken the parcel directed to Lord Suffolk from the person who had it in charge.—St. James's.

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7 June.

Church Bk.,
Scotland,
1761-89, p. 141.
Scotland,
v. 47, No. 75.

190. EARL OF SUFFOLK to LORD CATHCART.

In answer to letter of the 31st past, which has given the King the greatest satisfaction. His Majesty approves his Lordship's conduct with regard to the motion as to the increase of Popery, and applauds the zeal apparent, yet is willing to hope that the inquiries about to be made will prove that the Roman Catholic persuasion does not gain ground, and that consequently it will not be expedient to take any measures with regard to it.—St. James's.

7 June.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 12, No. 6.
Milit. Entry Bk.,
v. 27, p. 353.

191. LORD BARRINGTON to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

Asking that the words, "with the rank of Captain in our army," may be added to such commissions of captain-lieutenants as have been granted since His Majesty's regulation of 25th May 1772 in their favour.—War Office. 1 p.

8 June.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 10, No. 36.

192. EDWD. HAY, Governor, to JOHN POWNALL, Esq.

Arrived, with his wife and daughters, on Sunday, 6th June, after a passage of 25 days from Madeira. Are to be received on shore to-day at one o'clock. This keeping a governor on board for the sake of making a little more parade on his landing is a barbarism in the politics of this island that ought to be corrected. The crop of sugar has fallen very short, and little loading for the ships.—Carlisle Bay, on board the "Favourite Betsy."

Received 30th July. 1½ pp.

10 June.

Admiralty
Entry Bk.,
1766-84, p. 111.

193. S. PORTEN to MR. STEPHENS.

Enclosing an extract of a letter of 24th May 1773, from Sir John Dick, H.M.'s Consul at Leghorn, to be laid before the Lords of the Admiralty.—St. James's.

10 June.

Law Officers'
Entry Bk.,
1762-95, p. 202.

194. EARL OF ROCHFORD to the ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Directing him to examine into and remedy the complaint of Baron de Berlendis, Resident from the Republic of Venice, that one of his domestics has been arrested and is still confined by —Holmes, in Hollis Street, Clare Market, a sheriff's officer, notwithstanding he knew the domestic's name to have been regularly registered in the sheriff's office.—St. James's.

11 June.

Law Officers'
Entry Bk.,
1762-95, p. 203.

195. The SAME to the SAME.

Enclosing a petition of Ambrose Kirwan, praying a pardon for entering and continuing in the French service, and His Majesty being disposed to comply with the request, directing him to report how this may most properly be done.—St. James's.

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12 June.

Ireland,
v. 446,
Nos. 24, 25,
26 a, b, and
27 a, b.

196. LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND (HARCOURT) to LORD ROCHFORD.

Four despatches of this date :—

(1.) As to the troops in the Isle of Man. 2 pp.

(2.) As to the exchange from the Battle Axe Guards, under the circumstances stated in his Lordship's letter of the 17th past. Lieut. St. George Hatfield, of the 8th Dragoons, requests to be permitted to decline it. 1 p.

(3.) Enclosing a letter from Lieut.-Col. William Burton, of the 12th Regiment, as to the sale of his lieut.-coloneley.

The enclosure. 3½ pp.

(4.) Transmitting an account of the expense of transport, &c. of troops to the Isle of Man.

The enclosure. 3 pp.

13 June.

Scotland,
v. 47, No. 76.

197. LORD CATHCART to the EARL OF SUFFOLK.

In answer to letters of 28th May and 7th June. Refers to his indisposition, caused by the uncommonly long sittings of the General Assembly. The members from whom the motion as to the increase among the Papists came were not actuated by any principle which will render them less open than can be wished to any conviction which may arise from such authentic lights and information of a contrary tendency as the Standing Committee appointed for that purpose may now acquire.—Shaw Park.

Received 19th. 1¼ pp.

13 June.

Treas. and Cust.
v. 3, 1763-75,
No. 30.

198. FRENCH COMMERCE on the COAST of AFRICA.

Copy of a letter from M. de Boynes to the Duc d'Aiguillon, as to the operations of a society established in Paris for carrying on trade on the coast of Africa, written in order that an answer might be given to the observations of the English Ambassador on the subject. In 1772 M. de Boynes instructed M. Boniface, Governor of Goree, that while it was desirable that the trade should have all the extension of which it was capable, it must be kept within the bounds prescribed by the Treaty of Paris, and that the captains of the ships concerned in it would incur the utmost penalty of the law if these were contravened. The first operation of the society in these places had been carried on most secretly even under the eyes of M. Boniface, from whom the return of one of the ships to France had been concealed. Moreover, M. Boniface had been surprised into giving leave to trade in gum at Arguin and Portendic, the object of the trade being to profit by a war which a King of the country was then making upon the English. On being made acquainted with this fact, M. de Boynes immediately wrote to the governor, ending his letter with these words : " Je ne puis pas, Mr., me persuader ces deux articles d'après les instructions très précises que je vous ai données à cet égard ; mais par intérêt personnel pour vous, je veux bien encore vous réitérer les défenses que je vous ai faites de la part du Roi de vous prêter à aucune des vues de cette compagnie qui pourroit troubler l'harmonie qui regne entre vous et les Anglois, et vous

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“prévenir que si par quelque facilité de votre part, il y avoit
“occasion de rupture entre les deux nations vous en répondriez
“à S. M. sur votre tête.” *French.* [See No. 226.] 4½ pp.

8 May 1772
to 15 June
1773.

Channel Islds.,
v. 15, No. 64.

199. JERSEY.

“Account of proceedings in Council relative to the repeal of
certain Jersey ordinances.”

The 6th Article of the Ordinance of 33 Eliz., whereby any
person setting his name to anything like a petition was liable
to severe punishment at the discretion of the magistrates, was the
one repealed. 1¼ pp.

15 June.

Criml. Papers,
Scotch,
1762–86,
pp. 123–5.
Scotland,
v. 47, No. 77.

200. EARL OF SUFFOLK to the LORD JUSTICE CLERK.

Relative to his report of the late Northern Circuit. Encloses
the remissions recommended therein. His Majesty has offered a
reward for the apprehension, &c. of McIntosh, of Borlum. Also as
to the zeal of Mr. Alexr. Murray, the Deputy Advocate, &c.—
St. James’s.

15 June.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 10,
No. 37 a, b.

201. CHARLES BURNETT, 78th Regiment, to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

Enclosing a memorial from himself, with the request that it may
be presented to His Majesty.

The memorial, containing hints which he conceives will go a
great way towards making up the unhappy breach that has so
long subsisted between Great Britain and her colonies. Has
passed many years in North America, and studied the genius of
the people and their form of government. Is charmed with the
flourishing state of the country, sensible of their importance to
Great Britain, and touched with the alarming prospect of their
being for ever disunited from the mother country. Reduces what
he has to say under six propositions, which he sets out with
remarks and explanations relative to the whole.—Charles Town,
South Carolina. 9¼ pp.

15 June.

Dom. EntryBk.,
v. 25, p. 376.

202. EARL OF ROCHFORD to the CHAIRMAN, &c. of the E. I. COMPANY.

Relative to the payment for a cable and anchor supplied in
1772 by a French frigate to the captain of an East Indiaman.—
St. James’s.

15 June.

Ireland,
v. 446,
No. 28 a, b.

203. LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND (HARCOURT) to LORD ROCHFORD.

Three despatches of this date:—

(1.) Enclosing a letter from Lieut.-Col. Duncan as to the
resumption of his commission in the 55th Regt. Bears testimony
to his very distinguished character as an officer and a gentleman,
&c. Suggests other arrangements for removing certain difficulties
in the successions in the 46th Regiment.

Lt.-Col. Duncan’s letter. 5½ pp.

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Ibid.,
No. 29 a, b, c.

(2.) Enclosing a memorial from Major-General Gisborne, the junior of the major-generals upon the staff in Ireland, claiming pay from the date of Major-General Sandford's resignation. Also copies of correspondence between him and Col. Blaquiere on the subject. The difficulty arose out of an arrangement by which the junior major-general served without pay until the death of Lord Tyrawley.

The enclosures. 19 pp.

Ibid.,
No. 30.

(3.) "Private." Also as to General Gisborne's application. When he was employed in the North against the Insurgents he received pay for himself as a general officer, and full allowances from 12th March to 27th June 1772. It was not Lord Townshend's intention that during that time he should also receive the established pay as a general officer on the staff.—Dublin Castle. 1½ pp.

All received 23rd June.

16 June.

Isle of Man,
v. 1, 1761–74,
No. 110.

204. LORD SUFFOLK to SIR SAML. DUNDAS.

Has not forgotten his request in favour of Governor Wood, but it will be necessary for Mr. Wood to write an official letter, with the name of the commanding officer for the time being, for H.M. approbation, in order to his being appointed Lieutenant-Governor. The expenses attending this appointment will be on Governor Wood himself, but if when he comes to England he can find an unexceptionable way of providing for this, Lord Suffolk will not disapprove of it.—St. James's. *A draft.* 1 p.

16 June.

War Office,
v. 26, No. 13.

205. LORD BARRINGTON to LORD ———.

Certain disputed rights claimed by the Board of Ordnance have given the King some trouble, and would occasion more when he is at Portsmouth if not settled previously. A letter from your Lordship to Lord Townshend will make everything easy, and you will find His Majesty inclined that it should be written. As the matter is entirely new and quite foreign to the business of a Secretary of State, I conclude you will not think me impertinent in suggesting some words which were settled at Court to-day by Lord Townshend, Sir Jeffery Amherst, General Harvey, and myself, and which will satisfy all parties. They are as follows:—
"The King for particular reasons not being disposed at present to decide on the privileges claimed by the Master-General of the Ordnance as to command in garrisons, directs that the Master-General and Board of Ordnance shall not consider themselves, on the present occasion, as acting officially at Portsmouth, except during His Majesty's residence at that place."—Cavendish Square. *Private.* 2 pp.

17 June.

Ireland,
v. 446, No. 31.

206. LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND (HARCOURT) to LORD ROCHEFORD.

Two letters:—

(1.) "As Col. Blaquiere sets out to-morrow morning for England, I think it right to apprise your Lordship that as I have spared

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no pains in endeavouring to obtain the best information of the state of this country in general, and of the temper and disposition of the principal gentlemen in it, and as Col. Blaquiere is possessed in the fullest manner of the sense I entertain of these matters, of my wishes in every particular, and of those measures which I would humbly submit to His Majesty's consideration, as most expedient for the good of the service here, I think it unnecessary, &c."—Dublin Castle. "Private." *Received* the 23rd. $1\frac{1}{2}$ pp.

Ibid.,
No. 32 a, b.

(2.) Enclosing a representation from General Pierson. Will only say that upon the non-appointment of the fifth general officer the duty for the present year naturally fell upon him, and that it would have been a real grievance to any other person who should have been ordered upon that service in his stead.

The enclosure. The general complained of having to take two rounds of duty successively. *Received* the 24th, from Sir R. Wilmot. 3 pp.

17 June.

Ord. Entry Bk.,
v. 2, 1761–75,
p. 348.

207. EARL OF ROCHESTER to the MASTER-GENERAL OF THE ORDNANCE.

Giving the directions suggested by Lord Barrington above. [See No. 205].—St. James's.

19 June.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 13, No. 38.
Dom. Entry Bk.,
"Dom.
despatched,"
1771–6, p. 100.

208. EARL OF DARTMOUTH to the LORD PRESIDENT.

His Majesty has approved of a memorial in behalf of the Governor of New Hampshire, praying that the subject matter of certain complaints exhibited against him, upon which the Board of Trade have made a report, may be referred to the Privy Council. Has accordingly directed Mr. Pownall to deliver to the Clerk of the Council all the papers relative to the complaint, together with the report of the Board of Trade.—Whitehall. *A draft.* 1 p.

19 June.

Scotland,
v. 47, No. 78.

209. LORD JUSTICE CLERK (MILLER) to the EARL OF SUFFOLK.

Acknowledging receipt of letter [of 15th June], and calling attention to the omission to transmit the Gazette from the office of the Secretary of State for the Northern Department to the Lord Justice Clerk as was formerly the practice.—Edinburgh. $1\frac{1}{2}$ pp.

21 June.

Channel Islds.,
v. 15, No. 56.
Entry Bk.,
1761–98, p. 46.

210. EARL OF ROCHESTER to the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR of JERSEY.

Enclosing a copy of an order of H.M. Privy Council relative to certain Acts of the States of Jersey for laying duties on rum and gin, by which the final determination is postponed for three months, in order to give time for a further hearing.—St. James's. *A draft.* 1 p.

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21 June.

Dom. Entry Bk.,
v. 25, p. 377.**211. SIR STANIER PORTEN to MR. CHETWYND.**

Stating for the information of the Lord President that a copy of the Minute of Council of the 15th instant, and the necessary directions in consequence of it, have been sent to the Lieutenant Governor of Jersey.—St. James's.

24 June.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 13, No. 55.Dom. Entry Bk.,
"Dom.
despatched,"

1771-76, p. 100.

212. J. POWNALL to SIR THOMAS WENTWORTH, Bart., PAUL WENTWORTH, Esq., and MR. MACDONOGH.

Their petition of the 12th instant having been laid before the King, His Majesty has signified his pleasure that the complaint exhibited against John Wentworth, Esq., Governor of New Hampshire, by Peter Livius, Esq., together with all the proceedings thereupon, should be laid before His Majesty in Council. Encloses a copy of a report of the Board of Trade on the subject.—Whitehall. *A draft.* 1 p.

28 June.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 11, p. 62.**213. ANDREW OLIVER to J. P[OWNALL].**

Relative to certain letters writ by Governor Hutchinson and himself to the late Mr. Whateley, already transmitted, with the proceedings of the House of Representatives and the Council upon them. Asks his good offices in procuring for him the liberty of making answer to the charges brought against him, if necessary, for he has never been allowed that liberty here; or, if the letters themselves should show that there was no foundation for the censures passed upon them, for his good offices in obtaining for him an honourable acquittal.—Boston.

28 June.

Dom. Geo. III.,
vol. 86, No. 22.**214. LADY WINDSOR to LORD ———.**

Interceding for John Walters under sentence of death, in whose behalf many of the principal inhabitants of Sherborne interest themselves very warmly.—Hill Street. 1½ pp.

28 June.

Dom. Geo. III.,
vol. 86, No. 23.**215. SIR CHARLES FREDERICK to MR. FRASER.**

Detailing an account of the salutes given on different occasions to His Majesty during his stay at Portsmouth, and the visits paid by him to view the fortifications, &c.—Berkeley Square. 2 pp.

28 June.

Dom. Geo. III.,
vol. 86, No. 24.**216. DUKE OF ST. ALBANS to the EARL OF SUFFOLK.**

Communicating the great difficulties with which he is surrounded, from a persuasion that he will assist a person of his Grace's rank so unfortunately circumstanced. His Lordship has doubtless heard of his unhappy situation at Brussels, the particulars of which are too disagreeable to trouble him with. Some years ago an Act of Parliament passed which vested all his estates in trustees, for discharging as well his father's as his own debts, and by this he was limited very improvidently to so small an income as 1,000*l.* a year. Since his return to England has been obliged, in order to support himself, to exceed his income,

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which has reduced him so much that he has little more than 300*l.* a year left. Has made his case known to Lord North, but without experiencing that attention which he might reasonably have expected from what he promised, and fears his case has not been fully communicated to His Majesty. Cannot but persuade himself that if His Majesty were acquainted with his present difficulties he would take the particular hardship of his case under his consideration.—Boulton Row. 1¼ *pp.*

29 June.
Dom. Entry Bk.,
v. 25, p. 378.

217. Receipt signed by the Earl of Rochford for the quarterly payment from the post office to the clerks of his office.

29 June.
Dom. Geo. III.,
pcl. 86, No. 25.

218. LIEUTENANT-GENERAL GANSEL to the EARL OF ROCHFORD.

In favour of Lieut.-Colonel Legge, as yet Lieut.-Colonel of the 55th, who wishes the honoured happiness of continuing his rank in the army. Mentions instances where this was allowed. The keeping rank is a letter of credit to an officer, of reputation even above riches, and the more agreeable to generous minds, as no one envies it, for no individual is prejudiced by the enjoyment of it, though an individual is made happy by it. Lieut.-Colonel Legge's conduct was so uncommonly noble, so generously disinterested while the re-appointment of Lieut.-Colonel Duncan was in suspense that, &c.—Craven Street. 3 *pp.*

1 July.
Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 13, No. 56.
Let. Bk., Sec's.,
1771-5, p. 145.

219. ANTHONY TODD, Secretary, to JOHN POWNALL, Esq.

A very large box by the last New York mail was entirely broken to pieces, so that the Acts of Assembly and other bulky papers it contained were quite loose, and the merchants' letters in the mail much damaged by the box, which has been often the case, besides that the conveyance of so extraordinary a weight much retards the mail. The Postmasters-General therefore hope, as this is entirely meant for the greater convenience and quick despatch of correspondence, that Lord Dartmouth will see it in the same light, and direct the Governors to send in the mails such despatches only as are done up in paper covers, and that all bulky matters not in immediate haste, made up in boxes or otherwise, are to be sent by private ships to London or by the packet boats to Falmouth and forwarded from thence by some other conveyance than the post.—General Post Office. 2 *pp.*

1 July.
Scotland,
v. 47, No. 79.

220. DAVID DICKSON to LORD ———.

Relative to an enclosure (the nature of which does not appear) which it was necessary to offer to the King by the Secretary of State before the Council could take any notice of it, and without an answer to which he could not safely go to Scotland. Would be happy if the matter were referred to Lord Mansfield, or any committee of which his Lordship was a member. The matter was connected with another case pending at Mr. Dickson's suit in the Court of King's Bench, against the receiver appointed by the Court of Session over his estate.—London. 2 *pp.*

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2 July.

Ireland,
v. 446, No. 33.**221.** LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND (HARCOURT) to LORD ROCHFORD.

Recommending the further prorogation of Parliament to 12th Oct., then to meet for despatch of business.—Dublin Castle.

Received 7th, from Sir R. Wilmot. 1 p.

3 July.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 11, pp. 60-1.**222.** GOVERNOR HUTCHINSON to J. P[OWNALL].

The papers I enclosed to the Secretary of State a few days ago will show to what length the Council, as well as the House, have gone, the former more extravagant than the latter. It is immaterial to both whether their resolves are true or not. They carry weight among the people, which is all they aim at, and this is all effected by half a dozen or so who hope to serve themselves or their friends by my removal. They have certainly managed this affair with very great art, as well as by sticking at no falsehood, ever so glaring. I think it would be giving up Government entirely to comply with their request, yet I fear what they desire will be necessary in a short time, as every attempt by me to support Government will meet with much greater opposition than ever before or from anybody else. The Lieut.-Governor may remain; the resentment is against me, though they bring his name in. I have no doubt this plot originated in England, and that a correspondence has been kept up ever since Mr. Whateley's death. The leaders give out that they take no step without advice or direction from England. I have withstood them as long as I could, but I am now left without any support in the province. It was not in the power of human wisdom to guard against this last villany. To have the cabinets of the dead plundered and so infamous an act countenanced and encouraged by a legislative body is without precedent. I hope I shall not be left destitute, to be insulted and triumphed over. I fall in the cause of Government, and whenever superseded I hope for some appointment not dishonorary, though of a less pecuniary emolument. You know how tender I have been of their constitution, avoiding everything tending to take away their charter, or any rights they hold by it. It might do great service if this, in a proper way, could be made known to them.—Massachusetts Bay.

Received 26th Aug.

5 July.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 13, No. 26.Dom. Entry Bk.,
"Dom.
despatched,"
1771-6, p. 101.**223.** EARL OF DARTMOUTH to the EARL OF ROCHFORD.

Enclosing a copy of a letter from Governor Leyborne (No. 9 of 13th April 1773), and copies of the enclosures therein, containing an account of his proceedings in consequence of a petition of complaint from the planters in the island of Carriouacou of the protection given in the island of Marguaritta to slaves deserting from Carriouacou. As to the propriety of negotiations and the establishment of a cartel with the Court of Spain on the subject.—Whitehall. 1½ pp.

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7 July.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 12,
No. 43 a, b, c.
Let. Bk., Sec.'s,
1771-5, p. 150.

224. LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

Send copies of a letter from Sir G. B. Rodney, Commander-in-Chief of H.M.'s ships at Jamaica, dated 6th May last, and of the petition accompanying it, giving an account of the seizure of 13 North American vessels by the French in Hispaniola, for the reasons mentioned in the petition.—Admiralty Office.

The enclosures. Admiral Rodney says that the seizure seemed to give the principal merchants of Jamaica great satisfaction, as it might lead the Americans for the future to trade with Jamaica instead of Hispaniola. Loud complaints were made by the English merchants of the injury done to the mother country and the sugar colonies in general by the notorious and clandestine trade of the Americans with the French islands. Admiral Rodney, however, as the petitioners were British subjects and had applied to him for redress, intended to inquire into the cause of their detention. The petition is from the captains or owners of the vessels. $5\frac{1}{2}$ pp.

9 July.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 12, No. 44.
Let. Bk., Sec.'s,
1771-5, p. 146.

225. The SAME to the SAME.

In connexion with the memorial from the officers of H.M.'s troops employed in the reduction of the Charibbean Indians in St. Vincent, praying a grant to them of part of the conquered lands, in proportion to their different ranks, to enable them to defray their extraordinary expenses, their Lordships would represent, in justice to Vice-Admiral Parry and the officers of H.M.'s ships employed conjointly with the troops on this service, that they also had a considerable share in the fatigue, and were also put to very great and extraordinary expenses upon the occasion, and would recommend them to partake in like manner of H.M.'s bounty.—Admiralty Office. $1\frac{1}{2}$ pp.

9 July.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 13,
No. 27 a to d.
Lord Roch-
ford's letter in
Dom. Entry Bk.,
v. 25, p. 378.
Let. Bk., Sec.'s,
1771-5, p. 147.

226. EARL OF ROCHFORD to the SAME.

Enclosing a copy of a letter received from Lord Stormont, containing an account of his conversation with the French minister as to the intentions of the French on the coast of Africa. Also a copy of one Lord Stormont had received from the Duke d'Aiguillon, and of another written to the latter by Mons. de Boynes, showing the instructions which have been given to the French commanding officer in Africa, as well as their friendly dispositions for preventing any just cause of complaint on our part against the proceedings of the French African Company. As to whether any further information should be asked from the French Court thereon.—St. James's.

The enclosures. Mons. de Boynes' letter was very satisfactory, disclaiming in the strongest terms all projects that could give us the least cause of complaint, and containing an extract of a letter which M. de Boynes had written to the person at the head of the expedition, in which he said, "If you are the cause of any misunderstanding between the two nations *vous en repondrez sur votre tête.*" The Duke was to the full as explicit, and said that

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if these people, who traded entirely on their own bottom, did anything contrary to treaty, they might be seized and punished with impunity. [*See No. 198.*] 10 *pp. or parts.*

9 July.

Dom. Geo. III.,
pcl. 86, No. 26.

227. SIR JOHN FIELDING to the EARL OF SUFFOLK.

Assisted yesterday at the Middlesex General Quarter Sessions to carry into execution the late Act of Parliament for regulating the wages of journeymen weavers in Spitalfields, &c.; and the wages were then settled by a numerous and unanimous Bench to the entire satisfaction of those masters and journeymen weavers who appeared there. I sincerely hope this step will prove a radical cure for all tumultuous assemblies from that quarter. By this statute your Lordship has conveyed contentment to the minds of thousands of His Majesty's subjects. The Act for appointing clergymen with proper salaries to attend the gaols, according to my proposals, was also carried into execution. This preventive step will, I am persuaded, be attended with very salutary effects. I hope your Lordship will take advantage of my Lord North's leisure to settle the affair regarding my preventive plan now lying before him for His Majesty's approbation. 2½ *pp.*

9 July.

Dom. Geo. III.,
pcl. 86,
No. 27 a, b.

228. SIR JOHN FIELDING.

Sir John Fielding to Mr. Eden. When he wrote to Lord Suffolk this morning he little thought he should have occasion to trouble him again to-day, but has this moment been informed by a friendly brother magistrate that some complaint has been made by the magistrates at Hicks's Hall against him. None of the justices have ever given him notice of any such intention, so that it was impossible for him to give any answer to such charge; but being informed some time ago that there was such a thing in agitation, he wrote immediately to Sir John Hawkins, the chairman, to know if it were true. Has enclosed a copy of his letter to Sir John, and the original letter in answer, which, when he considers, he must remain in a state of astonishment. Be the nature of the charge what it may, is confident it is as groundless as anything can be; but, as he would wish to prove it so, hopes he will be indulged with the nature of the complaint. One may guard in some degree against the malice of common enemies, but poisoned arrows like these thrown in the dark are dreadful. Will spare no pains to get at the bottom of this iniquitous design. Was yesterday at Hicks's Hall, and staid the whole time the Court sat, but did not hear a syllable of this matter; so that, whatever the transaction is, it was done above-stairs. His station will soon become insupportable if, without the least notice or the least opportunity of undeceiving those who labour under prejudices so unfairly impressed, he is to be thus attacked in the dark. Indeed, it is a melancholy proof that the magistrates use one another worse than they dare do the most common criminal. Asks that the enclosures may be returned.—Bow Street. 2½ *pp.*

Copy of reply from Mr. Fraser, Mr. Eden being out of town. Has never heard a syllable of the complaint alluded to in Sir John's

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letter. Lord Suffolk is at present in Wiltshire, but when he returns will not fail to communicate Sir John's letter to him.—St. James's. 1 *p.*

9 July.

Ireland,
v. 446, No. 34.

229. EARL OF ROCHFORD to the LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

Signifying His Majesty's inclination that Mr. Robert Aylmer, a Major in the service of Spain, but born in Ireland, visiting Ireland for six months on account of private family affairs, should remain unmolested during that time, as far as immediately depends on Government.—St. James's. "Private." *A draft.* 1½ *pp.*

12 July.

Ireland,
v. 446,
No. 49 a to d.

230. LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND (HARCOURT) to LORD ROCHFORD.

Enclosing a report and state from the Board of General Officers, as to the revised prices of the several commissions in the Dragoon regiments in Ireland. Suggests that before this regulation takes place, a similar increase upon the several commissions in the regiments of Horse upon this establishment should be established, according to the state also enclosed.—Dublin Castle.

The enclosures. *Received* 20th, from Sir R. Wilmot. 7 *pp.*

14 July.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 12, No. 7.
Dom. EntryBk.,
"Dom.
despatched,"
1771-6, p. 103.

231. J. POWNALL to LORD VISCOUNT BARRINGTON.

Enclosing a copy of a certificate transmitted to this office by Major General Haldimand.—Whitehall. *A draft.* ½ *p.*

14 July.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 13, No. 57.
Dom. EntryBk.,
"Dom.
despatched,"
1771-6, p. 102.

232. The SAME to ANTHONY TODD, Esq.

In answer to letter of the 1st inst. Lord Dartmouth does not think it proper that any public papers transmitted by H.M.'s Governors in America, whether in boxes or otherwise, should be trusted to the conveyance of merchant ships, when they can be sent by the packets; but he has no objection to large and bulky packages being sent up to London from Falmouth by any convenient conveyance, an early notice being sent by letter of their being forwarded. Also signifies H.M.'s pleasure that the agent do take care to inform him, Mr. Pownall, of the arrival and sailing of the different American packet-boats.—Whitehall. *A draft.* 1¼ *pp.*

14 July.

Ireland,
v. 446,
Nos. 37 and 38.
Entry Bk.,
1770-5,
pp. 196-7.

233. LORD ROCHFORD to the LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

Drafts of two letters:—

1. Giving permission for the grant of leave of absence to the major of a regiment on the Irish establishment in which the Lieut.-Colonel was exempt from duty, &c. 1¾ *pp.*

2. Signifying H.M.'s approbation of the prorogation of Parliament to 12 October, &c.—St. James's. 1½ *pp.*

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16 July.

Channel Islands,
v. 15, No. 57.**234.** M. CORBET, LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR of Jersey, to the
EARL OF ROCHFORD.

Laid the order of the Privy Council deferring the determination of the States' assumed authority in levying taxes, &c. before that assembly on the 10th, when a committee was appointed to frame an answer from those who countenanced that measure; and doubtless those who supported the royal prerogative, so fortunately reserved, will equally presume to trouble his Lordship with their sentiments on that head. The repeal of the Articles of Elizabeth relating to petitions is gratefully considered as a distinguished mark of royal attention.—Jersey.

Received the 26th. 1½ pp.

18 July.

Ireland,
v. 446, No. 50.**235.** LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND (HARCOURT) to LORD
[ROCHFORD].

When I expressed my wishes that Mr. Blaquier might receive some mark of H.M.'s favour, I considered it as the likeliest means of enabling him to carry on the business of his station with that credit and success so essentially necessary to the well-being of this Government. This was my view, exclusive of my regard and friendship for Blaquier. The people on this side the water, even those who support Government, are extremely attentive to every minute circumstance that concerns a Lord Lieutenant or his secretary, and are very apt to pay them a greater or lesser degree of regard and respect in proportion to the credit and support they are supposed to have from home. Hence my wish to see Mr. Blaquier honoured with a red riband.

Hitherto appearances have not been unfavourable, which is all I can take upon me to say; for I cannot answer for events which must depend upon the orders I am to receive, and upon the approbation or disapprobation of what has been proposed for carrying on this Government. Shall return to Dublin in a few days. Was desirous of seeing this part of the country, and could not have a better opportunity of doing it than by waiting on the Primate, who has done more essential service to the Crown by paying a proper attention to his duties than any of his predecessors. The emigrations from the North of Ireland are considerable, though from the best accounts it does not appear that they are so great as have been reported. This northern part of the kingdom has suffered of late by the check that has been given to the linen trade, on which it almost solely depends, for the land is not so good as in the south and south-west parts of the kingdom. To the absence of the nobility and gentry whose incomes are drained from hence, and to the unreasonable rise of rents in most places, the late disturbances among the lower people seem to have been in some measure owing. If they are now quiet, it may be attributed more to the troops quartered among them than to any other cause.—Armagh. "Private." *Holograph.* 3½ pp.

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19 July.

Ireland,
v. 446,
Nos. 39 to 47.
Entry Bk.,
1770-75,
pp. 198-201.

236. LORD ROCHFORD to the LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

Nine drafts of letters of this date :—

1. In answer to letter of 6 May as to Major Walker. His Majesty has not given any commands thereupon. $\frac{3}{4}$ p.

2. Relative to the memorial of General Dilkes, whose request to have a regiment His Majesty cannot grant until he is ready to appoint a commander-in-chief for the troops in Ireland, as he intends it to be given him hereafter in part compensation on his being discontinued on the Staff. "Private." 1 p.

3. As to the date of a commission. $1\frac{1}{2}$ pp.

4. As to payment for transport, &c. of troops to the Isle of Man. 1 p.

5. As to the succession to the lieutenant-colonelcy of the 12th Dragoons. 1 p.

6. As to the re-instatement of Lieut.-Colonel Duncan in the 55th Regiment, &c. $2\frac{1}{4}$ pp.

7. As to General Gisborne's memorial. The answer already given him is approved of by the King. 1 p.

8. As to Major-General Pierson's memorial. Till the General has been a complete year in Ireland, he cannot have a just plea to quit the command. 1 p.

9. Announcing the appointment of Major-General Erle to the command of the 28th Regiment, &c. 1 p.

21 July.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 13, No. 28.
Dom. Entry Bk.,
"Dom."
despatched,"
1771-6, p. 103.

237. EARL OF DARTMOUTH to the EARL OF ROCHFORD.

On the subject of the papers communicated to him relative to the proceedings of the company lately established in France for the commerce of the coast of Africa. Must confess that there are many circumstances contained in those papers, and more especially in the letter of Mons. de Boynes to the Duc d'Aiguillon concerning the views and designs of that company, which make this affair more serious than it first appeared to be. It now comes out that this company is to have its establishment on the islands of Goree, and there is good ground to suppose that a trade for gum at Arguin and Portendic is the main object they have in view. The state of our rights upon that part of the coast of Africa which now forms the province of Senegambia, and the nature of the commerce for gum, which is the great object of the arrangements there, show that any attempts on the part of the subjects of France to establish themselves at, or even to resort to, Arguin or Portendic, would be equally injurious to the one, and ruinous to the other. Recites the words of the Treaty of Paris to show that the cession comprehended everything enjoyed by the Senegal Company except Goree, and the reasons in support of this interpretation; the words "all the rights and dependencies of the said River Senegal," having been inserted, according to Mr. Pownall, who was particularly consulted upon that article, in order to prevent too narrow a construction of the extent of the cession intended. The Court of France did, indeed, in 1764 draw into

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question the extent of that cession by claiming a right to trade at some places on the coast of Africa to the south of Senegal between that river and the River Gambia; but the futility of such claim was fully exposed in a representation made by the Board of Trade in December 1764, which Board at the same time recommended that immediate possession should be taken of Arguin and Portendic, and that the whole coast possessed by the Senegal Company extending from Cape Blanco to Cape Rouge should be erected into a province by the name of Senegambia. Recites the instructions given to the officers of the two ships of war then fitting out for the coast of Africa in consequence of this recommendation, and how the proposition to erect a province of Senegambia soon after received the sanction of Parliament, and was carried into immediate execution. From this reduction of our rights, and from the slightest view of the nature of the gum trade, is persuaded his Lordship will agree with the opinion that we ought to guard against every attempt to prejudice either the one or the other, and will perhaps think that as the Court of France has already endeavoured to establish a claim to possession upon the coast in question, no general declaration of the nature of those now made by that court, however strong, ought to be considered as satisfactory, at least so long as the actual plan and design of this new company is artfully concealed. Submits, therefore, whether it may not be advisable at once to declare that we shall consider any attempts made to form establishments or carry on commerce upon that part of the coast of Africa lying between Cape Blanco and Cape Rouge as a violation of our rights.—Whitehall. *A draft.* 7½ pp.

21 July.

Dom. Entry Bk.,
v. 24, p. 352.**238. EARL OF SUFFOLK** to the Rev. Dr. MASKELYNE.

Signifying His Majesty's permission for him to absent himself from the Royal Observatory at Greenwich for six weeks according to the regulations in that case established.—St. James's.

22 July.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 2, No. 48.**239. JOSIAS CUNNINGHAM.**

"An account of cash paid and disbursed by Mr. Francis, in the matter of Josias Cunningham, from the time of his cutting the orange trees in Kew Gardens in July 1771 to the 22nd of July 1773, being the day he was found by inquisition to be a lunatic." The total amount, including 25*l.* for Mr. Francis's trouble, was 180*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* 5¼ pp.

9 & 23 July.

Scotland,
v. 47,
Nos. 80 and 81.**240. PARISH OF LIFFE AND BENVIE.**

Copies of two letters to the Lord Advocate, relative to the presentation to the united parishes of Liffe and Benvie, viz. :—

(9 July), from Alex. Duncan at Dundee, asking whether Lord Gray's right to the presentation was good, &c.

(23 July), from Lord Gray, maintaining that the patronage never was in the Crown, though his rights seemed a little lame through a loss of papers, &c., but that it would nevertheless be

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"very improper" to give unnecessary trouble or bring unnecessary expenses upon him: and that if the Crown could avail itself of the misfortunes of a subject to come at any part of their property (were it much more valuable than a fourth *vice* of a patronage to a Scotch kirk) it ought not. The originals of these letters were returned to the Lord Advocate. 2 *pp.* and 2 *halves*.

25 July.

Scotland,
v. 47,
No. 82 a, b.

241. LORD CATHCART to LORD [SUFFOLK].

Enclosing a memorial presented yesterday from a Committee of the General Assembly at a Board of the Commissioners of the Annexed Estates. The meeting thought right not to entertain the subject of it farther than to make the Committee acquainted that it had been for some time in contemplation to erect four new parishes in the Highlands where the present parishes seemed too extensive, and that His Majesty had approved of it in such gradations and at such times as were consistent with the completion of objects already undertaken and approved of; and the Committee was also asked which of the four new parishes seemed to them to deserve being undertaken.

This answer will be very satisfactory to the General Assembly, and prevent future applications on that head. It will remain with the Board to begin or postpone the establishment of one of the new parishes as reasons for or against it may preponderate. If they undertake it, it will appear a consequence of H.M.'s commands of 28 Feb. 1766, and not of any necessity arising from any belief in them of the increase of Popery at this time; and if they delay it, the want of unappropriated funds will be a sufficient answer.—Caroline Park. "Private."

The memorial. 5 *pp.* and 2 *half pp.*

27 July.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 13,
No. 29 a, b, c.
Let. Bk., Sec.'s,
1771-5, p. 149.

242. EARL OF SUFFOLK to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

Enclosing an extract of a letter from Sir Joseph Yorke, and a translation of the resolutions of the States General referred to therein, showing the determination of their High Mightinesses to send over two persons to be joined in a commission with Mons. de Welderen, their Minister, in order to inquire into the particulars of the late complaint, and to remove every future cause of dispute between H.M.'s servants on the coast of Africa and the Dutch West India Company.—St. James's.

The enclosures. 6 *pp.*

28 July.

Ireland,
v. 446,
No. 56 a, b.

243. LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND (HARCOURT) to LORD ROCHEFORD.

Transmitting a memorial from the Colonel of the 42nd or Royal Highland Regiment of Foot, praying permission for the officers to wear their sashes over the left shoulder as formerly, and not round the loins as directed by a late regulation.

The memorial enclosed.

Received 4 Aug. 3 *pp.*

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28 July.
Isle of Man,
v. 1,
1761-74,
No. 111.

244. GOVERNOR OF THE ISLE OF MAN (WOOD) to LORD [SUFFOLK].

Asking for leave of absence, and stating arrangements for delegating his powers to the commanding officer. Will allow him 5s. a day, "which is more than I can well afford, having received no salary for upwards of three years and a half past; and having nothing that deserves the name of perquisite, I have not been a little distressed in supporting my public character." Had not been absent from his Government since the Island became vested in the Crown,—upwards of eight years.—Isle of Man. *Received* 2 Aug. 2 folio pp.

29 July.

Ireland, Entry Bk.,
1770-5, p. 202.

245. LORD ROCHFORD to the LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

Signifying the King's approbation of proposed arrangements in connection with the relief of the detachment in the Isle of Man.—St. James's.

31 July.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 13, No. 58.
Dom. Entry Bk.,
"Dom.
despatched,"
1771-6, p. 107.

246. EARL OF DARTMOUTH to the HONOURABLE DAINES BARRINGTON.

Relative to his letter of 26th inst. enclosing a letter from Prince Masserano to Dr. Morton, desiring that the King of Spain may be furnished with specimens of the natural productions of the King's dominions in America, in return for those which the King of Spain has ordered to be procured from his dominions in that quarter of the world, to be sent to the Royal Society. The King approves the intention of the Royal Society; and therefore, whenever they have made any collections which they think worthy of the notice of the King of Spain, if they will acquaint him (Lord Dartmouth), he will immediately take the King's pleasure for transmitting them.—London. *A draft.* 1½ pp.

3 Aug.

Ireland,
v. 446, No. 51,
Entry Bk.,
1770-5, p. 203.

247. EARL OF ROCHFORD to the LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

Transmitting an extract from a letter from Her Majesty's Envoy at Lisbon representing that several artificers, either from their ignorance of the laws or from expectations of a more advantageous establishment, have suffered themselves to be enticed from Ireland to settle in Portugal. In the last "London Gazette" (copy enclosed) abstracts of the Acts of Parliament now in force on this subject have been inserted. Directs him to take the proper steps for making them public in Ireland.—St. James's. *A draft.* 2 pp.

4 Aug.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 13, No. 59.
Dom. Entry Bk.,
"Dom.
despatched,"
1771-6, p. 108.

248. EARL OF DARTMOUTH to the COMMISSIONERS OF H.M.'s CUSTOMS.

Having observed that a box containing despatches addressed to him upon H.M.'s service, and lately lodged in the warehouse of the Customs, had been opened, now signifies H.M.'s pleasure that the Customs' officers must not presume upon any pretence to open any box or package of this nature, but that immediate notice of it

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must be sent to his Lordship's office, where it will be opened, if necessary, in the presence of any person the Commissioners shall appoint.—Whitehall. *A draft. 1 p.*

6 Aug.

Isle of Man,
v. 1, 1761-74,
No. 112.
Entry Bk.,
1763-1817,
p. 57.

249. [LORD SUFFOLK] to GOVERNOR WOOD.

In answer to letter of the 28th, signifying H.M.'s grant of leave of absence, and enclosing a commission for the Commanding Officer to act as Lieut.-Governor, &c.—St. James's. *A draft. 1½ pp. [Dated 7th in Entry Book.]*

8 Aug.

Dom. Geo. III.,
pcl. 86,
No. 28 a, b, c.

250. JOHN HANSON.

(a.) Letter to Lord ———. In consequence of my application for the new Government, I wrote to the person in France who had been so useful to me in obtaining the papers that I got during Lord Harcourt's embassy, requesting him to procure all the maps of the rivers Ohio, Mississippi, and Missouri, and in general of all the country quite up to Canada. Have received an answer saying that these papers are in the depository at Versailles (the Court is now at Compiègne), and that on his return there he will examine them, and send them or any others needed. The lady mentioned to your Lordship is also returned to Versailles, and purposes remaining there. These two persons, the first from the office he holds, and the last from her connexions with all the departments, may be exceedingly useful, as no transaction can escape their notice, especially in the Marine department. Am pretty certain that the Confidential Secretary of the Marquis of Monteynard in the War Office, through the lady's means, may be brought to terms, as he is needy, and *auri sacra fames* may do anything. I wish I had accepted the place your Lordship offered me; I might have been very serviceable; but as I was not sufficiently known I did not presume to trespass on your goodness. Should be at all times happy in being able to render service to my country from a real attachment to my Sovereign and from principles of virtue and sentiment. Lord North seems to treat me in a manner I do not merit nor deserve. I think he does not treat me with decency. His Majesty's recommendation of me, your Lordship and Lord Harcourt's intercession and protection, ought to have some weight with his Lordship. I am well convinced that the situation of affairs in Europe is now at such a crisis that great advantages may be derived to Great Britain by a proper attention thereto. The part our Court ought to take must be left to time. Everything is working for the best or worst, the best if attended to. Consequently reliable intelligence is very necessary. Where is this intelligence to be had from, but from the very fountain whence the source of the present troubles in Europe has arisen, which is France. If our Court had a person near Prince Lewis of Rohan at Vienna, advantages may be derived from it. Such a person, I believe, may be had (I am not certain of it). He is an Irishman, an abbé, loves money, and wants it. Perhaps success might be had in making him a good offer.

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I enclose a copy of a letter written to Lord North. Notwithstanding his Lordship's promise of providing for me every three months, by his Majesty's desire, as he told me, to enable me to wait a decision in my favour, I am not able as yet to obtain a further supply, although a month has elapsed, which lays me under difficulties, and I have had so severe a conflict of mind that my head is become grey. If nothing is done I shall retire. My country will then lose a faithful servant, and I shall spend my days in obscurity, perhaps with content, though with regret in having spent my fortune and time unhappily for my infant family.—25, Frith Street, Soho.

(b.) The letter to Lord North, dated 5 Aug., as to his situation of suspense, "cruel beyond measure." "I cannot conceive why "candour and generosity are to be denied to a man who has so "generously presented his life and fortune as a sacrifice for his "country at so critical a time as what I did. Had I perished "there would have been an end to reward. As I have succeeded "I am entitled to it, at least so far as to be told what I am to "expect."

(c.) Draft of a private letter to Lord North, undated, signifying the King's wishes that Mr. Hanson, in consideration of his services (which are detailed), might be provided for as soon as possible, by some revenue employment in America. The Collectorship of Dominica is what Mr. Hanson has himself pointed out, and what the writer would be glad if his Lordship could bestow upon him. 6½ pp.

9 Aug.

Scotland,
v. 47,
No. 83 a, b.

251. CH. HOPE WEIR to LORD [SUFFOLK].

Announcing the transmission of the Annual Report of the Commissioners for Managing the Annexed Estates in Scotland, to be delivered by Mr. Rowe, Agent for the Commissioners.—Annexed Estates Office, Edinburgh.

The report, with schedules of expenditure, &c., the objects of which were planting and enclosing muirs, enclosing farms, making high roads and bridges, establishing schoolmasters, promoting the linen and woollen manufactures, making searches for mines and minerals, survey for a proposed canal from Loch Fine to the West Sea (made by James Watt), plans, &c. of bridges and other public works (by John Smeaton), surveys of certain estates newly come under their management, repair of the inn at Dalwhinnie upon the great military road leading from Edinburgh to Inverness, &c., education of the sons of the tenants, &c. The total income for the year was 4,570*l.* 0*s.* 7½*d.*; expenditure, 4,978*l.* 2*s.* 11½*d.*; by which the balance in hand was reduced to 232*l.* 9*s.* 5½*d.* 16 pp.

10 Aug.

Ireland,
v. 446,
No. 63 a, b.

252. LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND (HARCOURT) to LORD ROCHFORD.

Transmitting a memorial from Colonel James Cunningham, Captain in the 45th Regiment, setting forth his long services in the army, and praying to be appointed Lieut.-Colonel to a regiment

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of Foot in any part of the world His Majesty shall think proper, or for some other marks of H.M.'s favour.—Dublin Castle.

The memorial. 3 pp.

11 Aug.

Dom. Geo. III.,
vol. 86,
No. 29 a to p.

253. ARMY.

"Two schemes.—A. For putting the cavalry in both countries on the same footing, by augmenting the troops in Ireland with six men, and reducing those in England three men, and bringing from that country to this one battalion of Foot and one squadron of Dragoons in order to keep the army in Ireland within the stipulated number. The expense of this scheme annual to England 9,807*l.*, to Ireland 5,019*l.*, besides an immediate expense to Ireland of 18,667*l.*, and the claim the troopers may have to their horses not included.

"B. The same, with the difference of not bringing to England the odd squadron of the 5th Regiment of Dragoons."

Endorsed: "Sent to the King, and returned by His Majesty, 11 August 1773." 15 documents.

12 Aug.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 13, No. 30.

254. SIR STANIER PORTEN to MR. POWNALL.

His Majesty will be glad to have the surveys, &c. mentioned this morning by Mr. Pownall.—St. James's.

On the back is a list of the plans sent; viz., Mr. Holland's plan of coast from west passage of Passamiquodi Bay to River St. John's in Bay of Fundy; do. coast from Kennebec River to Round Pond, &c.; do. coast from Pleasant River to west end of Penobscot Bay; and draft of River St. Lawrence, done for His Majesty's use.

12 Aug.

Dom. Entry Bk.,
"Dom.
despatched,"
1771-6, p. 109.

255. J. POWNALL to MR. JOSEPH GREEN at Bristol.

Encloses a copy of Lord Dartmouth's letter to Governor Shirley on the subject of his (Green's) last memorial.—Whitehall.

13 Aug.

Crim. Papers,
v. 14, 1770-5,
p. 255.

256. EARL OF SUFFOLK to CHAS. GARTH and JAMES SUTTON, Esqs.

In reference to their application in favour of James Sloper and Wm. Combes. The Judge has expressed himself fully satisfied with the verdict, and sees no reason to recommend either as an object of mercy. The law must therefore take its course.—St. James's.

13 Aug.

Ireland,
v. 446, No. 60.
Entry Bk.,
1770-5, p. 204.

257. EARL OF ROCHFORD to the LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

Signifying the King's approbation of the prices of commissions in Dragoon regiments as proposed by the Board of General Officers. When these regulations are carried into execution a similar increase is to take place in the several regiments of horse in Ireland.—St. James's. A draft. 1½ pp.

The "state" of the prices entered on p. 231 of the Entry Book.

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14 Aug.

Admiralty,
v. 163,
No. 70 a, b.**258.** PH. STEPHENS to SIR STANIER PORTEN.

Relative to the offer by Count Alexis Orlov of a quantity of timber, particularly pines, fit for masts; which are in the several islands in the Archipelago now in his possession. Sends a copy of the report of the Navy Board, to whom the matter was referred.—Admiralty Office.

The enclosure.—Count Orlov had represented that in several of the islands, particularly at Tasso, there were immense woods of the finest timber, which he said were entirely at the King's disposal. The Navy Board, however, reported that the expenses of procuring it being much greater than the cost in England of those articles, they could not recommend the Lords of the Admiralty to engage in the undertaking. 3 pp.

14 Aug.

Scotland,
v. 47,
No. 85 a, b.**259.** LORD ADVOCATE (JAS. MONTGOMERY) to the EARL OF SUFFOLK.

Relative to the right of patronage to the united parishes of Liffe, Logie, Invergowrie, and Benvie. A copy of a former letter enclosed. The Presbytery had, contrary to the usual practice, which was to allow the living to remain vacant until the question of civil right had been tried, settled Lord Gray's presentee, the matter having been brought before the General Assembly in May, where the current was so strong that the Solicitor-General did not choose to hazard a question about it there. States the law of Scotland when two presentees are presented by different patrons, &c. Encloses also two letters from Mr. Duncan, a gentleman of some estate in the parish, and Lord Gray, respectively.—Edinburgh.

The first-mentioned enclosure only (but see under date 23 July). Lord Gray had right of presentation to three of the parishes, but the Lord Advocate thought the right to present to the fourth lay in the Crown, in which case the rule of law was that the King should present every fourth vacancy. 4½ pp.

17 Aug.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 12,
No. 8 a, b.
Let. Bk., Sec.'s,
1771-5, p. 151.**260.** MR. CHAMIER to MR. POWNALL.

Enclosing an extract from the latest monthly return of the 70th Regiment at the Ceded Islands.—War Office.

The enclosure. 1½ pp.

18 Aug.

Ireland,
v. 446, No. 64.**261.** LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND (HARCOURT) to LORD ROCHEFORD.

Stating the steps taken by him to publish in Ireland the abstracts of the Acts of Parliament in force relative to the enticing of artificers to foreign countries.—Dublin Castle. 1½ pp.

13-19 Aug.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 10, No. 41.**262.** The LIVING OF PENSACOLA.

17 Aug.—Mr. Macpherson to Rev. Dr. Majendie at Kew Green. Relative to Mr. Chapman's address. He is just now at Kinfauns near Perth, in Scotland. Has written to him in a pressing

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Ibid.,
No. 42 a, b.

manner to repair to London to receive the commands of the Board of Trade.—Manchester Buildings. 1 p.

13 Aug.—George Chapman to the Rev. Dr. Majendie, No. 96, Holles Street, Oxford Street, London. As to his appointment to the living of Pensacola. Explains the difficulty he is under. Is a married man and has a young family. Has been assured that one of his time of life and constitution has not the smallest chance of living six weeks at Pensacola. Is greatly distressed how to act. Was too rash in not satisfying himself about the climate at first. Asks for time to consider, when he would do all he could to procure a living in Virginia or Maryland or in any of the temperate provinces. Is well informed that clergymen of character are much wanted in that part of the Continent, that His Majesty is very desirous that such should be sent thither, and without vanity may say that he can produce such recommendations as might give hopes that his ministry would not be useless should Providence order his lot in that part of the world. Is sincerely willing to be useful as a clergyman upon such a living as would support his family, and in such a climate as that of Virginia, Maryland, the Jerseys, or Pennsylvania.—Kinfauns. 3 pp.

19 Aug.—J. J. Majendie to J. Pownall, Esq., Chandos Street, Cavendish Square. Enclosing the above. It surprises him not a little to find Mr. Chapman fly off so unexpectedly from an establishment he had at first looked upon as so desirable. Hopes not to be unfavourably thought of for having recommended a man whom he knew not to be unsteady in his purpose.—Kew Green. 1 p.

19 Aug.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 12, No. 10.
Dom. Entry Bk.,
" Dom.
despatched,"
1771-6, p. 109.

263. J. POWNALL to LORD VISCOUNT BARRINGTON.

His Majesty's pleasure has been signified to Major Genl. Haldimand, that the fort at Crown Point, lately destroyed by fire, should not be re-established, and that the garrison should rejoin the corps to which they belong, or be added to the garrison at Ticonderoga, as the General shall think most advisable.—Whitehall. *A draft.* 1 p.

19 Aug.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 13,
No. 4 a, b.
Dom. Entry Bk.,
" Dom.
despatched,"
1771-6, p. 109.

264. The SAME to J. ROBINSON, Esq.

Three drafts of letters, &c. of this date:—

1. Enclosing, for consideration of the Lords of the Treasury, a copy of a memorial to Lord Dartmouth from Robert Melvill, Esq., late Governor of the Ceded Islands.—Whitehall.

The original memorial, praying for one year's full salary of 1,300*l.*, from the 27th July 1771, when he quitted the Government, in consideration of his services and losses. 4½ pp.

2. Enclosing copies of a memorial of the field officers lately employed in St. Vincent, asking, on behalf of themselves and the officers serving with them, a grant to them of part of the land ceded by the Charibs in proportion to their different ranks; and of a letter from the Lords of the Admiralty making the same request

Ibid.,
No. 5, and p. 110.

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Ibid., No. 6, and
p. 110.

on behalf of Vice-Adml. Parry and the officers of H.M.'s ships who were employed on the same service.—Whitehall. *A draft.* 1 p.

3. Enclosing a copy of a memorial presented to Lord Dartmouth by Philip Skene, Esq., Major of Brigade upon the Staff in North America, stating his services, and praying remission of quit-rents of two tracts of land which he at present occupies in the province of New York under grant from His Majesty. Lord Dartmouth recommends the case of the memorialist to the favourable consideration of the Lords of the Treasury.—Whitehall. *A draft.* 1¼ pp.

20 Aug.
Channel Islands,
v. 15,
No. 58 a to e.

265. M. CORBET, LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF JERSEY, to the EARL OF ROCHEFORD.

Encloses an authentic copy of the answer or remonstrance of the States of Jersey to an order of the Lords of the Committee of Council for the affairs of Jersey and Guernsey, transmitted in his Lordship's letter of 16 June last; also the Acts cited by them in support of their proceeding. The remarks inserted by him, the Lieutenant-Governor, in the margin of the Acts, proceed from an anxiety to do the duty of his commission, and are intended to save their Lordships some trouble. Encloses also papers, marked respectively A. and B., read by him to the States to obviate insinuations spread through the country, and the surmise that, being present, he had supported the remonstrance. The Procureur in the States endeavoured to enforce the great impropriety of applying to His Majesty for his assent prior to levying duties, the States having, he said, a right to impose and levy such duties for three years before any such application was requisite. Recites some of the Procureur's arguments, and combats them, and refers to the difficulty of getting Orders in Council registered. Happy, indeed, for a Governor, could his duty be totally detached from the Civil Department; but, under the circumstances of his oath, he seems at present the channel through which the King's ordinances are to be introduced, and it is incumbent upon him to attend to them. The nature of the Procureur's office, absolute as it is at present, clearly points out that the person in that office and the Chief Magistrate have far too much influence in the assembly. The poor illiterate and timid country constable as a member of the States, unwilling to expose his little property to the real or imaginary consequences of frowns, gives way to persuasive arguments and the alarms of a military government. The remonstrance drawn up by the Procureur in English was approved by most of the country constables, who, the Lieutenant-Governor is persuaded, did not understand ten words of the contents, being country farmers whose language is bad French. Is equally certain it was a matter of confusion to some of the clergy who voted their approbation. A considerable number of gentlemen, members of the States, besides the King's advocate, have protested against the remonstrance and consequences. This protest the States refused to enter in their books, or make an Act of the transaction. But he

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understands he will be asked to transmit it through his Lordship for His Majesty's information. These gentlemen are not the least respectable part of the assembly.—Jersey.

The enclosures, including the last-mentioned, but not the "Acts" to which the Lieutenant-Governor says he had added marginal remarks.

Received 3rd Sept. 32 pp. or parts of pp.

20 Aug.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 13, No. 60.

266. COL. WHITSHED KEENE to J. POWNALL, Esq.

As to two mahogany presses for Lord Dartmouth's room.—Lord Chamberlain's Office. 1 p.

22 Aug.

Scotland,
v. 47, No. 86.

267. [LORD SUFFOLK] to the LORD ADVOCATE OF SCOTLAND.

In answer to his letter as to the right of presentation to the parishes of Liffé and Benvie, &c. His Majesty would carefully avoid an exertion of his rights in a case where the issue might have any appearance of severity. If upon inquiry it should appear that the Crown has only a doubtful right to one of the parishes, as represented by Lord Gray, and that the right even in that instance has been acquired by the loss of family papers, &c., His Majesty would not wish to press his claim. But the King entirely relies upon his (the Lord Advocate's) prudence.—St. James's. *A draft.* 1½ pp.

23 Aug.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 10, No. 43.

268. JOSH. GREEN to J. POWNALL, Esq.

Makes his grateful acknowledgments for Lord Dartmouth's letter to Governor Shirley in his brother's affairs. Points out an error in the letter, which is really of consequence, not only as it may give them room to quibble and say there is no order in the Chancery Register of that date respecting this matter, but also as it is a material circumstance in itself, and shows the hardships of his brother's case in a much stronger light, as, instead of two, they have had from his books and papers the information they wanted six years ago, and still his suit is undetermined, still he is utterly unprovided for, and little better than a prisoner for debt.

In a postscript copies a paragraph from a letter from his brother received on Saturday evening, showing that his fears of being again put in prison were not groundless.—Bristol. 2½ pp.

23 Aug.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 12, No. 22.
Dom. Entry Bk.,
"Dom.
despatched,"
1771-6, p. 111.

269. EARL OF DARTMOUTH to the MASTER GENERAL OF THE ORDNANCE.

Directing a report to be made as to the batteries proposed to be constructed for protecting Roseau, Prince Rupert's Bay, and Grand Bay, which were begun in 1770-71, the principal planters in Dominica having represented to his Lordship that it is essential to the security of the Island that they should be finished as soon as may be.—Whitehall. *A draft.* 1 p.

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23 Aug.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 13,
No. 7 a, b.
Let. Bk., Sec.'s,
1771-5, p. 152.

270. JOHN ROBINSON to JOHN POWNALL, Esq.

Transmitting, in order to be laid before the Earl of Dartmouth, a memorial of Christian Dixon, sister and executrix of Philip Dixon, Esq., late a captain in the corps at Senegambia in Africa, praying for the usual allowance of half the Governor's salary in consideration of the command having fallen upon her brother during the absence of Governor O'Hara from 9 Sept. 1770 to 31 March 1771.

The memorial, signed, on behalf of the memorialist, by her agent, John Shadwell. *2½ pp.*

24 Aug.

Channel Islands,
v. 15, No. 59.

271. M. CORBET, LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF JERSEY, to the EARL OF ROCHESTER.

Enclosing the protest of certain members of the States against the measures tending to invest that assembly with the power of levying duties or impositions in the Island before the King's approbation first had and obtained.—Jersey.

[The protest referred to has been bound up as an enclosure to a former letter of Aug. 20; *which see.*]

Received 3 Sept. 1 p.

24 Aug.

Ireland,
v. 446,
No. 70 a, b.

272. LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND (HARCOURT) to LORD ROCHESTER.

Transmitting a memorial from General Lord John Murray, Colonel of the Royal Highland Regiment of Foot, stating his long and faithful services in the army, and praying for the command of a regiment of dragoons or a government when vacancies happen, or some other mark of Royal favour.—Dublin Castle.

The memorial. *Received 30th. 3 pp.*

24 Aug.

Scotland,
v. 47, No. 87.

273. LORD CATHCART to the EARL OF SUFFOLK.

Acknowledging receipt of letter of 14th, and expressing his readiness to attend in the House of Lords at the meeting of Parliament if the Ministers were desirous that the House should be full on that occasion, &c.—Shaw Park. *1½ pp.*

25 Aug.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 13,
No. 8 a to v.
Let. Bk., Sec.'s,
1771-5, p. 153.

274. JOHN ROBINSON to JOHN POWNALL, Esq.

Transmitting copies of letters with their enclosures received from Mr. Mather, acting Secretary to the Commissioners of Customs in America, relative to the application of several officers of the Customs there for writs of assistance.—Treasury Chambers.

The enclosures; in all, 22 documents. The application for general writs of assistance was twice refused by the Supreme Court of Virginia, also by Mr. Drayton, the Chief Justice of East Florida, and by the Supreme Courts of New York and Georgia, though in the last the Judges were divided in opinion. They were granted by the Supreme Court of South Carolina.

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25 Aug.

Trens. Entry Bk.,
1763-75, p. 316.**275.** F. WILLES to JOHN ROBINSON, Esq.

Enclosing a translation of some declarations and complaints made against British subjects before the Admiralty of La Hogue, presented by M. Garnier, Secretary to the French Embassy, to be laid before the Lords of the Treasury.—St. James's.

25 and [26]
Aug.Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 10,
No. 38 a, b.Let. Bk., Sec.'s,
1771-5,
pp. 153-5.**276.** FRENCH TRADERS at SENEGAL.

25 Aug.—Lord North to Mr. Pownall.—Sending a letter from an anonymous person that seems to deserve some little enquiry. —Downing Street. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.

The enclosure, dated 24 Aug., communicating intelligence of the arrival of a French ship at Havre de Grace, laden with gum Seneca procured from the gum forests in Senegaunbia by means of an intercourse between them and the Moors inhabiting the vicinity of "Port Hendericks," near to Cape Blanco about 40 leagues to the northward of the entrance of the River Senegal. This circumstance is in positive defiance of the last treaty of peace. Points out the ill consequences unless some step should be taken by Government to put a stop to it. Instead of foreign markets being supplied with gum Seneca from us, they will apply to France; for, on account of a very heavy duty of 30% a ton laid upon it by our Government, the French merchant can now afford to sell gum Senegal at half the price of the London market with the export duty added. Suggests steps for preventing the French trade. 3 pp.

Ibid., No. 39.
Dom. Entry Bk.,
"Dom.
despatched,"
1771-6, p. 113.

[26] Aug.—J. Pownall to John Robinson, Esq.—Relative to Lord North's note. The enclosure shows that his (Mr. Pownall's) apprehensions in respect to the designs of the French on that part of the coast were not without foundation. Laments that it has been thought advisable to postpone the measure proposed in consequence thereof. Suggests that an endeavour should be made to find out the writer of the letter.—Whitehall. *A draft.* 1 p.

Ibid., No. 40.
Dom. Entry Bk.,
"Dom.
despatched,"
1771-6, p. 113.

[26] Aug.—The Same to Lord North.—In reply to his note. Mr. Bradley, one of the principal importers of gum from Senegal, confirms the intelligence that one ship is arrived at Havre de Grace or Rouen, loaded with gum from Portendic, and adds that they have certain advice that two more are expected. The intelligence has given great alarm. *A draft.* 1 p.

26 Aug.

Dom. Geo. III.,
pel. 86, No. 30.**277.** COMMISSIONERS OF CUSTOMS to the EARL OF ROCHFORD.

Asking for a warrant to the Postmaster-General to detain letters directed to William Perkins and Company.—Custom House. 1 p.

26 Aug.

Dom. Geo. III.,
pel. 86, No. 31.**278.** SIR JOHN FIELDING to the EARL OF SUFFOLK.

Has had the honour of an audience this morning with my Lord North touching his general preventive plan. His Lordship had represented it to His Majesty, who has been graciously pleased to afford it his Royal countenance. My Lord North's

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goodness and attention on this occasion gave him real delight. Thanks Lord Suffolk for his polite and friendly countenance.—Bow Street. $1\frac{1}{2}$ pp.

27 Aug.

Ireland,
v. 446, No. 69.
Entry Bk.,
1770-5, p. 205.

279. EARL OF ROCHFORD to the LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

As to Col. Cunningham's memorial. His Majesty has not given any commands thereupon.—St. James's. *A draft.* $\frac{3}{4}$ p.

30 Aug.

Dom. Entry Bk.,
v. 24, p. 353.

280. W. EDEN to the SHERIFF OF THE COUNTY OF SURREY.

Bringing to his notice the conduct of the keeper of the new gaol in Southwark, to whom a respite in favour of William Duffield was sent last night, the messenger being directed to bring back a proper receipt. Encloses the only acknowledgment which could be obtained from Mr. Hall, of which he can give no more favourable construction than that it must have been written by a man quite intoxicated.—St. James's.

31 Aug.

Dom. Entry Bk.,
v. 25, p. 381.

281. EARL OF ROCHFORD to the DUKE OF ANCASTER.

Informing him of the arrival of ten horses sent as a present to the King from the Bey of Tripoli.—St. James's.

3 Sept.

Dom. Entry Bk.,
v. 25, p. 382.

282. SIR STANIER PORTEN to the ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Sending certain papers relative to Gibraltar.—St. James's.

4 Sept.

Dom. Entry Bk.,
v. 25, p. 383.

283. EARL OF ROCHFORD to JOHN RUSSELL, Esq., Justice of the Peace at Greenwich.

Cannot but approve the zeal he has shown in the discharge of his duty. Asks for a copy of Willm. Lane's depositions.—St. James's.

10 Sept.

Dom. Entry Bk.,
v. 24, pp. 355-6.

284. DISQUIET AMONG THE SEAMEN.

W. Eden to Mr. Sherwood.—Has transmitted a copy of his letter to Mr. Stephens to be laid before the Lords of the Admiralty. Hopes the magistrates will be able to preserve the peace, and that the alarm which they have had will not be repeated. Asks for constant information if there should be any riotous disposition among the seamen.—St. James's.

The letter to Mr. Stephens above referred to.

11 Sept.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 13.
No. 31 a to e.
Let. Bk., Sec.'s,
1771-5, p. 156.

285. EARL OF SUFFOLK to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

Encloses an extract of a letter from Sir Jos. Yorke of the 31st past, and of another of the 3rd inst., together with the copy of the resolutions of the States General referred to therein. Also a copy of the letter written to Sir Joseph Yorke by the post of last night. These papers will acquaint him with the determination of their High Mightinesses to send over Commissaries to settle the differences between H.M.'s subjects and the servants

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of the Dutch West India Company on the coast of Africa, as well as the instructions transmitted to Sir Joseph on the contents of his last letter.—St. James's.

The enclosures, the resolutions being in French. The Commissaries named for the Dutch were M. Jean Grefland Pietersz, director of the Dutch West India Company in the chamber of Amsterdam, and M. Paul Rebaut, director of the chamber of Zealand. To prevent delay Sir Joseph told Mr. Blyswick, the pensionary, that he was ready to declare in general terms that we insisted upon the execution of the ancient conventions, and a free communication between our forts. The possession of Cape Apollonia was one of the points (c) on which, it was stated, the Dutch Commissaries would be instructed to negotiate. The agreement (e) on which Great Britain relied was first made on 11th July 1708, and ratified with some additions on 16th May 1716, and again copied, enlarged, and ratified, 28th Jan. 1728; by all which instruments it was specified and agreed, "that the two Companies shall not interfere with each other in conducting their respective trade, but that all Portuguese vessels shall have full liberty to carry tobacco to the forts and factories of either." And though it might be true that the Dutch had at the same time a subsisting treaty with the Portuguese for the monopoly of tobacco, it could not be expected that His Majesty would permit them to enforce it in opposition to another which they had made with his subjects. It was contrary to every principle of public faith to permit A. to annul his compact with B. by alleging that he had made an incompatible engagement with C. 11 *pp. or parts.*

11 Sept.

Dom. Entry Bk.,
v. 25, p. 385.

286. EARL OF ROCHFORD to the COMMISSIONERS OF CUSTOMS.

As to a box sent on board a ship bound for Villa Franca, directed to Sir Wm. Lynch, H.M.'s Envoy Extraordinary at Turin, which contains nothing but the accoutrements for man and horse of one of H.M.'s light dragoons, which the King has ordered to be sent as a present from His Majesty to the King of Sardinia.—St. James's.

13 Sept.

Ireland,
v. 446, No. 73.
Entry Bk.,
1770-5, p. 208.

287. The SAME to the LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

Relative to the memorial of Lord John Murray, Colonel of the Royal Highland Regiment of Foot. His Majesty has not given any commands thereupon.—St. James's. *A draft.* $\frac{3}{4}$ p.

16 Sept.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 12,
No. 23 a, b.
Let. Bk., Sec.'s,
1771-5, p. 160.

288. LORD VISCOUNT TOWNSHEND to LORD [DARTMOUTH].

In answer to letter of 23rd of last month relative to the batteries at Dominica. Encloses Capt. Bruce, the Chief Engineer's, report, and is of opinion that this is the best mode of defence next to some solid and permanent work which will contain a garrison and oblige an enemy to form a regular and expensive attack.—Rainham.

The enclosure. 5 *pp.*

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16 Sept.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 12, No. 46.
Let. Bk., Sec.'s,
1771-5, p. 157.

289. LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

Acquainting him with the information received from Sir George Rodney, that the thirteen North American vessels which were detained by the French at Cape Nichola Mole were, after a few days' detention, suffered to depart.—Admiralty Office. 1 p.

17 Sept.

Admiralty,
v. 163,
No. 71 a, b.

290. EARL OF SANDWICH to the EARL OF ROCHFORD.

Sends a copy of a letter lately received from Morlaix.—Admiralty.

The enclosure, dated 3 Sept., contains information relative to the summer practice of the marine at Brest, the sailing of the armament to St. Domingo, the bad payment of the dockmen at Brest, the arrears owing to the Acadians who used to be paid regularly every month, and the abundant harvest, "which compensates the taxes as heavy as in war." 2½ pp.

17 Sept.

Treas. and Cust.,
v. 3,
1763-75, No. 33.

291. PH. STEPHENS to WILLIAM EDEN, Esq.

As to the seamen assembling on Tower Hill. H.M.'s cutters "Meredith" and "Wells" have been ordered to Deptford.—Admiralty Office. 1 p.

20 Sept.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 12, No. 47.

292. The SAME to JOHN POWNALL, Esq.

The "Rainbow" at Portsmouth and "Weazle" sloop at Plymouth are under orders to be refitted for a voyage to the coast of Africa. It is hoped they will be ready to sail next month at farthest.—Admiralty. 1 p.

23 Sept.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 13, No. 32.
Dom. Entry Bk.,
"Dom.
despatched,"
1771-6, p. 114.

293. WILLIAM KNOX to SIR STANIER PORTEN.

Sending, for the Earl of Rochford's information, a copy of a petition of the inhabitants of Tortola, the original of which has been laid before His Majesty.—Whitehall. A *draft*. 1 p.

23 Sept.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 13,
No. 61 a, b.
Let. Bk., Sec.'s,
1771-5, p. 157.

294. R. CHOLMONDELEY, Auditor General, to LORD DARTMOUTH.

Transmits an extract from a letter from his Deputy in South Carolina relative to a proclamation of the late Governor respecting some lands that, by the running of the boundary line between that province and North Carolina, have become situated in South Carolina, though they were before within the government and limits of North. Wishes that a letter from his Lordship should be written, directing a suspension of that proclamation for six months longer, in which time his Lordship may consider what further steps to take. If this is not done, is confident, from the knowledge he has of the people and their disposition, that it will be productive of confusion and bloodshed, and may give rise to a new set of regulators similar to those who so lately disturbed the peace of the sister Colony. If they pay their quit-rents and taxes, and perform the conditions of the North Carolina grants,

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is sure it is far from His Majesty's goodness to wish to burden his people with unnecessary trouble and expences.—Auditor's Office.

The enclosure.—The Deputy Auditor writes, "Since the boundary line was continued and finished between No. and So. Carolina, many thousand of acres have been run out and passed into grants to sundry persons who have not any right, by His Majesty's instructions, to 500 acres, (not to cultivate) but to sell at a future day to the necessitous. These lands ought to have been reserved for new settlers, and not for the rich. Lord Charles, our Governor, has been very partial in regard to giving warrants for land to people that have no right. He has likewise issued out his proclamation, and some orders in Council, that all persons who hold lands under grants from the several Governors of N. Carolina, many of whom have been settled many years before the boundary line was ascertained, must come and take new grants by the first of January next from this Government; and by the Order of Council, Mr. James Simpson, who is clerk of the Council, is to be sole judge, whether the No. grant is good or not. The poor people are all alarmed at this, and positively say they will not deliver up these old grants and take new, nor will they suffer any surveyor or other persons to survey and take their lands from them as long as they duly pay their quit-rents and taxes, and have their land docquetted in the Auditor General's Office, that His Majesty may know where to get his rents for the future, for he requires no more. This proclamation and order of Council appears to me of so extraordinary a proceeding that I have told all the people that their North grants are better than any new Lord Charles can give, if they comply with the conditions, which many have done years ago, and the rest are desirous to do so as soon as this affair is settled, and they have an opportunity to come to Charlestown." $5\frac{1}{2}$ pp.

24 Sept.

Ireland,
v. 446, No. 77.
Entry Bk.,
1770-5, p. 209.

295. EARL OF ROCHFORD to the LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

Signifying His Majesty's compliance with the request of the Officers of the 42nd or Royal Highland Regiment as to the method of wearing their sashes.—St. James's. *A draft.* $1\frac{1}{2}$ pp.

25 Sept.

Ireland,
v. 446, No. 78.
Entry Bk.,
1770-5, p. 209.

296. The SAME to the SAME.

Calling attention to certain officers absent without leave from certain regiments in Ireland, observed by the King on sight of the returns of H.M.'s Army in Ireland for last month. Also as to the recruiting of the 48th Regiment.—St. James's. *A draft.* 2 pp.

29 Sept.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 10,
No. 45 a, b.

297. MR. GEORGES to MR. POWNALL.

Enclosing a translation of the Treaty settled in 1765 between Spain and Denmark for the mutual restitution of the fugitive slaves from their colonies in America, which may be of some use

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in pointing out the measures requisite to the accomplishment of the like settlement in behalf of the British planters in that part of the world. The free exercise of the Catholic religion to negroes professing the same is a concession to be made by his Britannic Majesty, which appears to be attended with some difficulty and inconvenience, but which he, Mr. Georges, hopes may be no impediment to so salutary and necessary a treaty with Spain.— Welbeck Street.

The enclosure. 4½ pp.

29 Sept.
Dom. Entry Bk.,
v. 25, p. 388.

298. Receipt, signed by the Earl of Rochford, for the quarterly allowance from the Post Office to the clerks of his office.

29 Sept.
Ireland,
v. 446, No. 81.

299. LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND (HARCOURT) to LORD ROCHESTER.

Relative to an affair as to which I am utterly at a loss how to determine upon the part I ought to take; viz, the court-martial on Lieut. Broom of the 5th Regiment of Dragoons. During the course of the proceedings very particular application was made to me to dismiss the court-martial, the parties having agreed upon the differences that had arisen between them. But upon consideration there appeared to me such a variety of aggravated circumstances to the crimes of which Lieut. Broom was accused, done, as may be said, in the face of the army, and not done away by anything which was urged in his defence, that I could not think myself justified in adopting the opinion of the Court, expressing their adjudication upon it; "and your Lordship, whose humanity will lead you into the feelings a man must have who feels himself bound, instead of mercy, the becoming attribute of my situation, to distribute or recommend the severest justice, will suppose that I could be impelled by no other motive than my duty to the King, and the necessity I saw of making some example, to order the Court to reassemble to revise their inadequate sentence." The Court accordingly in the instrument of their revision did so far change in their opinion as to pronounce Lieut. Broom worthy of being cashiered; but it is noticeable that it is their opinion only, and that the legal words expressive of their judgment are totally omitted; that in their former sentence, where he was only reprimanded and temporarily suspended, he was declared guilty of the breach of such and such articles, and judgment definitively pronounced thereupon; but in the case where he was to be deprived of his bread and honours, he is found guilty of nothing, nor is any sentence but by an implication of their opinions pronounced upon him. Referred to the Attorney-General the question whether I was authorised by law to give that confirmation to their opinion which the unmilitary conduct of this young gentleman has so justly brought upon himself. His report will show that my apprehensions were not misgrounded. I would submit this extraordinary matter for His

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Majesty's consideration, and in the meantime I have ordered the court-martial to adjourn for a fortnight.—Dublin Castle. *Received*, 5 Oct. at night, from Sir R. Wilnot. 5½ pp.

30 Sept.

Ireland,
v. 446, No. 82.

300. The SAME to the SAME.

Several of the principal gentlemen who are usually considered as H.M.'s confidential servants, being still in the country, on the circuit or upon other affairs, I have not been able to communicate to them all the result of the business upon which Col. Blaquiere was sent to England. But those to whom I have imparted His Majesty's determination of reuniting the Boards of Revenue appear so well satisfied with it that I have almost ventured to promise myself that great advantages may be expected from this concession for the furtherance of H.M.'s service, &c. Shall endeavour to turn to every possible use this measure, which I have been obliged to press as absolutely necessary, and without which I had great doubts of the possibility of carrying on any government at all. Could wish to have been able to submit to the consideration of H.M.'s servants in England my first speech from the Throne, which I am now preparing with my Lord Chancellor. But in the variety of matter to be discussed there will be so many points to arrange, probably occasioning alterations at the last moment, that in truth it appears both improper and impracticable.—Dublin Castle. *Received* 7 Oct. 3 pp.

2 Oct.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 10,
No. 48 a, b, c.

301. HEN. BASSET, Major, 10th Regiment, to LORD DARTMOUTH.

Refers to letters from Lord Scarsdale. Encloses an exact state of this Settlement. Represents his distressed situation and long service. Mentions the death of "the best of women" on her way from Quebec to Derbyshire. She has left him a very large family of grown-up sons and daughters, whom his circumstances have not allowed him to provide for. Has been about seven years in this country. Asks for some appointment in this remote part of the world, such as Surveyor or Inspector of H.M.'s woods and unconceded lands, and overseer of the roads, &c. Has two sons, James and Richard, who have been officers in this country above seven years. Asks for the grant to them and himself of certain lands and islands near Lake Erie, on the river of Detroit, which are at present of very little value, but which their posterity may reap some advantage from, and which will at present keep their minds employed, and teach the young men industry. Gives a list. Encloses a letter received yesterday from a merchant here who is an exceeding good man and knows the country well. Offers to provision the garrisons of Detroit, Niagara, and Michilimackinack.—Detroit.

The enclosures. The letter signed "James Sterling" refers to the supply of provisions to the garrison. Not including the troops and naval department, the numbers in Detroit in and about the fort were 298 men, 225 women, 368 young men and boys under 20 years of age, 298 young women and girls, with servants and slaves. The number of cattle, acres of land cultivated, houses, &c., is also given. 6 pp.

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20 Sept.
and 4 Oct.Ireland,
v. 446.
Nos. 79 and 80.
Entry Bk.,
1770-5, p. 211.**302. STAFF IN IRELAND.**

Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (Harcourt) to Lord Rochford. Suggesting that the material part of his plan for reforming the Staff of General Officers in Ireland be put into execution by immediately appointing, under the new regulations and pay, the three General Officers who are to superintend in their several departments the troops in Ireland, leaving Gen. Dilkes in his present situation until it is convenient and agreeable to His Majesty to supersede him in the command. Enumerates again some of the advantages that will follow this step.—Dublin Castle. *Received the 28th.* $2\frac{1}{2}$ pp.

Draft of reply, dated 4 Oct., signifying the King's approval. $1\frac{1}{4}$ pp.

5 Oct.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 12, No. 48.**303. MR. JACKSON to MR. POWNALL.**

Captain Thomas Collingwood is the senior officer of the ships intended for the coast of Africa.—Admiralty. 1 p.

28 March
1772, and
6 Oct. 1773.Dom. Geo. III.,
pcl. 86,
No. 32 a, b.**304. TRANSLATOR OF THE GERMAN LANGUAGE.**

Drafts of letters from the Earl of Suffolk to Lord North relative to the payment of the salary of 300*l.* per annum to the Hon. Charles Howard and Wm. Fraser, Esq., respectively appointed in succession to the above office on the dates mentioned. 2 pp.

6 Oct.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 13, No. 9.
Dom. Entry Bk.,
"Dom.
despatched,"
1771-6, p. 115.**305. W. KNOX to GREY COOPER, Esq.**

Relative to the memorial of the executrix of Philip Dixon, Esq. It appears by reference to the commission and instructions of the Governor of Senegambia that the memorialist is entitled to what she claims.—Whitehall. *A draft.* $1\frac{1}{2}$ pp.

8 Oct.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 13, No. 62,
Let. Bk., Sec.'s,
1771-5, p. 159.**306. EDWD. STANLEY to WILLIAM KNOX, Esq.**

Asking Lord Dartmouth to give introductions to the Governors, &c. of Barbadoes and the Leeward and Ceded Islands, in favour of George Mills, Esq., appointed by the Commissioners of Customs to examine into the state of the several ports, and likewise into the conduct and behaviour of all the officers of the revenue under their management in those Islands.—Custom-house, London. 1 p.

8 Oct.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 13, No. 63.
Dom. Entry Bk.,
"Dom.
despatched,"
1771-6, p. 117.**307. W. KNOX to ANTHONY TODD, Esq.**

Enclosing a copy of a letter from Lord William Campbell, dated at Nova Scotia, 6 July, to be laid before the Postmaster-General. It is Lord Dartmouth's desire that strict orders be given to the several postmasters between New York and Halifax, particularly to the postmaster at Boston, to forward with all possible expedition to the place of their destination all public despatches that come to their respective offices.—Whitehall. *A draft.* 1 p.

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9 Oct.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 14,
No. 49 a, b, c.

308. MR. JACKSON to MR. KNOX.

Enclosing a copy of a paper just received from the master of New Lloyd's Coffee House, giving an account that the garrison of Senegal had been cut off by the natives, and that they had also destroyed the fort.—Admiralty.

Two copies of the enclosure. 3 pp.

12 Oct.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 13, No. 64.
Dom. Entry Bk.,
"Dom.
despatched,"
1771-6,
p. 119 a.

309. J. POWNALL to the PRINTER OF THE "DAILY ADVERTISER."

Relative to an account in the *Daily Advertiser* of this day's date, that the garrison at Senegal was cut off by the natives and the fort entirely destroyed. Relies upon his candour to undeceive his readers as to this intelligence, by informing them that there is a letter from Governor O'Hara to his agent here, dated 13th Aug., when that establishment was in a state of perfect tranquillity.—Whitehall. *A draft.* 1½ pp.

12 Oct.

Dom. Entry Bk.,
"Dom.
despatched,"
1771-6, p. 118.

310. The SAME to LORD SUFFOLK.

Sends the last mail from New York; also a letter from Lord Dartmouth enclosing the drafts of letters to General Haldimand and Governor Tryon, upon the subject of the requisition made by the latter for the assistance of the King's troops in the case of a riot in Charlotte county, to be submitted for His Majesty's approbation. Also three other drafts of letters to be despatched by the New York mail, which, though only matters of form, do yet contain a signification of His Majesty's pleasure, and which, therefore, Lord Dartmouth wishes may be laid before the King, &c.—Whitehall.

12 Oct.

Ireland,
v. 447,
No. 13 a, b.

311. LORD LIÉUTENANT OF IRELAND (HARCOURT) to LORD ROCHFORD.

Enclosing a copy of his speech on the opening of the session of Parliament this day.—Dublin Castle.

The speech enclosed. *Received,* the 21st, from Sir R. Wilmot. 4½ pp.

14 Oct.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 13, No. 10.
Let. Bk., Sec.'s,
1771-5, p. 159.

312. MR. ROBINSON to MR. POWNALL.

In answer to his letter to Mr. Cooper of the 4th inst. as to the salaries of the Law officers in the province of Massachusetts Bay. Lord Hillsborough's letter of 27 July 1772 on this subject was read at the Treasury Board, the 28th July 1772, and warrants ordered for the salaries which the King had ordered to take place which were accordingly signed by His Majesty the 6th August 1772, and have been in the hands of Mr. Reynolds of the Treasury ever since.—Treasury Chambers. 1 p.

(Mr. Pownall's letter, to which this is a reply, is entered in Dom. Entry Bk., "Dom. despatched," 1771-6, p. 115.)

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14 Oct.

Ireland,
v. 447, No. 7.
Mil. Entry Bk.,
v. 28, p. 292.

313. EARL OF ROCHFORD to the JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL (C. GOULD).

Transmitting papers relative to the general court-martial held in Dublin upon the trial of Lieutenant William Broome of the 5th Dragoons, and directing him to report his opinion thereon.—St. James's. $1\frac{1}{2}$ pp.

14 Oct.

Ireland,
v. 447,
No. 14 a to c.

314. LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND (HARCOURT) to LORD ROCHFORD.

Transmitting the addresses from the Houses of Lords and Commons to the King, with his Excellency's answers; also copies of their addresses to himself, and his answers.—Dublin Castle.

The enclosures. *Received*, 21st, from Sir R. Wilmot. 15 pp. or parts of pp.

19 Oct.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 13, No. 33.

315. WM. FRASER to JOHN POWNALL, Esq.

Mr. Ribaut, one of the Commissaries, having been taken ill in Zealand, Mr. Graffland, his colleague, was ordered to proceed without him, and not to await his arrival for opening the conferences. Mr. Graffland arrived last night at his lodging, the China shop, corner of St. James's Street. Mr. Ribaut will set out as soon as his health permits.—St. James's. 1 p.

20 Oct.

Ireland,
v. 447, No. 9.
Entry Bk.,
1770-5, p. 215.

316. EARL OF ROCHFORD to the LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

Drafts of two letters of this date:—

1. Relative to the court-martial on Lieutenant William Broome of the 5th Dragoons. Signifying the royal pleasure for the court-martial to be immediately dissolved and Lieutenant Broome to be superseded in his commission. $1\frac{1}{2}$ pp.

2. On the same subject (*marked "Private"*). Discussing the question of the amendment of the revised judgment of the court-martial, pointing out that the omission was a mere informality, and might be amended without breaking in upon the restriction forbidding any sentence to be revised more than once; but that nevertheless, under the circumstances, His Majesty's determination was as stated in the previous letter, as it preserved the discipline of the troops, maintained the authority of the Lord Lieutenant, and did not counteract the opinion of the Attorney General, at the same time that it superseded Lieutenant Broome by the royal authority, but did not break him in consequence of the sentence of the court-martial.—St. James's. $4\frac{1}{2}$ pp.

20 Oct.

Ireland,
v. 447, No. 18.

317. LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND (HARCOURT) to LORD ROCHFORD.

As to the new arrangement of the staff in Ireland. Has requested, through the Treasury, King's letters for establishing the part of it relating to the Major Generals from 1 Nov. next. Asks for a commission authorising the Major General stationed at

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Cork to take supreme command of the troops there and at Limerick, notwithstanding the presence of the Governors of these garrisons.—Dublin Castle.

Received, 26th, from Sir R. Wilmot. 2½ pp.

22 Oct.

Ireland,
v. 447, No. 15.
Entry Bk.,
1770–75, p. 213.

318. EARL OF ROCHFORD to the LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

As to his representations about Captain Charles Humble of the 48th Regiment. He is to go abroad with his regiment, having by his conduct forfeited any indulgence.—St James's. *A draft*.
1 p.

23 Oct.

Channel Islands,
v. 15,
No. 60 a to f.

319. M. CORBET, LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF JERSEY, to the SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE SOUTHERN DEPARTMENT.

Relative to a proposal made in the States, and passed as an Act, with regard to the importation of cattle. Gives an account of the proceedings on the occasion. Had gone into the States, intending, if they persisted in their intention, to use his negative; but there they alleged, and the Procureur joined in opinion, that their Act was a political Ordinance within the meaning of the Order in Council of 20 Mar. 1771, and that, therefore, they did not require the approbation of the King and Council. The Procureur also refused to give the Lieutenant-Governor his opinion whether putting the Act in force implied the Governor's consent and approval, and whether the Act was within reach of his negative. In the end the Lieutenant-Governor forbore using his negative. Asks for His Majesty's commands with regard to the validity of this Act, &c.—Jersey.

Enclosures, viz., copies of:—Paper read by the Lieutenant-Governor to the States, setting forth his reasons why he thought their intention was impolitic, and beyond the reach of their power or authority; a former Act, of 16 July 1763, forbidding the importation of cattle, &c.; the negative "intended but not used"; abstract of the Order of Council of 2 July 1619, read by the King's Procureur as authentic, the 23rd Oct. 1773, "no one at length being found in the records"; translation of the Lieutenant-Governor's reasons to the States mentioned above; and the Act of 23 Oct. forbidding the importation of cattle from France, &c., the cause of the dispute. It was considered that the importation of French cows would interfere with the exportation of Jersey cows to England, by giving rise to a suspicion that the breed was degenerated. The Lieutenant-Governor represented to the States that the difficulties of the poor people of the Island for some years past, the market yearly without any corn for many months, the meat at a price beyond the reach of that inferior public who, though their limited circumstances did not admit them members of the parish assemblies, were the most numerous branch of the community, and the inconvenience to the garrison from the high price of provisions, all made the juncture, in his opinion, a very improper one for forbidding the importation of any article for the

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convenience of life. The Island he conceived to be free in most respects, though under some restrictions, particularly mentioned in Acts of Parliament and Orders of Council. He states that the Act of 16 July 1763, forbidding the importation of cows, &c., had caused much uneasiness, and that the effects of it were felt to that day, as it put the public at the mercy of the grazier, while the country did not grow a sufficient supply of corn for its own consumption.

Received 15 Nov. 20 pp.

23 Oct.
Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 13,
No. 44 a, b, c.
Dom. Entry Bk.,
"Dom.
despatched,"
1771-6,
p. 119 b.

320. EARL OF DARTMOUTH to the ATTORNEY and SOLICITOR GENERAL.

The Legislature of Virginia having, by Acts 1 Geo. II. and 10 Geo. III. respectively, provided for the currency in that Colony of copper coin under certain regulations when permitted by the Crown, upon application of an agent of the said Colony specially appointed for that purpose, a warrant was directed to the Master of the Mint on 20 May 1773, for a quantity of copper to be coined into halfpence of a certain weight and fineness, and with such marks and devices as were expressed in the said warrant. These are now ready to be shipped. Directs them, therefore, to report whether it will not be necessary, in point of law, &c., that His Majesty's pleasure should be signified for their currency within the Colony, and, if so, how. Encloses extracts of the Acts of the Assembly of Virginia referred to, and a copy of the King's warrant.—Whitehall.

The enclosures. $9\frac{1}{4}$ pp.

23 Oct.
Ireland, v. 447,
No. 16 a, b, c.
Entry Bk.,
1770-5, p. 213.
King's Let. Bk.,
1765-76,
pp. 297-8.

321. EARL OF ROCHFORD to the LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

Transmitting the King's answers to the addresses of the two Houses of Parliament in Ireland.—St. James's.

Drafts of the enclosures. $2\frac{1}{2}$ pp.

23 Oct.
Ireland,
v. 447, No. 17.

322. S. PORTEN to the RIGHT HON. MR. SECRETARY BLAQUIERE.

On the 20th inst. the Lord Lieutenant's speech on the opening of the session, &c. were received by Lord Rochford under blank covers by the common post, and yesterday only his Lordship received duplicates enclosed in the Lord Lieutenant's letters of the 12th and 14th instant, through the hands of Sir Robert Wilmot. This delay at another time would not have been taken notice of, but as there was a general anxiety to receive his Excellency's letters on so important an occasion, it is much to be wished that the like inconvenience may be avoided hereafter. Believes it would be agreeable here if his Excellency's letters to Lord Rochford with the enclosures (when they do not treat of military commissions, &c., of which it may perhaps be necessary that Sir Robert

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Willnot should keep notes in his office) may in future be sent by the post directly to Lord Rochford, whereby they will always come to hand some hours sooner, and most commonly a whole day.—St. James's. *A draft. 2 pp.*

23 Oct.
Ireland,
v. 447,
No. 20 a, b.

323. LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND (HARCOURT) to LORD ROCHFORD.

Recommending that Capt. Charles Humble, of the 48th Regiment, be superseded for omitting to join his regiment, and Lieutenant Dagworthy appointed to succeed him. Enclosing a memorial setting forth the services of the latter, &c.—Dublin Castle.

The memorial. *6 pp. or parts.*

25 Oct.
Scotland,
v. 47, No. 8.

324. LORD JUSTICE CLERK (MILLER) to the EARL OF SUFFOLK.

Giving an account of the business of the western circuit, just finished by Lord Kames and himself. At Glasgow there were several trials of importance; leaders of a gang of highway robbers who had thrown the inhabitants into a panic, so that no one could go abroad with safety after dark, being convicted and sentenced to death. The next trial was the prosecution of twelve persons concerned in an unlawful combination of the journeymen weavers of Paisley for regulating wages and preventing the masters and weavers who refused to submit to this regulation from giving out or receiving any work. The combination was enforced by many riotous proceedings, which interrupted the manufacture of the place for several weeks, and reduced many of the journeymen to a state of beggary. As some thousands of weavers were concerned and threatened to go off in a body to America, the trial became very delicate. A verdict was returned against seven of them. I had occasion to speak to the persons convicted, with warmth and tenderness for their situation; and by mitigating their punishment to imprisonment for a short space of time, I had the happiness of convincing them of the criminality of their conduct, and of the lenity with which they had been treated, from which I have reason to hope that peace and good order is now restored to that place, and that all thoughts of going over to America are for the present laid aside. I pray God, for the sake of this country, that such ideas of migration to America may not become epidemical amongst the most useful of our people.

Gives an account also of two of the more important trials at Stirling. In regard to the first, for housebreaking and robbery, is sorry to say that the frequency of this dangerous and alarming crime, especially in that part of the country which is the pass betwixt the south and north of Scotland, and the demands of justice from the magistrates and people of that country, make it necessary that an example be made of this convict.

Recommends the second, convicted of horse-stealing, for a pardon on condition of transportation. It is much to be regretted

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that the law, as it stands at present, does not admit of a greater diversity of punishments according to the different nature of crimes and circumstances of the offenders. In this part of the kingdom transportation to America begins to lose every characteristic of punishment.—Barskimming. *Received* 1 Nov. 4½ pp.

25 Oct.

325. STANIER PORTEN to MR. ROBINSON.

Treas. Entry Bk.,
1763-75, p. 321.

Enclosing a copy of a note from the Tripoline Ambassador on the detention of his goods and baggage on board a ship in the river, for inquiry into the circumstances.—St. James's.

26 Oct.

326. LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 12,
No. 49 a to d.
Let. Bk., Sec.'s,
1771-5, p. 160.

Sending a copy of a letter from Capt. Shuldham, Commander-in-Chief of H.M.'s ships at Newfoundland, giving an account of his proceedings at that Island, and of his visitation of the coast of Labrador, with copies of the several papers enclosed.—Admiralty Office.

Three enclosures, consisting of Capt. Shuldham's letter, an account from Capt. Curtis, of H.M.'s schooner "Sandwich," of his visit to the Moravian settlement at a place called by the Indians Nonynoke, but named by them Unity Bay; and an account from Capt. Morris, of H.M.'s ship "Otter," as to illegal fishing by French boats on the coast of Belleisle. Commodore Shuldham visited the harbour of Croque, on the north-east corner of the island of St. John's, where the French had a right to catch and cure fish, and where he found them without any material complaint either of or from them. Then he proceeded to Chateaux Bay on the coast of Labrador, and settled the different branches of the fisheries there with all the impartiality in his power. Capt. Curtis reported to him that the Moravians, or Society of Unitas Fratrum, to whom he had been sent by Mr. Shuldham with the offer of assistance, had made great progress in civilizing and instructing the barbarous people among whom they were; that the missionaries were obeyed, respected, and beloved, and said that they had no doubt that their undertaking would be attended with every public and commercial advantage expected by Government to be derived from it.

[On the back of the first enclosure is this memorandum:—"Letter to the Admiralty, 27 Oct., relative to province of Senegambia, is bound up, by mistake, the last paper in —."]
7¼ pp.

26 Oct.

327. LORD ROCHFORD to the ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Law Officers'
Entry Bk.,
1762-95, p. 204.

The list of Mr. Benider's servants was sent with the usual letter to the sheriffs, the 18th August 1772, and it was registered accordingly. Though the King's allowance to Mr. Benider is not extended beyond the 30th of last month, yet it is imagined that Mr. Benider's person must be protected as long as he remains here, and till the moment of his departure from England.—St. James's.

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27 Oct.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 10, No. 47.**328.** SIR JEFF. AMHERST to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

Excusing himself from attendance at a committee of H.M.'s servants at the Earl of Rochford's office this evening, on account of a swelled foot, which prevents his moving at present, or he would instantly set out.—Montreal. $1\frac{1}{2}$ pp.

27 Oct.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 12, No. 52.Dom. Entry Bk.,
"Dom."
despatched,"
1771-6, p. 120.**329.** EARL OF DARTMOUTH to the LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY.

Transmitting a packet for the Governor of Senegambia, to be entrusted to the care of Capt. Collingwood. Enclosing also a copy of his Lordship's letter to Governor O'Hara, which will inform them of the instructions given to that gentleman in consequence of advices received of the designs of a new company lately formed in France for the commerce of the coast of Africa, to form an establishment or introduce illicit commerce within the limits of that province. Instructions to be given to the commanders of H.M.S. "Rainbow" and "Weazle," on their way down to Senegal to look into the posts of Arguin and Portenderic if possible, and if they shall find that any attempts have been made or shall be making by any foreign power whatever to form any establishment at those places, or to carry on commerce there, that they do use their best endeavours to defeat such attempts, and to induce the natives by fair treatment to acknowledge His Majesty's right to exclude all foreigners from the coast, and to allow of proper marks of British possession being set up.—Whitehall. *A draft.* 3 pp.

27 Oct.

Ireland,
v. 447,
No. 26 a, b, c.**330.** LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND (HARCOURT) to LORD ROCHFORD.

Thought it needless to trouble your Lordship with any account of our proceedings after the very particular state of affairs of this country which was laid before you by Col. Blaquiere, both as to men and measures, until the Parliament should reassemble after the recess. The House met yesterday, as usual. The enclosed minutes will show the business. An amendment to the address, of the following words, "*so far as there are materials for that purpose,*" was proposed by Administration, which brought on a long debate, and which was at length carried by 88 against 52. During the recess my best endeavours have been exerted to dispose the minds of gentlemen towards the honourable support of His Majesty's Government, nor have I as yet any reason to think, from the state of the numbers upon yesterday's division, that these pains have been thrown away. Doubtless some persons from whom I had reason to expect support voted against me; yet, on the other hand, there were of the most respectable men in the kingdom some who took a warm and active part for Administration, and upon the whole authorises me to hold up to your Lordship, I think what may be called a tolerable expectation of success, though no man alive who knows this country will venture to foretell for an hour what may possibly happen in it.

Lord Shannon's friends were distinguished amongst the foremost of those who took part with Administration.

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Your Lordship may depend on having immediate information of everything of importance that may possibly arise, but I imagine you would scarcely wish, nor indeed would there be a possibility of entering into a minute detail of the daily occurrences, and of everything that happens in a country where business in the House of Commons is commonly introduced by surprise, and of course necessarily conducted in the most irregular and unmethodical manner.—Dublin Castle. *Marked* "Most private."

The minutes of the 26th October enclosed. *Received* 4 Nov. 14 pp.

27 Oct.

Scotland,
v. 47,
No. 89 a, b.

331. LORD JUSTICE CLERK (MILLER) to LORD [SUFFOLK].

Transmitting, at the recommendation of a fully attended county meeting at Ayr, which had Lord Loudoun in the chair, a printed paper which had been dispersed over Ireland and that part of Scotland. It was produced to the meeting by Sir Adam Ferguson, who took notice of the dangerous situation the country was in from the various arts used to impose upon the people and entice them to America. Though they had not lost many people by this first attempt, yet in the neighbouring counties of Argyll and northwards, as well as in Ireland, the migration had been considerable. What necessarily added to the influence of such a publication was the name and high-sounding titles prefixed to it.—Barskimming.

The paper enclosed. It is an advertisement by Thomas Desbrisay, Esq., Lieut.-Governor of St. John's Island, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, for tenants to settle on lands purchased by him in the Island, contiguous to Charlotte Town. The leases were to be perpetual, and the maximum rent was 2s. per acre, to be first paid during the sixth year. Two stout vessels of 300 tons burthen were to be engaged to carry the tenants, and to call at Campbeltown, Argyleshire, and Lamlash Harbour by the Island of Arran and Kintyre, on or about the 1st of April 1773. Fresh water and firing were to be furnished to the tenants, during their passage, at the Governor's expense, and they were to be allowed to bring with them a reasonable quantity of seed, implements of husbandry, and furniture, tonnage free. It is stated that a good milch cow and strong horse could be bought on the Island for 4*l.* each. The passage money was one guinea, without provisions. "This St. John's is not St. John's in New-
"foundland, and may be run from thence to Cork in twelve
"days." *Received* 2 Nov. 2 pp. of M.S. and 1 of print.

28 Oct.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 12,
No. 24 a, b.
Dom. Entry Bk.,
"Dom."
despatched,"
1771-6,
pp. 122-5.

332. EARL OF DARTMOUTH to the MASTER GENERAL OF THE ORDNANCE.

Directing that the batteries at Dominica, which were begun to be erected by order of Genl. Melvill in 1770 and 1771 for the protection of Roseau, Prince Rupert's Bay, and Grand Bay, should be carried into complete execution, upon the plans and estimates on which they were originally begun, as also the batteries to protect some other important parts of the Island, in accordance

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with the recommendation of Capt. Bruce in the enclosed estimates and report.—Whitehall.

The enclosure. *Drafts.* 5 *pp.*

28 Oct.

Ireland,
v. 447, No. 22.

333. ——— to the LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

Signifying His Majesty's pleasure for Capt. Humble to be superseded, &c.—St. James's. *A draft.* 1½ *pp.*

29 Oct.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 10, No. 46.

334. SIR JEFF. AMHERST to JOHN POWNALL, Esq.

In answer to letter of yesterday. Imagined Lord Dartmouth's business was relative to the works intended at Dominica, in consequence of Lord Townsend's last report, and was greatly concerned he could not attend. A Board of Ordnance will be held on Tuesday next, and if Lord Dartmouth's commands are signified, Capt. Bruce will be immediately despatched.—"Montreal." 1 *p.*

29 Oct.

Treas. and Cust.,
v. 3, 1763–75,
No. 31.

335. JOHN ROBINSON to SIR STANIER PORTEN.

Two letters of this date :—

1. Acquainting him of the necessary permit having been given for the delivery of merchandise of the Tripoline ambassador duty free.—Treasury Chambers. 1 *p.*

2. Transmitting a copy of a letter from Mr. Stanley, Secretary to the Commissioners of Customs, and of its enclosure, viz., a letter from the Customs' officer at Penzance, in answer to the directions given to him to inquire into the complaints of outrages upon the French fishermen off that coast. States the orders given thereupon.

The enclosures. The inquiry came to no result, but mention is made of an English vessel which had picked up "a whole fleet" of French fishing nets. 4 *pp.*

30 Oct.

Scotland,
v. 47, No. 90.

336. DUCHESS OF GORDON to LORD SUFFOLK.

On behalf of one of the unhappy men under sentence of death at Glasgow. His youth must claim pity, and the misery of his family is not to be expressed. If a pardon cannot be procured, if the sentence could be changed to transportation, she would take it as a most particular favour. [This is one of the men referred to in the Lord Justice Clerk's letter of 25 Oct.]—Gordon Castle. 1 *p.*

31 Oct.

Ireland,
v. 447, No. 28.

337. LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND (HARCOURT) to the EARL OF ROCHFORD.

No favourable opportunity offered until yesterday of notifying to the House of Commons His Majesty's acquiescence with the wishes of this country for re-uniting the Boards of Revenue. A general report having gone abroad, upon Col. Blaquier's return, that it was intended, seemed to be satisfactorily received, and to have continued until lately, when doubts began to arise on not

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seeing the intended measure carried into effect according to their expectations. But yesterday, two members, in general exceedingly averse to the measures of Government, called in so very particular a manner upon Col. Blaquiére, that he thought it incumbent upon him to rise; and several gentlemen, for some days previous to this, whilst yet no doubt prevailed of His Majesty's intentions, having taken occasion to vilify the measure, afforded Col. Blaquiére an opportunity of stating it to the House in a very favourable way. Is informed he did it with particular address, and in a manner highly honourable to this Administration, and without leaving any possible occasion to arraign the conduct of the late Chief Governor. The debate continued some hours, ending without a division, and according to all appearances in a manner most honourable to H.M.'s Government in every particular. Cannot say there yet appears any particular virulence in the proceedings of Opposition, but it is conducted by gentlemen of great abilities, who are perhaps rendered not less formidable by their affected moderation.—Dublin Castle. *Marked "Most Private."*
 $3\frac{1}{2}$ pp.

Oct.

Alien Office,
 pcl. 22,
 1773-97, No. 1.

338. "Copy of a Paper delivered to General Prevost in October 1773."

It relates to the appointment of M. Pietet, a citizen of Geneva, to be the King's Minister to the Republic of Geneva. The Republic would admit him only under certain conditions, as that he should have no public character, that he should remain subject to the civil and criminal jurisdiction, &c. M. Pietet was to demand positive statement of the treatment he was to expect from the Republic, whereupon His Majesty would also communicate his orders on the subject. $3\frac{1}{2}$ pp.

Oct.

Dom. Entry Bk.,
 "Dom.
 despatched,"
 1771-6, p. 117.

339. J. POWNALL to MR. MASKELYNE, Royal Astronomer at Greenwich.

Enclosing an extract from a letter to Lord Dartmouth from the Surveyor General of the northern district of N. America, accompanying a paper of astronomical observations. Asks for such observations as he may have made corresponding therewith, in order that they may be transmitted to Capt. Holland.—Whitehall.

1 Nov.

Ireland,
 v. 447, No. 30.

340. J. BLAQUIERE to SIR STANIER PORTEN.

In answer to letter of 23rd inst. Will take care to send his Excellency's letters with proper exceptions by post directly to Lord Rochford.—Dublin Castle. 1 p.

1 Nov.

Ireland,
 v. 447,
 No. 32 a, b.

341. PARLIAMENT IN IRELAND.

Copy of a resolution and of the Minutes of the House of Commons in Ireland. $3\frac{1}{4}$ pp.

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3 Nov.

Channel Islands,
v. 15, No. 61.

342. M. CORBET, Lieutenant Governor of Jersey, to the EARL OF ROCHFORD.

Asking for his countenance to an application to His Majesty through General Conway, that he, the Lieutenant Governor, may succeed to the independent company of invalids in the garrison under his command, or receive 100*l.* per annum in lieu thereof, for table money, as allowed to former Lieutenant Governors.—Jersey.

Received the 15th. 2 *pp.*

3 Nov.

Ireland,
v. 447, No. 25.
Entry Book,
1770–5, p. 220.

343. EARL OF ROCHFORD to the LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

Signifying the King's approval of the proposition in his letter of the 20th of last month, as to the staff of general officers in Ireland.—St. James's. *A draft.* 1½ *pp.*

3 Nov.

Ireland,
v. 447, No. 31.

344. LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND (HARCOURT) to LORD ROCHFORD.

Sir William Mayne gave notice three or four days ago that he had a motion to make this day, which he represented to be of the utmost importance to this kingdom. He accordingly produced it, and it was to the effect that a committee be appointed to inquire into the charge of the establishments, and report to the House what reductions may be made thereon. This occasioned a debate which lasted till near 10 [or 1] o'clock, when upon a division we carried the question against him 150 to 36. Though the minutes are not yet made out, I thought this a matter of too great importance to H.M.'s service not to be communicated immediately. As this was a motion of the greatest expectation, the House was very much crowded.—Dublin Castle, "10 [or 1] o'clock at night." "Private." *Holograph.*

Received, 8th, in the evening. 2½ *pp.*

4 Nov.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 13,
No. 34 a, b, c.
Let. Bk., Sec.'s,
1771–5, p. 161.

345. EARL OF SUFFOLK to LORD DARTMOUTH.

Transmitting an extract of a letter of the 28th past, from the Lord Justice Clerk, with the paper to which it refers. It appears to His Majesty that the emigrations therein described are very detrimental to the general good of the State, and that every proper check within the power of Government should be given to plans which tend so fatally to depopulate a considerable part of his kingdoms.—St. James's.

The enclosures. [*See* No. 331, *ante.*] 6½ *pp.*

5 Nov.

Criml. Papers,
Scotch,
1762–86, p. 128.
Scotland,
v. 47, No. 91.

346. The SAME to the LORD JUSTICE CLERK.

In answer to letters of the 25th and 27th past. Encloses the necessary warrant for remission of sentence on John Headrick, on condition of transportation for life. His Majesty expressed his approbation of his Lordship's zeal for the general good of the State, by his desire to prevent the fatal consequences which must

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arise from the emigrations of H.M.'s subjects from his kingdoms. The printed handbills transmitted will not escape proper observation, and he cannot be too attentive to this matter. Desires to be informed what effect the offers in the paper appear to have had, &c.—St. James's.

5 Nov.

Ireland,
v. 447,
No. 33 a, b, c.

347. LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND (HARCOURT) to LORD ROCHFORD.

Two letters :—

1. Transmitting the resolution of the House of Lords, and the address of the House of Commons, containing their humble thanks for his Majesty's answers to their addresses.

The enclosures. 3 pp.

2. Enclosing a return of the 48th regiment embarked for foreign service. Calls attention to the number of officers returned absent without leave, &c.—Dublin Castle.

The enclosure. 2½ pp.

Both received the 10th.

6 Nov.

348. LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND (HARCOURT) to LORD ROCHFORD.

Two letters :—

1. Repeating the suggestion that at the proper opportunity some lieut. colonels of knowledge and long experience and known disposition to reside with their regiments, should be appointed to the command of cavalry regiments in Ireland, in order to redress the indiscipline which has been so much complained of, and pointing out the occurrence of such an opportunity in the vacancy in the 14th Regt. of Dragoons caused by the death of Lieut.-Genl. Webb, &c.—Dublin Castle.

Received, 10th, by an Irish messenger. 2½ pp.

(2.) As to the retirement of Capt. Daniel Shaw, of the 62nd Regt., and the circumstances connected with the sale of his commission. Encloses a copy of a letter from Capt. Sill, the officer commanding the regiment, and other documents on the subject, and returns Capt. Shaw's memorial to His Majesty.—Dublin Castle.

The enclosures. Received, 12th. 9 pp.

6 Nov.

Law Officers
Entry Bk.,
1762-95, p. 204.

349. EARL OF ROCHFORD to the ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Enclosing an extract from a letter from the Lord Chancellor, containing the names, titles, and order of appointment of the persons made Judges of the Supreme Court at Calcutta, for his opinion whether patents should be made out for their offices, or their names only inserted in the Charter constituting the Court.—St. James's.

9 Nov.

Ireland,
v. 447,
No. 40 a, b.

350. LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND (HARCOURT) to LORD ROCHFORD.

Received letters of the 29th and 30th past, together with H.M.'s letters for the re-union of the Boards of Revenue, &c. Whilst

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repeating my acknowledgments to His Majesty, would express my thanks to your Lordship for the consideration and dispatch given to a measure which has diffused very general satisfaction here ; for although some gentlemen in Opposition have attempted to depreciate and fritter it down in the estimation of the public, I am convinced there is not a dispassionate candid man in Ireland who does not receive it as a very high mark of his Majesty's favour, and as the most essential proof that can be given of his gracious attention to the Parliament of Ireland. The five Commissioners and four Surveyors General to be reduced on pensions, have received notice of his Majesty's pleasure, the necessary instruments for passing the patents are signed, and the whole scheme will be effected in a few days.

Would also offer my warmest thanks to your Lordship for the candid communication of your sentiments respecting the Absentee Tax, and of your determination to support it in Council in case it is carried in Parliament here. The three letters enclosed by you, whilst they evince your wisdom, firmness, and the very honourable support my Administration in Ireland may depend on, show at the same time the difficulties which may follow a measure affecting in some degree the property of some of the most considerable men in England ; and when I consider your Lordship's resolution to support it, and the powerful opposition and clamour you will have to contend with, I must express the satisfaction I feel in this proof of your Lordship's fortitude and particular kindness upon a point wherein I certainly stood committed to this kingdom from the moment Col. Blaquiere imparted to me your sentiments upon it. The decided opinions of some of the wisest and most experienced men in Ireland, and the general wishes of the people for half a century past, added to the exigencies of Government, naturally led me to instruct Col. Blaquiere, and to press with earnestness upon your Lordship last summer this tax as one of the most eligible schemes of relieving the public credit and present distresses of Ireland. Also, your declaring in its favour sanctified it as a wise and just measure in every light that it could be viewed as affecting both countries. It was likewise an expedient likely in its commencement to conciliate the body of the nation, in its progress to discharge a considerable proportion of the public expense, and in its consequences to enlarge not only the revenue, but the constitutional power of the Crown ; and I received His Majesty's approbation of the scheme as a most gracious mark of his Royal goodness, obtained through your Lordship's kind interposition in favour of my administration for the general good of the country. This, however, like every other mode of taxation, must naturally irritate those whose hitherto untaxed estates would principally be affected by it, and be attended with inconveniences, though very inadequate to the advantages. Had these inconveniences not reached your Lordship, they probably would not have been known to me, or at least would have expired in Ireland almost unheard of.

But the instant I saw the possibility of this clashing in the

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most remote degree with your Lordship's administration, I took that part which your liberality deserves, and determined on the moment to waive every advantage, and accommodate the person who so firmly stood forth and so freely contributed to everything that could be honourable or advantageous to my administration in Ireland. We have therefore used our industry to divert the progress of this tax for the present, and we mean to allow it to be moved in the House by a certain wild, inconsistent gentleman, who has signified such to be his intention, which will of itself be sufficient to damn the measure. Opposition are first made to startle, and by degrees grow alarmed at it as an approach to a general land tax. As to our own people, by speaking indecisively and equivocally to those who seem to wish against it, and by setting those at defiance who wish to extort favours by a compliance with any requisition of Government, men in general have been brought to hold themselves in suspense with regard to it.

The letters written by the five Lords, industriously circulated by their friends here, and which furnish so much occasion of acknowledgment on my part, would, if this tax were at present a favourite point of Administration, in my opinion, hasten the accomplishment of it by kindling the resentment of the country against those absentees. But having or at least wishing to give up the object, I will endeavour to make those letters a means of condemning the tax in the House of Commons. It will in course grow a topic of general discussion; and from a capricious instability observable in the opinions of the people of this country, I imagine that by leaving men now totally to their own inclinations this so much sought for boon may die in a few days, and if it should not of itself, every little addition to what has been already done on our part shall be made to destroy it. Treating it, therefore, on this principle, I send a part of Col. Blaquiere's speech last night in the House of Commons, taken at the instant by a very able and accurate pen, containing the very words that fell from him. I will now let it rest for the present, trusting that your Lordship will be persuaded that I have taken the most effectual method to have it withdrawn. But if, notwithstanding all our endeavours, it should, by a sudden change in the opinions and dispositions of gentlemen in a country like this, where everything depends on the caprice of the moment, after all pass the House of Commons, we will endeavour to arrange it so as to make it very difficult for any persons wishing well to His Majesty's Government to oppose it on your side the water.

Am extremely surprised that the Provost, who certainly was treated with every possible mark of attention, and had the fullest communication made to him of the purposes of Government here, as well respecting taxation as regulation, should have so far forgotten both as to give the information to Mr. Rigby, which I shall suppose he, with the best intentions towards my administration, laid before your Lordship. Had any justification of my conduct to that gentleman been necessary, the minute your Lordship alludes to would certainly have been a full refutation of

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his comments and implied censure. As my predecessors did not, so I cannot expect to escape the observation and whispers of a certain set of men who may possibly from interested views be apt to catch too readily and to act accordingly upon the report of the hour, founded possibly in misrepresentation or the disappointment of individuals. Without being officious or wanton in my communication of the purposes of Government, there is not a man in this kingdom who, either from station or abilities, was entitled, or from whom any probable advantage could be gained, with whom every proper confidence has not been reposed, and the most perfect satisfaction given upon the principal points intended to be agitated in Parliament, including the Provost. The state of his health may have possibly clouded his recollection, for I cannot attribute Mr. Rigby's information to any other cause.

Col. Blaquiere, finding himself called on yesterday in the House of Commons to lay before them the state of this country as represented to His Majesty, with the plans of Government respecting new taxes, acquitted himself in a speech of near two hours with great ability, both as to the matter and in the arrangement of it. His indefatigable pains and attention to the duties of his office, the information he has acquired, and the candour and discretion with which he conducts himself, have justly established him in the public estimation as a man of ability and strict integrity.

"P.S.—[In the Lord Lieut.'s handwriting.] I had not time to transcribe this letter, which I am sure you will excuse. It will give you a thorough insight into the state of our affairs. Your Lordship will not be displeased to see the part of Blaquiere's speech relating to the Absentee Tax. He did inimitably well. H."—Dublin Castle. "Most private and confidential."

The extract from Col. Blaquiere's speech enclosed. After justifying the willingness of Lords North and Rochford to support warmly any scheme for the good of Ireland, not militating against the interests of Great Britain, he went on to say, "It would ill become me, who, to adopt the expression of an honourable member to his constituents (turning to Dr. Clements), have not a foot of land in the country, to be first to determine upon a measure which will so materially affect the property of those who have so much at stake. The Absentee Tax has been publicly spoken of in this House by gentlemen of large estates and ample possessions, who have sometimes promised and sometimes threatened to bring in the Bill. I shall confess, Sir, that I have had a predilection in favour of it, because I have till lately ever heard it treated as a measure which was to make the salvation of this country; and though my faith may have been something staggered by the variety of opinions which now obtain, and which upon the first blush of the scheme were never heard of, I cannot say I have quite given up the idea. When this matter, Sir, shall come to be discussed in the House, as I trust it may, and as I hope it will, in a dispassionate and candid manner, gentlemen will see that if Administration should take

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"any part in it, it will be to follow and not to lead the wishes of this House. For when the time shall come that this great and national topic shall be the subject of Parliamentary discussion, the wisdom of this House shall alone influence and its justice determine my conduct. Were this, Sir, the mere professional language of my situation, I should ill deserve the kind and patient attention which this House seems disposed to give to what I say. I will lay my heart upon your table. I shall never be afraid to speak to this House; and under the strange revolutions of sentiment which this subject has already undergone, let it surprise no man if upon this occasion it should be seen that my best friend and I divide on different sides of the House."

Received the 17th. 12 pp.

10 Nov.

Channel Islands,
v. 15, No. 62.

351. GEN. H. S. CONWAY to the EARL OF ROCHFORD.

In favour of Major Corbet's enclosed address to his Lordship. The Major's great care and attention to the affairs of the Island, and his extraordinary expenses, give him a strong plea for those advantages which have been enjoyed by others in his station.—Park Place.

There is no enclosure, but see No. 342.

11 Nov.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 13, No. 11.
Dom. Entry Bk.,
"Dom."
despatched,"
1771-6, p. 125.

352. J. POWNALL to GREY COOPER, Esq.

Transmitting, for the Lords of the Treasury's opinion thereupon, the draft of a bill sent over by the Governor of North Carolina, for the more effectual collection of H.M.'s quit-rents in that province, with a copy of the Governor's letter accompanying it, containing his observations thereupon, and upon the difficulties arising from the doubts which exist whether there is any legal method of recovering these quit-rents.—Whitehall. *A draft. 1½ pp.*

11 Nov.

Ireland,
v. 447, No. 37.
Entry Bk.,
1770-5, p. 221.

353. S. PORTEN to MR. SECRETARY BLAQUIERE.

Announcing the appointment of Col. George Warde to succeed the late Lieut.-Genl. Webb in the command of the 14th Regt. of Dragoons in Ireland.—St. James's. *A draft. 1 p.*

The official letter from Lord Rochford, dated 12th Nov., in the Entry Bk., p. 222.

15 Nov.

354. LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND (HARCOURT) to LORD ROCHFORD.

Three letters of this date :—

(1.) Relative to certain successions recommended in the army in Ireland, viz., for Major Tassell and Lieut. Hewitt, son of the Lord Chancellor. Gives his reasons for renewing the recommendations. *3 pp.*

(2.) In answer to letter of the 3rd inst. as to the execution of the new plan for the staff in Ireland. Encloses a draft of a com-

Ireland,
v. 447, No. 41.

Ibid.,
No. 42 a, b.

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mission necessary for the general officer who is to be stationed at Cork, &c.

The enclosure. 4 *pp.*

Ibid., No. 43.

(3.) Relating the circumstances under which Capt. Baillie of the 48th Regt. was set down as absent without leave in the return of that regiment on embarkation; and as to the sale of his commission, &c.—Dublin Castle. 3 *pp.*

Received, the first two on the 22nd; the last, on the 23rd, from Capt. Baillie.

18 Nov.

355. The SAME to the SAME.

Ireland,
v. 447, No. 44.

After a very severe scrutiny this evening into the public accounts, in which Government and Opposition went hand-in-hand, a large fictitious arrear which has been handed down, some of it these 30 years past, was struck out; and all mistakes and mis-statings being set to rights, it appeared that a sum of 265,000*l.* would discharge all arrears due up to Michaelmas last. A motion was then made by Administration in Committee of Supply to grant His Majesty the above sum; which was violently opposed and debated till near 12 o'clock at night, Opposition contending to pay up the arrear no further than to 25 Mar.; but, upon a division, we carried our point by 134 to 81, majority 53.—Dublin Castle. "Private." "Past 12 o'clock." *Holograph.* 2 *pp.*

19 Nov.

356. The SAME to the SAME.

Ireland,
v. 447, No. 47.

As to the interesting event of last night; explaining the reasons why the sum which pays up all His Majesty's establishments to Michaelmas Day differs so materially from that which was laid before Lord North by Col. Blaquiére. From the best possible computations, it appeared that in order to discharge the arrears to Christmas Day, 408,000*l.* would be wanting. But it was found impracticable to carry down the arrear beyond Michaelmas Day without desiring a Vote of Credit, which would be entirely repugnant to that system which meets with a general, though not universal, approbation in this country, and which was so strongly recommended by Lord North. This deviation creates a difference of about 35,000*l.*, being the amount of the exceedings of the establishment for one quarter. The expenses of Government since 25 March have not amounted to the estimate founded upon the expenses of the period immediately preceding. In the general account of the state of the arrear laid before Lord North, the Deputy Treasurer had made up his accounts as if the balance in the hands of the different collectors of the kingdom amounted to the sum of 23,000*l.* only; whereas it appears, from that now laid by him before the House of Commons, that there was or ought to have been at that time a credit taken for 82,000*l.* odd hundreds. Then, to my surprise, when the matter was settled, it appeared there was a fictitious arrear of no less than 28,298*l.* 7*s.* 5*d.*, which had been handed down from one to the other for 40 years past as an unascertained arrear. These sums added together will account

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for the difference between 408,000*l.*, as formerly stated, and 265,705*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.*, which discharges the arrear upon every branch of H.M.'s establishments to 29 Sept. last, and which was yesterday voted by the Committee of Supply. Cannot pass over in silence the distinguished part taken by Col. Blaquiére on this occasion. May, perhaps, be too partial to a person for whom, it is known, I have so sincere a regard; but from gentlemen in opposition, as well as our own friends, comes the same report. He was up in the Committee of Supply three times both days. Besides stating the matter upon which the debates turned, he answered every opposition, and defended the measures with a degree of ability and precision, and in a manner so acceptable to the whole House, notwithstanding he frequently spoke for upwards of half an hour together, that it is the general opinion, however surprising it may appear, that we owe more to his conduct than I shall presume to set forth.—Dublin Castle. *Holograph.*

Received 26th. 7 pp.

24 Nov.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 12,
No. 11 a, b.
Let. Bk., Sec.'s,
1771-5, p. 162.

357. LORD BARRINGTON to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

Enclosing an extract from a letter from the Commanding Officer of the 6th Regt. of Foot, stationed at St. Vincent.—War Office.

The enclosure, from Major William Maxwell, dated Kingstown, St. Vincent's, 20 Sept. 1773. It contains details of the condition of the regiment, of the hard duty it had to do, and of the ill accommodation provided for the soldiers. The Major had often been above the ankle in water on going into the soldiers' huts, in spite of all precautions. "Government here allows neither plat-form, matrass, sheet, spoon, plate, bowl, or any other utensil for the use of the soldier, but plenty of guards, orderly men, and unnecessary parade whenever the pride and ostentation of Governors, Deputy Lieut.-Governors, and Councillors are to be exhibited." Major Maxwell relates particulars of a dispute with a Mr. Sharpe, acting as Lieut.-Governor, during a vacancy, by commission from Governor Leyborne, who sent an order for a sergeant's guard and an orderly man, in right of his command, though he was living more than two miles up the country on his own estate. This order the Major refused. Mr. Sharpe behaved with "great violence" upon the occasion; attempted to put the Major under arrest, and ordered a captain to take command; which the Major would not allow, but referred the matter to General Leyborne, "for so the Governors here call themselves." Lord Dartmouth's orders and advice are requested as to how far these gentlemen's command extends, and whether a man, not an officer, might put an officer under arrest, except in due form of law. Major Maxwell thought Capt. Balfour, who attempted to take command of the regiment by Mr. Sharpe's order, and who appeared too willing to aid him in this unprecedented step, highly reprehensible. 4 pp.

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24 Nov.

Ireland,
v. 447, No. 45.
Entry Bk.,
1770-5, p. 223.

358. EARL OF ROCHFORD to the LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

Relative to the petition of Capt. Daniel Shaw, of the 62nd Regt. His Majesty does not see any reason to grant petitioner's prayer.—St. James's. *A draft.* 1 p.

25 Nov.

Ireland,
v. 447, No. 46.

359. The SAME to the SAME.

In answer to letter of 15th relative to Capt. Baillie. Signifying the King's compliance with Capt. Baillie's request, &c.—St. James's. *A draft.* 2 pp.

16 Mar.

1772-

26 Nov.

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Channel Islands,
v. 15, No. 63.

360. JERSEY.

"Account of Proceedings in Council relative to the Jersey Rum Bill," 2 pp.

26 Nov.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 12,
No. 50 a, b.
Let. Bk., Sec.'s,
1771-5, p. 164.

361. LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

Enclosing a copy of intelligence received from Hispaniola by Capt. Davis of the "Seaford," and transmitted by Vice-Admiral Rodney, Commander-in-Chief of H.M.'s ships at Jamaica.—Admiralty Office.

The enclosure. The intelligence relates to troops and fortifications at Hispaniola. 3 pp.

26 Nov.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 13, No. 45.
Dom. Entry Bk.,
"Dom.
despatched,"
1771-6, p. 126.

362. EARL OF DARTMOUTH to the ATTORNEY and SOLICITOR GENERAL.

Asking them to hasten their report relative to the copper coin lately issued at the Mint for the colony of Virginia.—Whitehall. *A draft.* 1¼ pp.

26 Nov.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 13, No. 65.
Dom. Entry Bk.,
"Dom.
despatched,"
1771-6, p. 126.

363. J. POWNALL to JOHN SHOOLBRED, Esq.

Asking him and the other gentlemen who signed the petition respecting some late transactions at Senegambia, delivered on the 24th inst., to come to Lord Dartmouth's house in St. James's Square on Wednesday morning next.—Whitehall. *A draft.* ¾ p.

26 Nov.

Ireland,
v. 447, No. 48.

364. LORD ROCHFORD to the LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND (HARCOURT).

Private, secret, and confidential letters to 18th inst. duly received, &c. I hope there is no need of my repeating to you the sincere interest I take in everything that can contribute to the good success of your Lordship's administration. Your most private and confidential letter of the 9th inst. appears to be addressed to

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Lord North as well as myself, though not marked *duplicate*; and as the several important matters contained in it concerning the operations in Parliament have been treated from the beginning solely in your correspondence with Lord North, I will entirely refer you to what he may have written. However, I must remind you confidentially that the Absentee Tax was considered here as only a part of a great plan, and not intended to be put into execution by itself. If, therefore, it should still come over, the King's servants can never let it pass here unless accompanied with the whole intended plan, and especially the most material part of it,—the regulation of the present premium upon corn; but in case it should pass in Ireland without those conditions, it will be more prudent to send that tax as a separate Act, and then it might be laid over till after the holidays, and not taken into consideration before we have the whole of the supplies before us.—St. James's. "Private and confidential." *A draft.* 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ pp.

27 Nov.

Admiralty,
pcl. 164, No. 34.

365. DR. MARRIOTT to the EARL OF SUFFOLK.

Relative to his report on the business of the province of Quebec, which is to be brought on at the next meeting of Parliament. Lord Rochford asserts he delivered the report to him, Lord Suffolk.

There is the most favourable disposition in the world on the part of the Lord President, Lord Chancellor, and the Earl of Rochford, to support the memorials signed by him, Lord Suffolk, to unite the King's Advocate's office in a more particular manner to those of the Secretaries of State. Lord North also has now a very proper impression on the subject.—Doctors' Commons. 2 pp.

27 Nov.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 13, No. 46.
Let. Bk., Sec.'s,
1771-5, p. 162.

366. COPPER COIN FOR VIRGINIA.

Report of the Attorney and Solicitor General (E. Thurlow and Al. Wedderburn) as to the currency of the new copper coin for Virginia. Are of opinion that the properest method of giving currency to it will be by proclamation. If the coinage had been according to the English rates and proportions, and the value of the copper had corresponded, then it might have passed by the laws of Virginia. But as the coinage differs, it is absolutely necessary that it should receive its denominative value from some signification of H.M.'s pleasure; and though by the laws of the province that may be done by instruction, yet it seems more regular and convenient to do it by proclamation. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ pp.

27 Nov.

Ireland,
v. 447, No. 49.

367. LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND (HARCOURT) to LORD [ROCHFORD].

After the letter despatched from hence last night as to the Absentee Tax, you will be astonished to hear that the same proposition is to be resumed on Monday next in a different mode, that is, by a tax on the remittances. How that can be effected I cannot take upon me to say, only I can assure you of every exertion on my part to defeat the scheme without acting incon-

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sistently, which would ruin my character, and put it out of my power to perform those services which the King has no less right to expect than I have inclination to undertake. Mr. Jenkinson, who is a most prudent, sensible man, will deliver this letter. He has attended the business of the session most assiduously, and from an accurate, good understanding, will be able to give your Lordship the clearest insight into our affairs.—Dublin Castle. "Private." *Holograph.* 2 pp.

28 Nov.

Admiralty, ¹
pcl. 164, No. 35.

368. EARL OF SUFFOLK to the KING'S ADVOCATE GENERAL.

Has long had the strongest desire to peruse his report on the Quebec business, and frequently asked for it. Has made, upon this supposition, every search after it, both at his house and at his office, but to no purpose. Is confident it was never in his possession.—Duke Street, Westminster. *A draft.* 1 p.

30 Nov.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 13, No. 47.

369. C. MICHELL, Secretary, to JOHN POWNALL, Esq.

Disputes having lately arisen between the East India Company's servants at Bombay and the Portuguese Captain-General at Goa respecting the rights of navigation in those parts of India, asks for authenticated copies of the treaty by which the Island of Bombay and the territories thereunto belonging were ceded to the King of Great Britain, and of the reports of the Commissioners of Trade and Plantations of the 12th and 23rd of February 1676-7, explaining so much of the treaty as relates to the affairs of the East India Company. Also of His Majesty's approval thereof, of the King's letter to the Prince of Portugal, dated 10 March 1676-7, and of any other papers tending to elucidate the subject in question.—East India House.

30 Nov.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 14,
No. 39 a to kk.
Let. Bk., Sec.'s,
1771-5, p. 201.

370. LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

Have received a letter from Sir George Rodney, Commander-in-Chief of H.M.'s ships at Jamaica, dated 10th September last, at Port Royal, giving an account of a Spanish register ship having been wrecked in the Bay of Honduras, the very ill-behaviour of the Bay men on that occasion, and his proceedings in consequence thereof. Send a copy thereof, with copies of the several papers enclosed therein, and of a former letter from Sir G. Rodney on the same subject.—Admiralty Office. *Endorsed*: "R. 24th May 1774."

The enclosures, 34 in number. They consist of accounts of the proceedings of the magistrates at St. George's Quay, minutes of their meetings, copies of depositions, letters from the commanders of the two men-of-war sent successively to the spot by Sir G. Rodney, and other papers. While the inquiries were going on a rebellion broke out among the slaves on Balise River, who murdered several of the white inhabitants. Sir George Rodney stated (*c*) as the result of the best intelligence he could procure, that the behaviour

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of the British subjects on St. George's Quay, in the matter of the wreck had given the Spaniards very just cause of complaint. In his letter to the magistrates (*e*) he says, "Some laws you must be under, and is there a man among you so blind to his own interest as to prefer the Spanish laws to those of England?" In consequence of this letter a committee of the inhabitants (*h*) was chosen, with the consent of the magistrates, to inquire into the matter. In this paper, and in others, the names of a number of the settlers appear. The committee (*i*) was interrupted in the prosecution of the matter by the insurrection on the Balise River. The settlers charged the Spaniards with harbouring the fugitive slaves. Captain Davey, of H.M.'s sloop "Diligence," sent to St. George's Quay by Sir G. Rodney, reported (*q*) that the settlers were in a very bad situation; that they had neither arms nor ammunition; that they were obliged to keep guard over the negroes on the quay; and, what was worse, that their fears did not make them unite, and that there was not the least subordination. They were continually fighting and quarrelling. Two nights before he wrote there had been a man killed at the guard-room, and another very badly wounded. The captain secured the "murderer" on board his ship, and said he should bring him up to be tried. In the plundering of the "Thetis," he said that the magistrates were the persons principally concerned. In their defence (*u*) the committee state that the contents of the ship were hardly worth the expense, risk, and labour attending the saving of them. Those who had best success secured it only at great risk in negroes and in their own persons. "The indigo saved out of the wreck never would have been saved but that the negroes employed in this service were under the immediate inspection of their masters, and were obliged to execute their orders at all risques, doing what no white person would attempt or possibly could have effected." They also say that the Spaniards from the wrecked ship had received every kind of assistance with which the inhabitants could furnish them. "Their sick were attended and taken care of, the naked and hungry fed and clothed, and at as moderate rates as though they were Englishmen." In a second letter to one of the magistrates at St. George's Quay (*w*), Sir G. Rodney says, "I would have you seriously reflect whether the licence of cutting logwood on the Spanish territories may not justly be considered as accompanied with the implied condition of paying obedience to the Spanish laws, and whether the persons concerned in plundering the "Thetis" register ship may not become eventually answerable to their jurisdiction." 110 *pp. or parts.*

1 Dec.

371. S. PORTEN to P. STEPHENS, Esq.

Admiralty,
Entry Bk.,
1766-84, p. 113.

Enclosing an extract from a letter from Major General Boyd, Lieut.-Governor of Gibraltar, to be laid before the Lords of the Admiralty, as to the conveyance to England of the new Morocco ambassador and suite, with the horses designed for His Majesty's use.—St. James's.

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1 Dec.

Ireland,

v. 447, No. 53.

372. LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND (HARCOURT) to LORD ROCHFORD.

Two letters of this date:

(1.) *Marked "Private."* As to a matter that occurred last night in the House of Commons regarding His Majesty's prerogative, very sufficiently vindicating, as it appeared to me, the exercise of that power in the Crown. Sir Wm. Mayne informed the House some time since that he intended to take notice of the *douceur* which His Majesty lately granted for the relief of the private men in his regiments of infantry and cavalry in Ireland, as having been placed on the establishment in violation of the privileges of Parliament and subversive of the first principles of the Constitution. - Upon which Colonel Blaquiére told the House that whenever they called upon him he would be ready to justify the measure which he was bold to avow. Sir William, however, said nothing further on the subject, though the attack was expected from day to day. But last night Mr. Barry Barry, in stating part of the public accounts, having animadverted upon the charge, Colonel Blaquiére thought the opportunity favourable to expatiate on the measure, which, I am told, he did in a strong, perspicuous, and satisfactory manner. (A summary of Colonel Blaquiére's speech given, distinguishing the prerogative of the Crown, which was to regulate and appoint the army, from the province of Parliament, which extended only to the consideration and examination of the expense connected therewith, and concluding with an offer to justify the measure minutely if desired.)

Three or four members, particularly Mr. Ponsonby, objected vehemently against the mode of proceeding as a trespass and high infringement of the privileges of Parliament, and showing a want of the attention and respect due to the House. But Colonel Blaquiére, adhering strenuously to what he had before advanced, and again offering to justify the measure particularly, the House acquiesced, and seemed to be perfectly satisfied. As this is a language which gentlemen have not been used to in this kingdom and as the prerogative of the Crown has been so far vindicated without any material objection and resentment, I could not conceal from you the real satisfaction I felt upon this occasion.

Also as to the proceedings in the Committee of Ways and Means. The report has entirely gone through, &c. 6 pp.

Ibid., No. 54.

(2.) *Holograph, marked "Private."* Urging dispatch with the money bills when sent over, with which they were extremely late this session.—Dublin Castle. 2½ pp.

3 Dec.

Ireland,

v. 447, No. 50.

Entry Bk.,

1770-5, p. 224.

373. EARL OF ROCHFORD to the LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

In order to facilitate the new arrangement with regard to the Staff in Ireland, and as a mark of favour to General Dilkes for his long and faithful services, His Majesty intends to keep open the command of the 56th Regiment, and will confer it on General Dilkes as soon as he has resigned the Staff.—St. James's. 4 draft. 1½ pp.

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4 Dec.

Ireland,
v. 447,
Nos. 51 and 52.
Entry Bk.,
1770-5,
pp. 225-6.

374. The SAME to the SAME.

Drafts of two letters :

1. As to the promotion of Major Walcot, Major Tassell, and Lieut. Hewet. *2½ pp.*
2. As to the method of giving supreme command of the troops in his district to the general officer to be stationed at Cork. *2 pp.*

6 Dec.

Ireland,
v. 447,
No. 56 a, b.

375. LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND (HARCOURT) to the EARL OF ROCHFORD.

Enclosing a list of the first transmiss of the Session, consisting of three money Bills and one other public Bill, and entering into explanations with regard to each. The last-mentioned was pressed upon his Excellency by the Duke of Leinster and others, and was universally assented to upon the ground of there being no longer any necessity of superseding by any new law the ordinary method of proceeding in criminal cases. [It was an Act for repealing an Act for punishing wild and disorderly persons doing violence to persons or property in the counties of Antrim, Down, and Armagh, city and county of Londonderry, and county of Tyrone, publishing threatening letters, &c.]—Dublin Castle.

The list enclosed. *Received, 12th, from Sir R. Wilmot. 5½ pp.*

7 Dec.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 13, No. 48.
Dom. Entry Bk.,
"Dom.
despatched,"
1771-6, p. 130.

376. MR. POWNALL to MR. MICHELL.

In answer to letter of the 1st inst. Encloses copies of the papers mentioned therein.—Whitehall.

A list of the papers sent.—"N.B. All these papers were from "the Plantation Office books." *A draft. 1 p.*

9 Dec.

377. LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND (HARCOURT) to LORD ROCHFORD.

Two letters of this date :—

(1.) Notifying the despatch of the second transmiss of the Session, consisting of two Bills, viz., the Tontine and Stamp Acts. One private Bill was also sealed in Council at the same time, which will be transmitted by the persons concerned in the usual manner.

Received, 13th, at night, from Sir R. Wilmot. 2 pp.

Ireland,
v. 447, No. 57.

Ibid., No. 58.

(2.) *Holograph, marked "Private."* Relating an event which turned up last night in the House. The Dublin Society, which has received out of the Money Bill 10,000*l.* every Session, was to have been provided for in this by separate or local duties. Those, however, upon which we had dependence proved so very exceptionable, that Government was obliged to yield to an address which was to have been made to His Majesty for that sum. Upon closing the Tontine Bill last night in the Committee, a clerical omission appeared, whereby the redundancy in the loan duties remained unappropriated to national purposes as had been

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resolved in the Committee of Ways and Means. Col. Blaquiere seized the opportunity, and proposed to the House as an expedient for the Dublin Society, that the surplus, not exceeding the before-mentioned sum, might be given to them. It met with general approbation, and the House adopted the idea. By this means there is not only an immediate saving of 10,000*l.* to His Majesty, but, according to my belief, it will be easy for the future to provide always for the Society out of the loan duties without affecting in any degree, or without the smallest diminution of, H.M.'s revenue at large.

We had several attempts made in the Committee last night to restrain the power of the Crown in the appointment of the Commissioners for managing the Stamp duties, but they were all overruled and rejected with a high hand.—Dublin Castle.

Received, 13th, by an Irish messenger. 3 *pp.*

10 Dec.

Ireland,
v. 447, No. 55.

378. EARL OF ROCHFORD to the LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

To acquaint him of the sense His Majesty has of the new proof his Excellency has given of his zeal for the support of the King's dignity, and of the attention shown in the late debate in the House of Commons in Ireland by asserting in so strenuous and judicious a manner the lawful prerogative of the Crown on the subject of the relief granted by the King to the private men of the regiments in Ireland.—St. James's. *A draft*. 1½ *pp.*

11 Dec.

Ireland,
v. 447,
No. 64 a, b.

379. LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND (HARCOURT) to LORD ROCHFORD.

In answer to letter of the 4th inst., sending a draft of the necessary sign-manual enabling his Excellency to direct any general officer of the staff to reside in Munster, and take command of the troops in any forts or garrisons in that province, except the Governor be particularly ordered to repair thither.—Dublin Castle.

The enclosure.

Received the 24th. 6 *pp.*

13 Dec.

Dom. Entry Bk.,
1770-5, p. 227.

380. EARL OF ROCHFORD to the LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

Relative to the despatch of Irish Bills before the Privy Council.—St. James's.

13 Dec.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 12,
No. 12 a, b.

381. LORD BARRINGTON to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

Enclosing an extract of a letter from General Haldimand.—War Office.

Let. Bk., Sec.'s,
1771-5, p. 165.

The enclosure, dated New York, 3 Nov., relating to the trouble, delays, and expense connected with the embarkation of the 29th Regiment, owing to the danger of the bar at the entrance of the harbour of St. Augustine. 2 *pp.*

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14 Dec.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 2, No. 50.**382. J. BENIDER to the EARL OF ROCHFORD.**

Represents his distress arising from the "horrible aspect of his situation." The letters he has before written will show the expectations that will be formed by the Emperor, his sons, ministers, and people, in consequence of his, Benider's, commission, and his ardent and repeated desire to be dismissed to prevent his displeasing an absolute monarch. Enters into particulars of his expenses and the debts he has incurred, which must increase the longer he is detained. His allowance was short of his expenses, and paid in very small sums with such delays that he has often been obliged to take money at great disadvantage to supply his daily wants. Has been now three months without any support. Prays it may be considered how he can possibly subsist himself in London. Represents the inadequacy of the 300*l.* promised him to meet the demands upon him, and to provide himself with presents for the Emperor, his sons, ministers, and others. "Does not the custom of Barbary show, my Lord, that my returning to the Emperor without success may be, if considered with impartiality, as dangerous an encounter as that of appearing before a hungry escaped lion?" The minister sent by the late Mulay Idris without bringing with him any letter from the Emperor was entertained at a great expense, and had a present of 500*l.* given him at his going away, which may serve to show what will be expected from him (Benider) in Barbary on his return there, &c. &c.—Knightsbridge. 3½ *closely written pages (folio size).*

14 Dec.

Ireland,
v. 447,
No. 65 a, b, c.**383. LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND (HARCOURT) to LORD ROCHFORD.**

Enclosing, for His Majesty's approval, a report of the Board of General Officers with a state of the prices at which commissions in the several regiments of Horse should be sold.—Dublin Castle.

The two enclosures. The whole price of a lieutenant-colonelcy, including the various steps, was recommended to be 5,644*l.*; that of a cornetcy being 1,178*l.*

Received the 24th. 6 pp. or parts.

15 Dec.

Ireland,
v. 447, No. 66.**384. H. BLAQUIERE to SIR STANIER PORTEN.**

Relative to a pension of one shilling a day granted to John Moorehead, late a trooper discharged from the 4th Regiment of Horse, whose case had been transmitted to the Lord Lieutenant by His Majesty's particular command.—Dublin Castle.

Received 24th. 1½ pp.

15 Dec.

Scotland,
v. 47, No. 93.**385. LORD FIFE to LORD ———.**

All my meetings in the two counties are over for this year; those that oppose me have made no appearance, so that I have had perfect success. I hope to keep them in the same good order the day of the election.

Also renewing the request for a pardon, or *noli prosecute*, for Andrew Hay, of Rannes.—Duff House. 2½ *pp.*

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15 & 16 Dec.

Ireland,
v. 426,
Nos. 49 and 50.**386. IRELAND. PARLIAMENT.**

"Copy Report of the Lords of the Committee appointed to consider the Irish Bills upon four Bills lately transmitted from Ireland," 15 Dec. 6 *pp*.

And similar report, 16 Dec., "upon two public and one private Bill." 9 *pp*.

17 Dec.

Admiralty,
pcl. 164,
No. 36 a, b, c.**387. Enclosures in letter of Lords of the Admiralty of this date, viz. :—**

Copy of a letter from Jno. Stott, Commander of H.M.S. "Alarm," dated 20 November, in Gibraltar Bay, stating that in compliance with the request of General Boyd he had received on board the "Alarm," Sidi Taher Fenish, the Emperor of Morocco's Ambassador to the King, with his attendants, and His Imperial Majesty's own horse; and two copies of the letter from General Boyd to Captain Stott, making the request as above, the second copy being endorsed as in the Lords of the Admiralty's of 21 Dec. The Ambassador had long been detained in Gibraltar for want of a proper opportunity to convey him to England. The Emperor had sent a present to the King of 13 horses, one of which was that received on board the "Alarm." There were also 22 brass cannon and four mortars of different calibres which were to be conveyed to England to be recast. 3 *pp*.

17 Dec.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 12, No. 13.
Dom. Entry Bk.,
"Dom.
despatched,"
1771-6, p. 131.**388. J. POWNALL to LORD VISCOUNT BARRINGTON.**

Encloses an extract of a letter (of 7 Oct. 1773) from the Governor of Grenada, touching the conduct of Major Maxwell, of the 6th Regiment, at St. Vincent, and containing an account of the steps taken by the Governor in consequence thereof.—Whitehall. *A draft.* 1 *p*.

17 Dec.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 12, No. 51.
Dom. Entry Bk.,
"Dom.
despatched,"
1771-6, p. 131.**389. The SAME to PHILIP STEPHENS, Esq.**

Enclosing an extract of a letter from Governor Leyborne relating to the case of two persons sent over to England to be prosecuted for murder committed on the high seas.—Whitehall. *A draft.* 1 *p*.

17 Dec.

Dom. Entry Bk.,
"Dom.
despatched,"
1771-6, p. 130.**390. LORD DARTMOUTH to MR. WHEELER, CHAIRMAN OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.**

Asks to see him at the Office at Whitehall on Monday morning, on the subject of some advices from America respecting the importation of tea from England.—Whitehall.

17 Dec.

Ireland,
v. 447, No. 59.**391. EARL OF ROCHFORD to the LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.**

Drafts of three letters of this date :—

(1.) Notifying the return of the four Bills transmitted with his letter of the 6th inst., approved by the King in Council, without any considerable amendments. 1 *p*.

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Ibid., No. 60.

(2.) *Marked "Private."* As to the Bills returned. Cannot avoid expressing how much it is expected that on similar occasions it should be contrived to send over sooner Bills necessarily requiring so mature a consideration and immediate dispatch, for without a longer time than that now allowed, great inconveniences must arise here, and, indeed, have arisen on the present occasion, on account of a petition from a number of considerable merchants at Bristol, who complain of some of the additional duties; and though it must always be considered highly proper to attend to such applications, yet they could not be heard, as dispatch was so necessary in order to return the Bills before the 25th. In one an additional duty is laid upon china and other ware, *as valued or rated for custom by the Book of Rates*, in which book none of these articles are mentioned, and consequently the intended duty cannot be exacted. The Attorney and Solicitor General proposed an amendment to remedy this, which, however, was not agreed to in the Committee, lest it might appear in Ireland that the duty was originated here, and thereby have given occasion for opposing the whole Bill. It should therefore be considered whether it may be necessary to have a subsequent Act passed to remedy the supposed evil. 4 pp.

Ibid., No. 61.

(3.) *Marked "Secret and Confidential."* I have received intelligence that orders are sent from Paris to a French house at Austin Friars, to contract at Cork for a quantity of provisions to be delivered at Toulon, also for lead, at Chester, to be delivered at Marseilles. This intelligence may or may not be true, but if, in addition, I should find that ships are fitting out at the said ports, I'm sure an embargo ought to be laid at Cork on all provisions except such as go to our plantations under bond and obligation to return certificates of their being landed at the place entered out for.—St. James's. 1½ pp.

Ibid., No. 62.

[Following this, is the letter containing the intelligence referred to, from William Snell to Lord North, dated Austin Friars, 9th Dec. 1773. 1 p.]

18 Dec.

Admiralty
Entry Bk.,
1766-84, p. 114.

392. STANIER PORTEN to PHILIP STEPHENS, Esq.

Asking that Captain Stott, of H.M.S. "Alarm," bringing the Morocco Ambassador from Gibraltar, may have orders to proceed up the river, as the landing of the Ambassador at Portsmouth or Plymouth, with all his suite, baggage, &c., will be extremely inconvenient.—St. James's.

19 Dec.

Ireland,
v. 447, No. 63.

393. EARL OF ROCHFORD to the LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

Announcing the return of the three Bills notified in letter of the 9th inst., approved by the King in Council with some considerable amendments, more particularly the Tontine Bill, where some words were added to render the sense more clear and full, but without altering in the least the original meaning.—St. James's. A draft. 1 p.

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20 Dec.

Dom. Geo. III.
v. 11, p. 63.**394. EARL OF DARTMOUTH to SIR BASIL KEITH.**

Introducing Mr. Wildman, a gentleman of very good character and very honourable connexions, settled as a merchant at Jamaica.—Whitehall.

20 Dec.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 12, No. 14.
Let. Bk., Sec.'s,
1771-5, p. 166.**395. LORD BARRINGTON to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.**

Acknowledging receipt of Mr. Pownall's letter, with the extract from Governor Leyborne as to Major Maxwell. Joins his earnest wishes to those of the Governor, that a decision in the matter in dispute may be had as speedily as possible.—War Office. 1 p.

20 Dec.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 13,
No. 49 a, b.
Let. Bk., Sec.'s,
1771-5, p. 166.**396. The CHAIRMAN OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY to LORD DARTMOUTH.**

Laying before him an account of teas lately exported by the Company to His Majesty's Colonies in North America, distinguishing those colonies, the quantities and sorts sent to each, the merchants' names to whom the same were consigned, and the names of the gentlemen here who are responsible to the Company for those merchants.—East India House.

The enclosure. 3 pp.

20 Dec.

Dom. Geo. III.,
pcl. 86,
No. 33 a, b, c.**397. CAPTAIN JOHN STOTT to the EARL OF ROCHEFORD.**

By desire of Sidi Taher Fenish, Ambassador from the Emperor of Morocco to the King, who came passenger with him in H.M.S. "Alarm" from Gibraltar, encloses a letter from the Ambassador, with a translation of the same into English.—"Alarm," Spithead.

The enclosures. The Ambassador announces his arrival, and despatch from the Emperor of a present to the King, consisting of thirteen horses, "one of which is of the best of the horses of my " master, the Emperor, (whom God preserve,) and on which he " himself was known to ride, together with his saddle, and eight " bay horses for the coach, and four cream-coloured ones for the " chariot, all of them of the best sort." 3 pp.

20 Dec.

Ireland,
v. 447,
No. 67 a to e.**398. LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND (HARCOURT) to LORD ROCHEFORD.**

Enclosing a copy of the letter to the several general officers now upon the military establishment in Ireland, signifying the intended alteration in the staff, and offering them, in order of seniority, the option of being employed thereon, with the several answers returned thereto, the offer being declined by Lieut.-General Pierson, and accepted by Lord Blayney and Major-General Gisborne, as also by the Earl of Drogheda, who waited personally upon his Excellency to express his thanks for this instance of H.M.'s attention. On receipt of the proper instruments, no time will be lost in carrying this very essential change of the staff into immediate execution.—Dublin Castle.

The enclosures.

Received the 27th. 12 pp. or parts.

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23 Dec.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 13,
No. 50 a to i.
Let. Bk., Sec.'s,
1771-5, p. 167.

399. The CHAIRMAN OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY to LORD DARTMOUTH.

Sending intelligence lately received from North America relative to the teas exported thither by the Company.—East India House.

The intelligence enclosed, consisting of extracts from various letters, all expressing doubts as to whether the tea would be allowed to be landed or not, and more or less uncertainty as to the consequences. One gentleman, writing from Boston on the 30th October, said (*b*) that he perceived by the prints that the clamour was still continued against this measure of the India Company, but seemed to be pursued with rather more warmth in some of the southern colonies. He thought the uneasiness was fomented, if not originated, principally by persons concerned in the Holland trade, who introduced large quantities of tea without paying duty, and who could therefore undersell those who did pay the duty. He was informed that this trade was much more practised in the southern colonies than "this way."

A letter of the 4th Nov. contains an account of a muster of the people at Boston to demand that the persons employed as agents for disposing the tea would resign their commissions, and swear (under Liberty Tree) to return the tea by the same or first vessel for London, &c. After the time fixed for the gentlemen to appear and resign had elapsed, on their not complying with the orders, the people marched down in a body to Mr. [*? Clarke's (name erased)*] store, where the agents were, and, not receiving the answer required, began an attack upon the store and those within, breaking down doors, flinging about mud, &c. for about an hour, when they began to disperse; and a number of gentlemen, friends of the agents, coming to their assistance, they left the store and went upon Change, but met no further insult, though there was much threatening.

The writer of a letter from New York (*c*), dated Nov. 5, believed that if the tea came out free of *duty there* on importation, things would be quiet enough, but if it were subject to a duty there he was much in doubt whether it would be safe, as almost everybody in that case spoke against the admission of it, so that though he was well assured the Governor would not suffer the laws to be trampled on, yet there would be no such thing as selling it, as the people would rather buy so much poison than the tea with a duty thereon, calculated (they said) to enslave them and their posterity, and were therefore determined not to take what they called the-nauseous draft. He hoped the tea, if it came, would come free of duty, as by that means much trouble and anxiety would be saved by the agents, who had all been very uneasy, though at the same time determined to do their duty, but in the most quiet and prudent manner. Another letter from New York (*d*) said that the introduction of the East India Company's tea was violently opposed there by a set of men who shamefully lived by monopolising tea in the smuggling way. In Philadelphia (*e*) the opinion was that the tea sent there would, if landed, meet with much difficulty in being disposed of. 14 pp. or parts of pp.

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23 Dec.

Dom. Geo. III.,
pcl. 86, No. 34.**400. BISHOP OF EXETER to LORD ———.**

On the subject of the Poor Knights of Windsor. James Lane was admitted a Poor Knight on 5th May 1773, and left Windsor immediately after his installation, and has not yet thought proper to come to his duty. By the Bishop's directions he was written to, and ordered to repair to Windsor by Michaelmas last, but he did not obey the order, alleging the worn-out excuse of a bad state of health, and that the air of Windsor was too sharp for him, and likewise that his attendance as porter at Greenwich Hospital rendered his residence at Windsor impracticable. These excuses not satisfying the Bishop, the Deputy Governor again wrote to him, intimating that obedience to the Bishop's orders was expected by this Christmas. This he has absolutely refused in a letter received from him this day, setting the Bishop's authority at naught. Believes there has not been an instance since the institution of the Society for a Poor Knight to be absent from Windsor unless by H.M.'s dispensation or leave from the Dean of Windsor, which can be only for 28 days at a time. Now intends to proceed, with the approbation of the Canons, to Lane's expulsion according to the Statutes of the Order of the Garter, but before doing so would be glad to receive His Majesty's commands upon the subject, for he would be very sorry if any proceedings of his should incur His Majesty's displeasure. Is informed there is one Becket, a hosier in the Strand, who is now upon the list for the first vacancy after the two present vacancies are filled up, who has stirred up this Lane to disobedience, and is trying, with the two men who are now to fill up the vacancies, to persuade them to the like conduct, as he is determined himself, when he succeeds, not to reside.—Windsor, Deanery House.

On the cover in pencil is, "The Dean's conduct to be approved of, and the directions agreeable to the former letter, obliging the Poor Knights to attend, to be renewed, and the Dean annually to report whether the directions concerning the Poor Knights are constantly obeyed." 4 pp.

24 Dec.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 13,
No. 51 a, b, c.
Let. Bk., Sec.'s,
1771-5, p. 162.**401. CHAIRMAN OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY to LORD DARTMOUTH,**

Offering for his Lordship's perusal some further intelligence respecting the teas exported by the Company to North America. —East India House.

The enclosures, consisting of extracts from letters from Philadelphia of 5 Oct. and 30 Oct. respectively. One writer (c) expected the people would not hinder the tea being landed if they insisted on its not being sold till the duty was taken off by Act of Parliament, or the East India Directors satisfied the Commissioners of Customs in London. The correspondent of 30 Oct. states that communication of sentiments between the New Yorkers and the Philadelphians soon produced a number of pieces in the public papers and otherwise, most absolutely asserting the rights of the Americans, and denying the power of Parliament respecting the internal taxation of the colonies, which led into many comparisons endeavouring to show that the agency of the tea was as odious

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and dangerous as the execution of the Stamp Act would have been. He did not believe one man in a hundred was to be met with who approved of the sending the tea while the duty was to be paid in America. The writer describes the circumstances connected with the "resolution formed and entered into on the 18th." There was no possibility of persuading the people to wait till the real state of the facts was known. The meeting at the State House consisted of 600 or 700 as respectable a body of inhabitants as had been together on any occasion, many of the first rank, and the proceedings were conducted with the greatest decency and firmness, and without one dissenting voice. After the resolution had passed they appointed a committee of 12 persons, who on the 18th, about 12 o'clock, called on two gentlemen, and then came down to the writer's house, when they conducted themselves with great decency, read the resolution, and informed him they were appointed by their and his fellow citizens to demand of two gentlemen whether "we" would execute the trust if the duty was to be paid in America. "We told them it involved us in a difficulty which we could not solve, because we had not received the least intimation from the Directors, and therefore it was impossible to know the exact state the tea would be shipped in, but that we would, on being acquainted with the situation under which it came, openly communicate the same, and that we would do nothing to injure the property of the India Company or enslave America." This answer was received with great satisfaction, and in the evening reported to a numerous body of citizens, who gave the "two gentlemen" very evident marks of their approbation for this candid answer. If the tea were sent subject to the payment of duty, the writer was satisfied it would not be suffered to be landed. 6 pp.

25 Dec. 402. Receipt, signed by the Earl of Rochford, for the quarterly allowance from the Post Office to the Clerks of his office.
Dom. Entry Bk.,
v. 25, p. 392.

25 Dec. 403. LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND (HARCOURT) to LORD ROCHFORD.

Ireland,
v. 447,
No. 70 a, b.

Two letters of this date:—
1. Enclosing a list of four Bills to which he had given the Royal assent that day.

The enclosure. 2½ pp.

Ibid.
No. 71.

2. *Marked "Private."* It is with particular satisfaction that I have acquainted your Lordship in my official of this day, with my having given the Royal assent to the Bills specified, as it has been with the utmost difficulty and the utmost exertion of every effort I could possibly make, that I have been able to prevent the rejection of the great Money Bill on account of the alteration inserted with regard to the article of the duty upon tea. Lord Eyre's Bill, with the Tontine and Stamp Bills, arrived on Thursday. The two latter were read for the first time yesterday; and, with the deepest concern, I am to inform your Lordship that from the

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many alterations in them, it seems to be the almost universal opinion that they will both be rejected. This very important business will meet with its fate on Monday, till which time the Committee of Comparison is adjourned.—Dublin Castle. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ pp.

Both received, 30th, by Lanzas.

25 Dec.

Scotland,
v. 47, No. 94.

404. EARL OF SUFFOLK to the EARL OF FIFE.

Congratulating him on the favourable appearance at the meetings in the two counties.

Would not have declined complying with the request in behalf of Mr. Hay, if there had not been the strongest reasons for wishing to avoid taking steps of that kind, particularly at so great a distance of time, there being every reason to hope that his case as well as others will have been forgotten, and that he may remain undisturbed. Would wish to avoid troubling His Majesty, as it would bring on other applications of the same kind.—St. James's. *A copy.* 1 p.

27 Dec.

Ireland,
v. 447, No. 72.

405. LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND (HARCOURT) to LORD ROCHFORD.

The House is just up. The two Bills have been rejected almost unanimously. It was absolutely impossible to stem the torrent, and it would have been madness to attempt it. Any resistance on my part might have endangered the Bills (in any mode) which will be brought in to-morrow, and it is to be hoped carried without much opposition. Circumstantial account promised. With respect to this interesting and serious event, was unwilling to proceed without the sanction of the opinions of the confidential servants of the Crown, &c., who were unanimous on the point.—Dublin Castle. *Holograph.* "Private."

Received 3 Jan. 1774. 3 pp.

29 Dec.

Ireland,
v. 447,
Nos. 68 and 69.
Entry Book,
1770–5,
pp. 228–9.

406. EARL OF ROCHFORD to the LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

Drafts of two letters :—

1. As to the sign-manual for giving the general officer stationed in Munster the command in the several forts and garrisons. 1 p.

2. Signifying His Majesty's approval of the state of prices for commissions in the regiments of Horse in Ireland, as recommended by the Board of General Officers. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ pp.

The "state" of prices is entered in the Entry Book, p. 230.

30 Dec.

Channel Islands,
v. 15, No. 66.

407. JERSEY.

Portion of a letter from A. Gray relative to the allowance of 100*l.* to the Governor of Jersey. It was given for the first time to Governor Campbell, who afterwards got Chelsea Hospital by a particular warrant from the War Office, but discontinued to Ball, who succeeded him.—Conduit Street. *Part of* 1 p.

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30 Dec.

Ireland,

v. 447, No. 73.

408. LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND (HARCOURT) to LORD ROCHFORD.

The House was in such a flame last Friday evening, when the Tontine and Stamp Bills received a first reading after their return from England, that it required great management to restrain them from proceeding to acts of intemperance, and rejecting them with precipitation; and it was with the utmost difficulty that Col. Blaquiére prevailed on Saturday last that the Committee of Comparison should not make their report till Monday. This delay gained, I did not lose a moment in sounding the disposition of those whom we had every reason to reckon our firmest friends through the whole of the Session. But, one and all, they exclaimed most vehemently against the alterations as wanton, unnecessary, and unkind, such as at all events they were determined to oppose with all their power. I thereupon instantly convened those usually consulted, with such other persons of distinction as had great weight and influence in Parliament. But before giving an account of this meeting, I must observe that the alterations in the great Bill of Supply, particularly regarding the teas, had inflamed the minds of gentlemen to a degree that has closely affected everything since; and it was very unfortunate that before they had time to cool, the Tontine and Stamp Bills arrived, so much altered as to revive, what they were pleased to call, their resentment, which manifested itself in the most determined expressions to reject the Bills. If the alteration in the great Money Bill before mentioned had been reported, the Bill would have been lost, but the Committee appointed to compare the heads of the Bill with the transmiss were with the utmost difficulty prevailed upon not to make any report, and this expedient was at length submitted to, but not without the utmost exertion on my part; nor was it yielded to by gentlemen on the other side, without very great murmuring and reluctance.

On the arrival of the Tontine and Stamp Bills, my Chief Secretary went about to every member and person of consequence to argue and request, to moderate and explain, and if possible to reconcile gentlemen to the passing those Bills; but his labours were fruitless. It was the unanimous voice of our friends as well as the Opposition, that the House of Commons was ill-treated by these alterations, and that it was an unkind return for their liberal and strenuous efforts to support the King's establishment in a time of difficulty and distress; and I found a universal and determined resolution to show their resentment, as it was termed, by rejecting both Bills. It was then I summoned the meeting on Sunday, consisting of my Lord Primate, my Lord Chancellor, the Chief Judges of the King's Bench and Common Pleas, the Lords Drogheda, Tyrone, Roden and Ely, Mr. Malone, the Prime Serjeant, the Attorney and Solicitor General, and Mr. Clements, who having everyone spoken, were, excepting two, unanimous in opinion, that if Government were able to force the Bills, which beyond a doubt could not be done, it would be the greatest folly and temerity to attempt it, as, by inflaming the House, it would

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risk to the utmost these very Bills, so highly essential, in whatever shape hereafter brought into the House; and every lord and gentleman present declared his opinion that both Bills ought to be rejected, and many of them that they should think themselves bound in any event to vote in this sense; and even the two gentlemen before alluded to agreed that Administration ought not to oppose the rejection. Lord Shannon, whom, being ill and unable to attend, I called upon myself, was of the same opinion, as was the Lord Chief Baron, who had signified his from the country. Compelled, therefore, to give way, yet determined neither to countenance nor to assist, I had no other course to take unless I had ordered my Secretary to divide in a very small minority, to the discredit of Government and to the prejudice of its warmest friends. The Committee of Comparison accordingly made their report on Monday, and the Bills were rejected. It would have been done unanimously, if, for the sake of preventing an entry of *nem. con.* on the journals some few negatives had not been given.

Although I can entertain no doubt of the power of altering Money Bills in England, provided the tax is not altered, yet three instances only can be found where any alterations, except of some few words in point of form and accuracy, have been made in Money Bills; and in two of them the Bills have been rejected; and gentlemen who have been members of the House of Commons of Ireland for near half a century affirm that alterations so numerous and material were never before made in any Bills of Supply transmitted from Great Britain. In the debate the conduct of members was moderate and respectful to Government. There was no attempt to advance or assert any new claim or privilege; on the contrary, the right to vary for the purpose of explaining and enforcing, was expressly admitted, and H.M.'s ministers in England and Administration in this country were exculpated by every gentleman who spoke. After the Bills were rejected the House was informed that heads of Bills for the same purposes with altered titles would be brought in the next day. This was done, and they were ordered to be committed for the day after. The committal of them was violently opposed by Mr. Barry, Mr. Ponsonby, and the Duke of Leinster's friends, but without effect, and both Bills were this day brought up to me in order to be transmitted in the usual form to Great Britain.

No great prejudice can, I hope, arise to H.M.'s affairs by these rejections,—to the Stamp Bill, certainly none at all, and to the other, I hope in no great degree. I have taken care that a farther time be allowed to subscribers.

No cause for the rejections is assigned upon the votes, nor anything done but the rejection of the Bills in the ordinary and constitutional method. Every alteration made in England which appeared to give them strength and effect without defeating the intention of the House and the design of the law, has been adopted in the new Bills. Soured and inflamed as the House of Commons now is, and their dissatisfaction very far from being

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subsided, if these Bills should receive any new material alterations on your side, they will not only most certainly be rejected, but I am confident there will not be the least probability of my being able to obtain them again; which I most earnestly request, for the sake of H.M.'s service, may be duly and maturely considered. In the course of the transaction I have conducted myself with the utmost deliberation, and by the unanimous advice of the King's principal servants in this kingdom, and with the strictest attention to the honour and support of H.M.'s Government, which is highly interested in the maintenance of that concord and harmony which have prevailed for some little time past in a degree without example in this country, and the continuance of which is so necessary for the furtherance of H.M.'s affairs. The House of Commons adjourned this day till 30 Jan, by which time I hope the bills will be returned without any other than mere literal and unimportant alterations. Any such which may be thought necessary, I submit it will be advisable to allow us to supply by new Bills or by clauses in the Revenue Bill.—Dublin Castle. "Secret."

Received, 4 Jan., by Staley. 10 pp.

31 Dec.

Ireland,
v. 447,
No. 74 a, b, c.

409. The SAME to the SAME.

Notifying the transmission of two Bills of the same import with those transmitted on the 9th instant, and not materially differing from them as returned from Great Britain, except in the particulars contained and enumerated in the enclosed two papers, drawn up by the Committee of the House which prepared and brought in these Bills.—Dublin Castle.

The enclosures.

Received, 4 Jan., at night, from Sir R. Wilmot. 6½ pp.

31 Dec.

Dom. Misc.,
pcl. 300.

410. COMTE DE MASSEREENE.

1. "Memoire pour Milord Comte de Massereene, pair d'Irlande, tant en son nom que comme prenant le fait et cause de son Defenseur. Contre Monsieur de Fontanieu, Garde-Meuble de la Couronne."

Appended to this "Memoire" is the report thereupon of a council consisting of "Gillet, Ancien Batonnier," and others, at Paris, 13 Feb. 1773.

2. "Memoire pour les Sieurs Louis Pierre Bertin, marchand mercier à Paris, &c. Contre Milord Clotworthy-Skeffington, Comte de Masseréenne, pair d'Irlande, Appelant et Demandeur."

Pamphlets of 10 and 59 pp. respectively, both printed in Paris in 1773.

Dom. Misc.,
pcl. 303.

411. "Preuves et Defense des Droits du Roi sur le port et péage de la Vistule. A Berlin. Imprimé chez G. J. Decker, Imprimeur du Roi, 1773." It is prefaced with a map "Der Ausfluss der Weichsel mit einem Thiele von Pomerellen und dem Dantziger Gebiethe."

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412a. ARMY AND TRANSPORT.

LETTERS from the SECRETARY-AT-WAR, SECRETARIES OF STATE, LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY, LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND, and others, as to the disposition, relief, embarkation, transport, &c. of regiments, or enclosing returns of the same.

- In Admiralty*, v. 163, Nos. 62, 63, 65, 68.
 „ *Admiralty Entry Bk.*, 1766-84, pp. 107, 108, 111.
 „ *Dom. Geo. III.*, v. 10, No. 44 (a, b).
 „ *Dom. Geo. III.*, v. 12, Nos. 1, 3, 9, 25, 45.
 „ *Dom. Geo. III.*, v. 13, No. 25.
 „ *Dom. Entry Bk.*, “*Dom. despatched*,” 1771-6, pp. 71, 78, 112.
 „ *Ireland*, v. 445, Nos. 21, 36 (a, b), 39 (a, b).
 „ *Ireland*, v. 446, Nos. 10 (a, b), 15 (a, b), 16 (a, b), 65, 66.
 „ *Ireland*, v. 447, Nos. 27 (a, b, c), 34 (a, b), 39.
 „ *Ireland Entry Bk.*, 1770-5, pp. 165, 207.
 „ *Letter Bk.*, *Sec.'s*, 1771-5, pp. 113, 134, 144, 155.
 „ *Treasury Entry Bk.*, 1763-75, p. 314.
 „ *War Office*, v. 25, Nos. 18, 19.
 „ *War Office*, v. 26, Nos. 1, 2, 5, 9, 10.

412b. LETTERS OF ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

LETTERS to or from the SECRETARIES OF STATE, &c., merely formally acknowledging the receipt of other letters, &c., or stating the directions therein contained to have been complied with.

- From or to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, &c. in—
Ireland, v. 445, Nos. 16, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 34, 62, 78, 79.
Ireland, v. 446, Nos. 11, 52, 53, 54, 55, 71.
Ireland, v. 447, Nos. 3, 4, 29.
Ireland Entry Bk., 1770-5, p. 176.

- From the Governor of the Isle of Man in—
Isle of Man, v. 1, 1761-74, No. 107.

- To Lord Cathcart in—
Scotland, v. 47, No. 84.

- From the Lord Justice Clerk of Scotland—
Scotland, v. 47, No. 92.

- To R. Pell, Esq., in—
Dom. Entry Bk., v. 24, p. 355.

- To the High Commissioner of the General Assembly and the Moderator—
Church Bk., *Scotland*, 1761-89, pp. 138-40.
Scotland, v. 47, Nos. 70, 71, 72.

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413. ADMIRALTY ORDERS.

LETTERS from the SECRETARIES OF STATE to the LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY, signifying His Majesty's pleasure for orders to be given for purposes as below. (For the letters directing their Lordships to provide transports for various regiments, *see* under heading ARMY AND TRANSPORT, p. 124.)

In Admiralty, vol. 163, and Admiralty Entry Book, 1766-84.

19 Feb.—The Commanding Officer of Marines at Plymouth to send a detachment to assist in suppressing the riots in Cornwall, if required by the civil magistrates.—No. 66 and p. 107.

25 Feb.—Three companies of Marines at Plymouth to hold themselves in readiness to march to any part of Cornwall for the support of the civil magistrates.—No. 67 and p. 109.

In Admiralty, pcl. 164.

— Feb.—Order of the Lords of the Admiralty of 4 July 1744 to be renewed to Commanders of all H.M.'s ships putting into the port of Lisbon, with regard to their firing guns between that city and Belem Castle, as of late they have not been furnished with such orders.—No. 32.

In Admiralty Entry Book, 1766-84.

5 Jan.—Directions as to conveyance to Tripoli of Edward Bayntun, Esq., appointed H.M.'s Consul there, with family, servants, &c. The Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean also to have orders to despatch a frigate in the course of the year to all the ports in Barbary where British Consuls reside, for the assistance and protection of the British factories and H.M.'s trading subjects there.—p. 102.

19 Feb.—Enclosed resolution of the House of Commons of the 12th inst., for an address to His Majesty for copies of papers mentioned, to be complied with, as far as relates to their Lordships' office.—p. 105.

23 Feb.—Sir Peter Denis to have orders, in case he should have withdrawn the two frigates stationed in the Levant, to despatch another thither as soon as possible; the Levant Company, as well as the British ambassador at Constantinople, having applied for a frigate for the protection of the British merchants and their effects, on account of the danger to which they are exposed from the present disturbances.—p. 106.

1 Sept.—The impressing of carriages at this season of the year being very detrimental to the harvest, the transports carrying the 29th Regiment, hourly expected from North America, if they should put into Portsmouth or Plymouth, to have orders to sail round with the regiment to Dover.—p. 112.

22 Oct.—Two ships to be fitted out to convey to Madras and Calcutta the persons appointed to be of the Council and the Judges in Bengal, with suite and baggage.—p. 112.

2 Nov.—Commodore Sir Edward Hughes appointed Commander-in-Chief of H.M.'s ships, &c. in the East Indies, to have instructions to correspond with and obey orders of H.M.'s Principal Secretary of State for the Southern Department.—p. 113.

In Dom. Entry Book, "Dom. despatched," 1771-6.

20 March.—Orders to be given to Rear-Admiral Montagu to send one of the vessels under his command, at the proper season, to the parts of the coasts of Quebec and Nova Scotia lying on the western side of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the persons carrying on the sedentary fisheries there having represented that they are greatly obstructed and discouraged by the abuses and irregularities of their own servants and American vessels resorting thither.—p. 86. (Also in *Dom. Geo. III., v. 12, No. 36.*)

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- 8 June.—Francis Legge, Esq., appointed Captain General and Governor-in-Chief of Nova Scotia; usual powers to be granted to.—p. 96.
- 8 June.—Lord William Campbell appointed Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of South Carolina; to have the usual powers.—p. 97.
- 10 June.—Patrick Tonyn, Esq., appointed Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief in East Florida; to have the usual powers.—p. 98.
- 10 June.—Proper instructions to be given to the Commander-in-Chief on the Jamaica Station on the subject of the enclosed copies of a letter from the Governor of West Florida and two papers therein referred to, relative to a commerce of a pernicious and fraudulent nature stated to be carried on in the River Mississippi, &c.—p. 99. (Also in *Dom. Geo. III.*, v. 12, No. 42.)

414. COUNCIL.

LETTERS from the PRINCIPAL SECRETARIES OF STATE, or their UNDER SECRETARIES, to the LORD PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL, or the CLERK OF THE COUNCIL IN WAITING, enclosing papers to be laid before His Majesty in Council, or the Lord President. The enclosures are not entered, but are described as below. The date given is that of the covering letter.

In Dom. Geo. III., vol. 13, and *Dom. Entry Book*, “*Dom. despatched*,” 1771–6.

- 27 Feb.—Extract of a letter of 5 Nov. from Mr. Rous, President of Barbadoes, and copy of its enclosure; viz., minutes of the Court of Common Pleas for the precinct of St. Michael in that Island, containing the proceedings of that Court respecting an order of His Majesty in Council of 25 March 1772 in a cause instituted by Mr. Keeling in that Court; also a copy of a letter from Mr. More, Attorney General of Barbadoes, to the Earl of Hillsborough, relative thereto.—No. 35 and p. 82.
- 2 Dec.—Papers relative to copper halfpence for Virginia coined in H.M.’s Mint in the Tower; viz., a report of the Attorney and Solicitor General, extracts of the several Acts of the Assembly of Virginia upon the subject, and a copy of the King’s warrant to the Master of the Mint for coining the said halfpence.—No. 39 and p. 127.
- 2 Dec.—Address to the King from the Council or Upper House of Assembly of South Carolina relative to some proceedings of the Commons’ House of Assembly tending (as they conceive) to affect the constitutional rights and privileges of the said Council, and praying His Majesty to give them the necessary countenance and support; with a copy of the Lieut.-Governor’s letter to the Earl of Dartmouth accompanying it.—No. 40 and p. 128.
- 3 Dec.—Address of the House of Representatives of Massachusetts Bay to the King, signed by their Speaker, complaining of the conduct of the Governor and Lieut.-Governor of that province in respect to certain private letters wrote by them to their correspondents in England, and praying their removal from their posts in that Government; with a copy of the Agent’s letter to Lord Dartmouth accompanying the address.—No. 41 and p. 129.
- 17 Dec.—Petition of the Agent for South Carolina.—No. 42 and p. 131.

In Dom. Entry Book, vol. 24.

- 5 Feb.—Copy of a letter from Mr. Mathias, H.M.’s Resident at Hamburgh, and of the letter from the British Factory in that city referred to therein.—p. 336.
- 1 March.—Translated copy of an edict published at Petersburg relative to the quarantines, received from Mr. Swallow, H.M.’s Consul there, who states that the whole Russian empire was at that time free from plague.—p. 338.

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- 12 April.—Extract of a letter from Mr. Gunning, dated Petersburg, Mar. 19, that
 “There is now no doubt but the plague still prevails in the army, and
 “carries off a great number of men.”—p. 341.
- 14 June.—Extract of a letter from Mr. Swallow, H.M.’s Consul at Petersburg, that
 “As the whole empire is happily free from any pestilential distemper, he
 “hopes that his Lordship [Suffolk] will approve of his continuing to
 “grant bills of health to the respective masters of ships as heretofore.”
 —p. 350.
- 20 Aug.—Extract of a letter from Mr. Tullman, H.M.’s Chargé des Affaires at
 Stockholm, stating that a dangerous and contagious distemper has broken
 out in the Northern provinces of Sweden.—p. 353.
- 11 Sept.—Do. from the same on the same subject.—p. 357.
- 27 Nov.—Extract of a letter from Mr. Gordon, H.M.’s Minister at Brussels, concerning
 the re-appearance of the distemper amongst the horned cattle in the
 province of Hainault.—p. 358.

In Dom. Entry Book, vol. 25.

- 7 Jan.—A printed regulation published at Venice for reducing to a shorter period the
 quarantine on ships arriving in the ports of the Venetian dominions
 from the Levant and the Baltic.—p. 368.
- 26 Feb.—Extract from a letter from Sir William Hamilton, H.M.’s Envoy and
 Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Naples, with a paper accom-
 panying it, concerning the ill-founded reports of the plague in Sicily,
 and what gave rise to them.—p. 370.
- 30 April.—Petition signed by Mr. Pipon and others of St. Aubin, in the parish of
 Brelade, in Jersey.—p. 372.
- 2 July.—Copy of a letter from Sir John Dick, H.M.’s Consul at Leghorn, together
 with two enclosures, concerning the prejudice to the trade between Great
 Britain and Leghorn occasioned by the quarantine still continued here on
 ships proceeding from thence.—p. 377.
- 9 Sept.—Copies of two letters and accompanying papers from the Lieut.-Governor of
 Jersey in answer to the Order in Council of 15 June, which postponed
 for three months a final determination on the legality of certain Acts of
 the States of Jersey imposing a duty on rum and gin.—p. 384.
- 27 Oct.—Extract quoted from a letter from the King’s ambassador at Constantinople,
 viz., “The Consul at Aleppo acquaints me that the plague had carried off
 “250,000 of the inhabitants of Bagdat, and 140,000 at Bussora; and he
 “sends me the following extract of a letter wrote from Bussora to the
 “French Consul at Aleppo, dated 27 July last: A peine la peste etoit
 “elle finie que Kial est venu d’attaquer Bussora. L’eau est tombé dans le
 “desert, en si grande quantité que Bussora est devenue une isle, et on va
 “en bateau au Zeber. Il y a deja beaucoup des maladies icy.”—p. 387.
- 4 Nov.—Copy of an extract from a letter from Bombay, dated 30 April 1773, just
 received from the East India Company.—p. 388.
- 9 Nov.—Extract of a letter from Bussora, received this morning from the King’s
 ambassador at Constantinople, in letter dated 4 Oct.—p. 389.
- 20 Nov.—Copies of letter and papers from the Lieut.-Governor of Jersey concerning
 the proceedings of the States of that Island with regard to an Act passed
 for prohibiting the importation of cattle from France.—p. 389.

(This letter, with copies of the enclosures, is also in *Dom. Geo. III.,*
vol. 2, No. 49 (a to e).)

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415. PACKET BOATS.

LETTERS from the DEPARTMENTS OF the SECRETARIES OF STATE to JAMES CLEMENTS, EDMUND BARHAM, the agent at Holyhead, and ANTHONY TODD, relative to the packet boats; viz., ordering the best cabin to be reserved (for Genl. Prevost, Hon. Mr. Yorke, and Genl. Parslow, Count Bentinck, and Lord Guernsey, going to Holland at various times, &c.); or extraordinary packet boats to be despatched with messengers (William Booth, Joseph Hind, Richard Slaughter, James Bullock, John Kelly, Mark Roworth, George King); or detaining American packet boats, &c.

In Dom. Entry Bk., Vol. 24, pp. 351, 352, 357, 358.

In Dom. Entry Bk., Vol. 25, between pp. 371 and 390 (11 entries).

In Dom. Entry Bk., "Dom. despatched," 1771-76, pp. 88, 89, and 116.

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T A B L E S.

January to December.

416. ARMY, &c.

APPOINTMENTS, in the form of COMMISSIONS, of a somewhat special character.

Name.	Appointment.	Date.	Page.
<i>In Ireland, Military Entry Bk., 1768-84.</i>			
Paterson, James, Esq., <i>vice</i> Grant, resigned.	Deputy Adjutant General in Ireland	1 May	36
<i>In Isle of Man Entry Bk., 1765-1817.</i>			
Hope, Henry, Esq.	Lieut. Governor of the Isle of Man in the absence of the Governor.	6 Aug.	56
<i>In Military Entry Bk., vol. 27.</i>			
Hale, Bernard, Esq., <i>vice</i> Camp- bell, decd.	Lieut. Governor of Chelsea Hospital	1 May	352
All Captain Lieutenants in the Royal Artillery and Engi- neers.	To take rank as Captains from 25 May 1772, and in future from the dates of their com- missions.	18 Aug.	354
Burk, Richard, Gent.	Town Adjutant of Portsmouth	1 Sept.	355
<i>In Military Entry Bk., vol. 28.</i>			
Campbell, John, Esq., <i>vice</i> Smith, decd.	Lieut. Governor of Chelsea Hospital	11 Feb.	285
Maltby, Rowland, Gent., <i>vice</i> Luard.	Solicitor in the 1st Regt. of Foot Guards	28 April	287
Collins, Joseph, Gent.	Deputy Judge Advocate of Minorca	7 June	288
Do. do.	Commissary of the Musters in Same	" "	288

1773.

416. ARMY, &c. COMMISSIONS—*cont.*

Name.	Appointment.	Date.	Page.
Harvey, Lt. Gen. Edward -	Governor of the town and isle of Portsmouth and South Sea Castle.	15 July -	289
Adair, Robert, Esq. - -	Surgeon to Chelsea Hospital - - -	1 Sept. -	290
Kenyon, Wm., Gent. - -	Town Adjutant of Gibraltar - - -	28 April -	291

* * Commissions granted in 1773 to officers in regiments on the Irish establishment are to be found in *Ireland, Military Entry Bk.*, 1768-84, between pp. 34 and 43. The usual recommendations from the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and letters from the Secretary of State signifying H.M.'s approbation of the same, or the reverse, are in the series entitled *Ireland*, vol. 445, between Nos. 13 and 83 (14 documents); vol. 446, between Nos. 1 and 76 a, b, c, (27 documents); and vol. 447, between Nos. 2 and 46 (12 documents); and *Ireland Entry Bk.*, 1770-75, *passim* between pp. 159 and 226. As Army Lists published by permission of the Secretary-of-War exist for this period, the ordinary Commissions are not here more particularly described.

417. CHURCH. APPOINTMENTS, &c. (*See also IRELAND and SCOTLAND.*)

WARRANTS, countersigned by one of the Secretaries of State, and addressed to the CLERK OF THE SIGNET ATTENDING, for the preparation of Bills for the King's signature to pass the Great Seal or the Privy Seal.

Name.	Nature of the Bill.	Date.	Page.
<i>In Church Book, 1729-82.</i>			
Richmond, Rev. Richard, LL.D., vice Dr. Mark Hildesley, decd.	Assent to, and confirmation of, his presentation to the bishopric of Sodor and Man. [The letter of presentation from the patrons, the Duke and Duchess of Atholl, is entered, p. 316.]	25 Jan. -	317
<i>In Church Book, 1761-78.</i>			
Fonnereau, William, clerk, vice Gibberd, decd.	Presentation to rectory of Much Munden, in the co. of Hertford.	4 March -	236
Cotes, Edward, vice Sampson, decd.	Do. to vicarage of Sherborne in co. of Dorset	22 May -	240
Coles, John, M.A., vice Rich- ards, decd.	Do. to rectory of Calstocke, in co. of Corn- wall.	2 June -	241
Chaytor, Henry, clerk, LL.D., vice Lindsey.	Do. to vicarage of Chatterick, in the co. of York.	14 Dec. -	243
Buller, William, M.A., vice Hort, decd.	Grant of place of prebendary of St. George's Chapel, Windsor.	16 „ -	244
<i>In Dom. Geo. III., vol. 6.</i>			
Cox, Thomas - - -	Grant of an almsman's place in Canterbury Cathedral.	23 Jan. -	485
Bowden, Joseph - - -	Do. in Rochester Cathedral - - -	10 May -	497
Page, Samuel - - -	Do. bedesman in Norwich Cathedral - - -	17 June -	499

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417. CHURCH. APPOINTMENTS, &c.—*cont.*

Name.	Nature of the Bill.	Date.	Page.
<i>In Petitions, 1765–84.</i>			
Williams, Henry, waterman -	Grant of an almsman's place in Westminster Abbey.	8 March -	298
Watts, Thomas, waterman and mariner.	Do. do. do. -	27 „ -	299
Charrosin, Peter, silk-weaver -	Do. in Canterbury Cathedral - -	28 April	307
Lepine, Charles, silk-weaver -	Do. do. - - -	„ „ -	308
Begow, Abr., silk-weaver -	Do. do. - -	„ „ -	309
Waits, Wilson - -	Do. in Trinity College, Cambridge -	3 Nov. -	321
Lightfoot, Sarah - -	An almswoman's place in Lady Allen's Charity.	10 Dec. -	328

418. CHURCH. MISCELLANEOUS.

MISCELLANEOUS WARRANTS and LETTERS, countersigned or signed by one of the Secretaries of State, connected with CHURCH and UNIVERSITY AFFAIRS, &c.

To whom directed.	Nature.	Date.	Page.
<i>In Church Book, 1729–82.</i>			
Bishop of Salisbury - -	Heslop, Ralph, to have a Poor Knight's place in St. George's Chapel, Windsor.	5 Jan. -	314
Dean and Chapter of Durham -	Cooper, Spencer, D.D., Dean of Durham, dispensation with his residence and attendance for 3 years.	9 „ -	314
Archbishop of Canterbury -	Richmond, Dr. Richard, Bishop of Sodor and Man, his Grace's dispensation to be granted to, to hold in commendam the vicarage of Walton-upon-the-Hill, in the co. of Lancaster.	25 „ -	318
Lord High Almoner - -	Silvester, Sarah, recommended for H.M.'s bounty on Maundy Thursday.	20 Feb. -	319
Vice-Chancellor of University of Cambridge.	Seobell, George Pender, B.A., in Univ. of Oxford, and now of Peterhouse, in Univ. of Cambridge, to have the degree of M.A.	9 March -	319
Do. do. - -	Osbaldeston, George, of St. John's College, Cambridge, ineligible for want of sufficient standing, to have the degree of M.A.	2 July -	322
Lord High Almoner - -	Beckington, Ann, recommended for His Majesty's bounty at Christmas.	— Oct. -	324
Vice-Chancellor of University of Cambridge.	Davies, Jonathan, M.A., late Fellow of King's College, and now Master of Eton School, to have the degree of D.D.	22 „ -	324

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418. CHURCH. MISCELLANEOUS—*cont.*

To whom directed.	Nature.	Date.	Page.
Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge University.	Burgoyne, Montagu, fellow commoner of Trinity Hall, to have degree of M.A. Ineligible from not having taken inferior degree of B.A.	4 Nov. -	326
Do. do. -	Collyer, Daniel, fellow commoner of Clare Hall, do. do.	„ „ -	327
<i>In Church Book, 1761-78.</i>			
Bishop of London -	Collections for the poor - - -	19 Feb. -	232
Lord Mayor of London -	Do. do. - - -	„ „ -	234
Bishop of Salisbury -	Cleverly, John George, to have a Poor Knight's place in St. George's Chapel, Windsor.	19 March	236
Dean and Chapter of Winchester.	Pyle, Dr. Edmund, one of the prebendaries, dispensation with future residence and attendance (turns of preaching only excepted).	26 April -	238
Do. of Norwich -	Smyth, John, D.D., one of the prebendaries, do. for 5 years.	20 May -	239
Master and Fellows of Queen's College, Cambridge.	Jordan, John Thomas, B.A., dispensation with the statutes of the college, by which no more than two persons of the co. of Kent were permitted to be elected fellows thereof, so far as they are an impediment to his being chosen a fellow.	11 Nov. -	241
Dean and Chapter of Durham -	Ogle, Newton, D.D., one of the prebendaries of Durham, dispensation with residence of, for 3 years.	27 Dec. -	245

419. CREATIONS.

WARRANTS, countersigned by one of the Secretaries of State, and addressed to the ATTORNEY GENERAL, to prepare Bills for the King's signature, to pass the Great Seal, containing GRANTS OF DIGNITIES IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Name.	Style and Title or Dignity.	Date.	Page.
<i>In Warrant Book, vol. 35.</i>			
Hughes, Richard, of Portsmouth, Esq.	Baronet - - - -	25 June -	40
Palliser, Hugh, of Deptford, Esq.	Do. - - - -	27 „ -	41
Do. do. with remainder to his nephew, Captain George Robinson Walters, of Ross, in Ireland.	Do. - - - -	21 July -	60

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420. CRIMINALS.

WARRANTS and LETTERS relating to CRIMINALS CONVICTED, being PARDONS,
RESPITES, LETTERS to JUDGES referring the cases for REPORT, &c.

Nature of Document.	Name of Convict.	Crime.	Sentence.	Where tried or confined.	Date.	Page.		
<i>In Criminal Papers, vol. 14, 1770-75.</i>								
Respite till further order.	Crompton, James	Highway robbery.	Death	Old Bailey	14 Jan.	183		
Do. - -	Law or Low, John	Returning from transpn.	Do. -	Do. -	19 „	184		
Reference to Recorder.	Do. do. -	Do. -	Do. -	Do. -	„ „	184		
Free pardon -	Cavenagh, Thomas	Felony -	Transportation	Do. -	23 „	185		
Do. - -	Law or Low, John	(As above.)	-	-	29 „	186		
Do. - -	Corpe, Richard -	Theft -	Transportation	Newgate	9 Feb.	187		
Reference to the Recorder.	Crompton, James	(As above.)	-	-	17 Jan.	187		
Free pardon -	Lowe, Lemuel -	Petit larceny	Transportation	Old Bailey	16 Feb.	188		
Do. - -	Hatch, William -	Burglary -	Do. -	Do. -	„ „	189		
Do. - -	Flack, John -	Grand larceny	Do. -	Cambridge	15 Mar.	190		
Do. - -	Denham, Robert	Stealing -	Do. -	Newgate	18 „	190		
Respite - -	Town, James -	Burglary -	Death -	Stafford	23 „	191		
Reference to Judge	Do. -	Do. -	Do. -	Do. -	„ „	191		
Free pardon -	Edhouse, Eliz. -	Grand larceny	Transportation	Bury St. Edmunds.	26 „	192		
Commutation to 7 years transpn.	Bignell, Joseph -	Horse-stealing	[Death]	Aylesbury	} 26 „	193		
Do. do. -	Wadcase, Richard	Do. -	Do. -	Do. -				
Do. do. -	Legate, Henry	Do. -	Do. -	Thetford				
Do. 14 years -	Huggins, Thomas	Burglary -	Do. -	Do. -				
Do. do. -	Blake, John -	Do. -	Do. -	Bury St. Edmunds.				
Do. 7 years -	Flatt, Henry -	Horse-stealing	Do. -	Do. -				
Do. do. -	Mayhew or Horne, John.	Do. -	Do. -	Do. -	} - - -			
Do. 14 years -	Hern, Aaron -	{ (Mentioned only in recital of the names)						
Do. do. -	Bootman, Stephen							
Free pardon -	East, John -	{ Larceny -	Transportation	Hicks's Hall	30 „	194		
Do. - -	Hollis, William -							
Letter to the Contractor for Transports to return Convicts to Newgate.	East, John	{ Do. -	Do. -	Do. -	31 „	195		
	Hollis, William							

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420. CRIMINALS. PARDONS, &c.—*cont.*

Nature of Document.	Name of Convict.	Crime.	Sentence.	Where tried or confined.	Date.	Page.
Keeper of Newgate to receive same.	East, John - Hollis, William -	} Larceny -	Transportation	Hicks's Hall -	31 Mar	196
Reference to the Judge.	Randall, Thos. -	Stealing -	Do. -	Winchester -	1 Apr.	196
Commutation to 7 years transpn. Do. do. -	Wildman <i>alias</i> Woods, Wm. - Bolton, John -	Horse-stealing Sheep-stealing	Death - - Do. - -	York - - Do. - -	} " "	197
Reference to the Judge.	Hatton, Wm. -	Burglary - (Reprieved on 5th March.)	Do. -	Kent - -	4 "	198
Do. do. -	Fryor, John -	Murder - (Respited till 21st April.)	Death -	Hereford -	" "	199
Commutation to transpn. for life.	Hatton, Wm. -	Burglary -	Death -	Rochester -	6 "	199
Reference to the Judge.	Blake, John -	Felony -	Do. -	Bury - -	" "	200
Letters to the Contractor for Transports and the Keeper of Newgate for Convicts return to Newgate.	Plumb, John -	- - -	Transportation	Newgate -	7 "	201
Respite - -	Clarke, Edmund -	Highway robbery.	Death -	Rochester -	" "	202
Do. - - Do. - -	Beazor, John - Beazor, Richard -	} House-breaking.	} Do. -	Old Bailey -	" "	202
Free pardon -	Plumb, John -	Stealing -	Transportation	Do. -	8 "	203
Commutation to transpn. for life.	Clarke, Edmund -	(As above.)	- - -	- - -	" "	204
Free pardon -	Randall, Thomas	Stealing -	Transportation	Winchester -	" "	205
Respite - - Free pardon -	Fryor, John - Do. -	} (As above.)	- - -	- - -	10 "	206
Commutation to 14 years transpn. Do. do. - Do. do. - Do. do. - Do. do. - Do. do. -	Paterson, John - Ewens, Wm. - Payne, Wm. - Lewis, Wm. - Burvil, Richard, <i>alias</i> John Nash.	Horse-stealing Burglary - Horse-stealing Do. - Stealing in a dwelling-house.	[Death] - Do. - Do. - Do. - Do. -	Rochester - Do. - Do. - Do. - Do. -	}	
Do. do. -	Clements, Mark -	Highway robbery.	Do. -	Hertford -		
Do. do. -	Cutler, <i>alias</i> Weedon, Thos.	Horse-stealing	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. - Do. do. - Do. do. - Do. do. - Do. do. -	Honeybond, Wm. - Williams, John - Allen, John - Kemp, George - Holten, Benju. -	Sheep-stealing Do. - Horse-stealing Do. - Do. -	Do. - Do. - Do. - Do. - Do. -	Do. - Do. - Do. - Do. - Do. -		
					9 "	206

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420. CRIMINALS. PARDONS, &c.—*cont.*

Nature of Document.	Name of Convict.	Crime.	Sentence.	Where tried or confined.	Date.	Page.
Commutation to 14 years transp.	Sack, John, jun. -	Highway robbery.	[Death] -	Hertford -		
Do. do. -	Fell, Edwd. -	Sheep-stealing	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Ladd, John -	Housebreaking	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Wilcox, John -	Highway robbery.	Do. -	Kingston-on-Thames.		
Do. do. -	Roe, Hannah -	Burglary -	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Strudwick, George	Sheep-stealing	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Isaacs, James -	Burglary -	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Smith, Catherine	Stealing in a dwelling-house.	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Wilson, Elizabeth	(Mentioned only in the recital of names.)	-	-		
Free pardon -	Cook, William -	Stealing -	Transportation	Winchester -	10 Apr.	209
Reference to the Judge.	Sumner, Wm. -	Felony -	Do. -	Reading -	11 „	210
Do. do. -	Steer, Hugh -	Do. -	Do. -	Exeter -	„ „	210
Transportation suspended.	Do. -	Do. -	Do. -	Do. -	12 „	211
Do. do. -	Blake, John -	- - -	Do. -	Bury -	„ „	211
Commutation to transp. for 14 years.	Parry, Thos. -	Burglary -	Do. -	Worcester -		
Do. for life -	Stephens, Thomas	} Do. -	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Shepherd, Chas.					
Do. for 14 years -	Clymer, Sarah -	Shoplifting -	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Brinsford, Thos.	Cattle-stealing	Do. -	Shrewsbury -		
Do. do. -	Davis, Thos. -	Horse-stealing	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Tipton, Francis -	Stealing in a dwelling-house.	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. for 7 years -	Williams, Richd.	Sheep-stealing	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. for 14 years -	Goodwin, Wm. -	Horse-stealing	Do. -	Monmouth -		
Do. do. -	Ravins, Stephen	Burglary -	Do. -	Reading -		
Do. do. -	George, John -	Sheep-stealing	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Towne, <i>alias</i> Towle, <i>alias</i> Towle, <i>alias</i> Craddock, James.	Housebreaking	Do. -	Stafford -		
Do. do. -	Hardware, Chas.	Sheep-stealing	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Colley, Joseph -	Stealing in a dwelling-house.	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Burrows, Richd. -	Burglary -	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Davis, Luke -	Horse-stealing	Do. -	Hereford -		
Do. do. -	Drayton, Saml. -	Highway robbery.	Do. -	Gloucester -		
Do. do. -	Williams, Jarratt	Housebreaking	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Bennett, Thos. -	Horse-stealing	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Soul, Thos. -	Not stated -	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Garne, Thos. -	} Sheep-stealing.	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Cooke, Thos. -					
Reference to the Judge.	Hardman, Wm. -	Highway robbery.	Do. -	[Old Bailey] -	14 „	215
Respite -	Harding, Wm. -	Do. -	Do. -	Do. -	15 „	216

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420. CRIMINALS. PARDONS, &c.—*cont.*

Nature of Document.	Name of Convict.	Crime.	Sentence.	Where tried or confined.	Date.	Page.
Free pardon -	Fryor, John -	(As above.)	-	-	9 Apr.	216
Reference to the Judge.	Butler, John -	Horse-stealing	Transportation	Kingston	16 "	217
Free pardon -	Steer, Hugh -	Receiving stolen goods.	Do. -	Exeter	" "	218
Do. -	McKenzie, Kenneth.	Stealing -	Death -	Old Bailey	" "	219
Do. -	Harrison, Joseph	Robbery -	Do. -	Do.	" "	220
Commutation to 7 years transpn.	Devett, James -	} Highway robbery. } Horse-stealing } Highway robbery. } Returning from transpn. } Highway robbery. } Do. } Returning from transpn. } Do. } Burglary } Highway robbery. } Do. } Stealing in a dwelling-house. } Burglary } Felonious shooting. } Horse-stealing } Highway robbery. } Housebreaking } Do. } Do. } Do. } Cow-stealing-	} Do. -	} Do. -	} " "	} 220
Do. do. -	Kennedy, James -					
Do. for 14 years -	Copes, John -					
Do. for 7 years -	Holmes, Isaac -					
Do. do. -	Godstone, Wm. -					
Do. for 14 years -	Hughes, Wm. -					
Do. for 7 years -	Herbert, Wm. -					
Do. do. -	Compton, James -					
Do. for 14 years -	Bagnall, John -					
Do. do. -	Booth, Wm. -					
Do. for 7 years -	Dean, Saml. -					
Do. do. -	Bray, Jas. -					
Do. do. -	Wilson, Jas. -					
Do. do. -	Humphreys, Saml.					
Do. do. -	Waters, Wm. -					
Do. do. -	Proctor, John -					
Do. do. -	Mercier, Francis -					
Do. do. -	Bond, Thos. -					
Do. do. -	Fosset, John -					
Do. do. -	Griffith, <i>alias</i>					
	Hall, Ann.					
Do. do. -	Bilby, Richd. -					
Do. do. -	West, Henry -					
Respite -	Martin, Oliver -	Stealing -	Do. -	Kingston	17 "	222
Commutation to 7 years transpn.	Beazor, John -	} Burglary -	} Do. -	} Old Bailey	} 18 "	} 223
Do. do. -	Beazor, Richard -					
Do. do. -	Harding, Wm. -					
Respite -	Bailey, John -	} Not stated -	} Death -	} Kingston	} 21 "	} 224
Do. -	Butler, John -					
Do. -	Martin, Oliver -					
To be detained -	Singleton, Bridget	-	Transportation	Newgate	" "	224
Free pardon -	Do. -	-	Do. -	Do.	24 "	224
Commutation to 14 years transpn.	Francis, Christopher, mariner.	} Stealing, &c. from a ship in distress.	} Death -	} Bristol	} 23 "	} 225
Do. do. -	Pearce, Benjamin, labourer.					

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420. CRIMINALS. PARDONS, &c.—*cont.*

Nature of Document.	Name of Convict.	Crime.	Sentence.	Where tried or confined.	Date.	Page.
Commutation to 14 years transpn.	Bounds, Joseph -	Highway robbery.	Death - -	Lancaster -	23 Apr.	226
Remission of imprisonment.	Manning, Chas. -	Assault -	3 months imprisonment.	Hicks's Hall -	26 „	227
To be detained -	Groves, Sarah -	[Stealing] -	Transportation	Newgate -	28 „	228
Free pardon -	Do. -	Do. -	Do. -	Do. -	29 „	228
Commutation to transpn. for life.	Bailey, John -	Stealing in a dwelling-house.	Death -	Kingston -	1 May	229
Do. do. -	Martin, Oliver -	Do. -	Do. -	Do. -	} 30 Apr.	229
Do. do. -	Butler, John -	Horse-stealing	Do. -	Do. -		
Free pardon -	Sparing, Mary <i>or</i> Elizabeth.	- - -	- - -	Hicks's Hall -	6 May	230
Pardon: to transport himself for 7 years.	Sumner, Wm. -	Stealing -	7 years transpn.	Reading -	„ „	231
Do. do. -	Tonge, Sarah -	Do. -	Do. -	Newgate -	„ „	232
Free pardon -	Herbert, Wm.	Highway robbery.	Death, commuted to 7 years transpn.	Old Bailey -	„ „	233
Do. -	Halford, Joseph -	Stealing -	Transportation	Do. -	„ „	234
Do. -	Stelfox, Sarah -	Receiving stolen goods.	Do. -	Lancaster -	19 „	235
Letters for return to Newgate from a transport ship.	Griffiths, John -	- - -	Do. -	- - -	21 „	236
[“Not used—Jno. Griffiths being gone”—margin.]						
Free pardon -	Davis, Joseph -	Felony -	7 years transpn.	Liberty of the Tower.	12 Jun.	237
The law to take its course.	Williams, William	- - -	Death -	Newgate -	19 „	238
Respite - -	Do. -	- - -	Do. -	Do. -	27 „	238
Do. - -	Cooke, John -	Highway robbery.	Do. -	Old Bailey -	29 „	239
Commutation to transpn. for 7 years.	Webb, James -	Do. -	} Death -	Old Bailey -	9 July	239
Do. do. -	Birch, John -	Burglary -				
Do. do. -	Dennison, Thos. -	{ Stealing in a dwelling-house.				
Do. do. -	Burn, Thos. -					
Do. do. -	Parker, Wm. -	Horse-stealing				
Do. do. -	Martin, John -	Treason (coining).				
Do. do. -	Smith, John -	Highway robbery.				
Do. do. -	Lushby, Wm. -	Burglary -	} Do. -			
Do. do. -	Plaistow, Saml. -	{ Do. -				
Do. do. -	Evans, Chas. -					

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420. CRIMINALS. PARDONS, &c.—*cont.*

Nature of Document.	Name of Convict.	Crime.	Sentence.	Where tried or confined.	Date.	Page.
Commutation to transpn. for 7 years.	Warby, James -	Sheep-stealing				
Do. do. -	Lade, Edward -	Horse-stealing				
Do. do. -	Spencer, Eliz. -	Stealing				
Do. do. -	Walters, John -	Highway robbery.				
Do. do. -	Williams, Wm. -	Burglary				
Do. do. -	Cook, John -	Highway robbery.				
Do. for life -	Gahagan, John -	Forgery				
Free pardon -	Waterhouse, Eliz.	Stealing	- - -	Old Bailey	9 July	242
Pardon: to transport himself.	Williams, Wm. -	(See above.)		- - -	21 „	243
Letters for return to Newgate from transport ship.	Barker, Joseph -	}	- - -	Newgate	23 „	244
Do. do. -	Evans, John -					
Do. do. -	Marchant, Stephen	}	- - -	Do.	24 „	244
Do. do. -	Allen, John -					
Do. do. -	Allen, George -					
Free pardon -	Evans, John -	Stealing	Transportation	Hicks's Hall	„ „	245
Do. -	Bailey, John -	Stealing in a dwelling-house.	Death, commuted to transpn.	Kingston	27 „	246
Do. do. -	Barker, Joseph -	Stealing	Transportation	Old Bailey	„ „	247
The law to take its course.	Allen, John -	} Assault	Do. -	Hicks's Hall	31 „	248
Do. do. -	Allen, George -					
Free pardon -	Marchant, Stephen	Secreting stolen goods.	Do. -	Old Bailey	2 Aug.	249
Reference to the Judge.	Staines, Wm. -	} Highway robbery.	Death	Hertford	4 „	250
Do. do. -	Staines, John -					
Free pardon -	Havilock, John -	Petit larceny	Transportation	Old Bailey	6 „	251
Reference to the Judge.	Waldron, Wm. -	Sheep-stealing	} Death	Reading	„ „	252
Do. do. -	Blagro, John -	Robbery				
Respite -	Edwards, John -	Highway robbery.	Do. -	Hertford	8 „	253
Reference to the Judge.	Sloper, James -	} Do.	Do. -	Salisbury	„ „	253
Do. do. -	Combes, Wm. -					
Respite -	Newman, John -	Burglary	Do. -	Co. of Wilts	11 „	254
Free pardon -	Hughes, Michael	Stealing	Transportation	Guildhall, Westminster.	14 „	255
Do. -	Bird, John -	Do.	Do. -	Old Bailey	„ „	256

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420. CRIMINALS. PARDONS, &c.—*cont.*

Nature of Document.	Name of Convict.	Crime.	Sentence.	Where tried or confined.	Date.	Page.
Reference to the Judge.	Cooper, Jacob -	Robbery -	- - -	Norwich -	18 Aug.	257
Commutation to 14 years transp.	Monteeth, Robert	Felony, &c. -	Death -	Durham -	" "	258
Do. for life -	Newman, John -	Housebreaking	Do. -	Salisbury -	" "	269
Do. for 14 years	Stonall, Richd. -	Robbing in a dwelling-house.	Do. -	Buckingham -	} 23 "	260
Do. for life -	Burrell, Thos. -	Highway robbery.	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. for 7 years -	Biggs, Stephen -	Do. -	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Hardy, James -	Stealing in a dwelling-house.	Do. -	Huntingdon -		
Do. for 14 years -	Stratton, Wm. -	Rape -	Do. -	Norwich -		
Do. for 7 years -	Philoe, Thos. -	Burglary -	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. for 14 years -	Mulliner, Thos. -	Horse-stealing	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. for 7 years -	Yull, Samuel -	Sheep-stealing	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Murrell, Sarah -	Stealing	Do. -	Do. -	} 25 "	262
Do. do. -	Brady, Timothy -	Do. -	Do. -	Do. -		
Reference to the Judge.	Bulbeck, Thos. -	Offence against the revenue laws.	- - -	Lewes -	25 "	262
Commutation to transp. for 14 years.	Orr <i>alias</i> Cuningham, William.	Highway robbery.	[Do.] -	Co. of Northumberland.	} "	263
Do. for 7 years -	Smith, John -	Do. -	Do. -	Newcastle-upon-Tyne.		
Do. do. -	Quinton, James -	Do. -	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Stourt <i>alias</i> Stuart, John.	Burglary -	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. for 10 years -	Elliot, Wm. -	Returning from transp.	Do. -	Co. of Cumberland.	} 27 "	264
Free pardon -	Claxton, Richd. -	Highway robbery.	Transportation	Croydon -		
Respite -	Duffield, Wm. -	[Burglary] -	Death -	Do. -	29 "	265
Reference to the Judge.	Do. -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 Sep.	265
Further respite -	Do. -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 "	266
Reference to the Judge.	Do. -	- - -	- - -	- - -	" "	267
Further respite -	Do. -	- - -	- - -	- - -	9 "	268
Free pardon -	Do. -	- - -	- - -	- - -	10 "	268
Commutation to transp. for life.	Tattersall, Edmund	Burglary -	Death -	Lancaster -	" "	270
Do. for 14 years -	Wakefield, Thomas.	Stealing in a dwelling-house.	Do. -	Lewes -	} "	
Do. do. -	Bates, Wm. -	Burglary -	Do. -	Hertford -		
Do. do. -	Wheeler, Wm. -	Sheep-stealing	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Shrobb, Edwd. -	Do. -	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Smith, Jno. -	Highway robbery.	Do. -	Maidstone -		

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420. CRIMINALS. PARDONS, &c.—*cont.*

Nature of Document.	Name of Convict.	Crime.	Sentence.	Where tried or confined.	Date.	Page.
Commutation to transpn. for 7 years.	Withall, Thos. -	Stealing in a dwelling-house.	Death -	Croydon -	10 Sep.	271
Do. do. -	Overan, John -	Burglary -	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. for 14 years -	Stedman, Wm. -	Do. -	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Teddy, John -	Horse-stealing	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	King, Edwd. -	Do. -	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Pullen, Sam. -	Do. -	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. for life -	Marshall, Wm. -	Highway robbery.	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Partin, Thos. -	Do. -	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. for 14 years -	Hollis, Richard -	Robbery -	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Read, Elizabeth -	Do. -	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. for life -	Wingrove, Jno. -	Do. -	Do. -	Do. -		
Free pardon	Sockett, Martha -	Stealing -	Transportation	Croydon -	4 Oct.	273
Do. -	Davis, Samuel -	High treason (diminishing the coin.)	- - -	Buckingham co., and afterwards King's Bench.	14 "	274
Reference to the Judge.	Wheeler, Mary -	Receiving stolen goods.	- - -	Croydon -	22 "	276
Do. do. -	Marsh, Richard -	[Stealing] -	Transportation	Maidstone -	" "	276
Do. do. -	Talbot, Francis -	[Burglary] -	Death -	Newgate -	23 "	277
(The petition in his favour had come from a fellow convict under the same sentence.)						
Respite -	Do. -	- - -	- - -	- - -	25 "	277
Reference to the Judge.	Do. -	- - -	- - -	- - -	" "	278
Free pardon	Varndall, Mary -	Stealing -	Transportation	Old Bailey -	26 "	278
Do. -	Newman, Edward -	Do. -	Do. -	Do. -	" "	279
Do. -	Marsh, Richd. -	(As above.)	- - -	- - -	1 Nov.	280
Further respite -	Talbot, Francis -	(As above.)	- - -	- - -	" "	281
Commutation to transpn. for life.	Do. -	- - -	- - -	- - -	" "	281
Do. do. -	Edwards, John -	Highway robbery.	Death -	Hertford -	16 "	282
Order to detain -	Erskin, Wm. -	- - -	Transportation	Newgate -	18 "	283
Do. -	Morris, James -	[Stealing] -	Do. -	Do. -	24 "	283
Free pardon	Do. -	- - -	- - -	- - -	" "	283
Commutation to transpn. for 7 years.	Delaney, Mary -	Stealing -	}			
Do. for 14 years -	Younger, James -	Burglary -				
Do. do. -	Montgomery, Alexander.	Do. -				
Do. do. -	Grainger, Francis	Being at large after transpn.				
Do. do. -	Short, Philip -	Highway robbery.				

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420. CRIMINALS. PARDONS, &c.—*cont.*

Nature of Document.	Name of Convict.	Crime.	Sentence.	Where tried or confined.	Date.	Page.
Commutation to transpn. for 14 years.	Williamson <i>alias</i> Mackenzie, William.	Privately stealing	Death	Old Bailey	30 Nov.	286
Do. do.	Simberlen <i>alias</i> Simberell, Francis.	Horse-stealing				
Do. for 7 years	Brown, George	Highway robbery.				
Do. for life	Walker, Robert	Returning from transpn.				
Do. for 14 years	Marriott, Samuel	Burglary				
Do. do.	Devereux, James	} Highway robbery.				
Do. do.	Hinds, William					
Do. for life	Talbot, Francis	Burglary				
Do. for 14 years	Bradley, Richd.	Stealing				
Do. for 7 years	Keatley, Thomas	} Sheep-stealing.				
Do. do.	Hall, Thomas					
Do. do.	Rivers, Robert					
Do. for 14 years	David, John, <i>alias</i> Daniel Nicholas.	Felony	Do.	Carmarthen	10 Dec.	289
Reference to the Judge.	Coleman, Edwd.	Attempt to steal.	Transportation	Old Bailey	16 „	290
Pardon: to transport himself for 7 years.	Erskine <i>alias</i> Campbell, Thomas.	Obtaining money under false pretences.	Do. 7 years	Hicks's Hall	18 „	291
Reference to the Judge.	Marten, Thos.	Wilfully stabbing.	3 years impris.	Do.	20 „	292
Orders for return to prison from transport ship.	Bonney, Judith - Coleman, Edwd. - Robinson, Benjn.	} - - -	Transportation	Newgate	23 „	{ 293 and 294
Fine remitted	Williams, Jane					
<i>In Criminal Papers, vol. 15, 1772-76.</i>						
Reference to the Judge.	Rodgers, Wm.	[Burglary]	[Death]	[Old Bailey]	16 Jan.	69
Free pardon	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	30 „	69
Do.	Smithers, Ann	Theft	7 years transpn.	Do.	17 Feb.	70
Reference to the Judge.	Herbert, Wm.	- - -	- - -	[Do.]	20 „	71
Do. do.	Pickett, Henry	- - -	Death	Hertford	17 Mar.	72
Commutation to 7 years transpn.	Lewis, David, labourer.	Horse-stealing	Do.	Montgomery	„ „	72
Reference to the Judge.	Watkis, Samuel	- - -	Transportation	Old Bailey	18 „	73
Respite	Pickett, Henry	(As above.)	- - -	- - -	20 „	74
Commutation to transpn. for life.	Do.	- - -	- - -	- - -	24 „	74

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420. CRIMINALS. PARDONS, &c.—*cont.*

Nature of Document.	Name of Convict.	Crime.	Sentence.	Where tried or confined.	Date.	Page.	
Reference to the Judge.	Hobson, Richd. -	- - -	- - -	Oxford -	25Mar.	75	
Do. do. -	Bolton, Wm. -	- - -	Death -	Bury - -	" "	76	
Do. do. -	Taylor, Michael Thomas.	- - -	Do. -	Chelmsford -	26 "	76	
Respite - -	Wright, Samuel -	- - -	Do. -	Northampton -	31 "	77	
Second reference to the Judge.	Taylor, Michael Thomas.	(As above.)		- - -	" "	77	
Respite - -	Do. -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1Apr.	78	
Reference to the Judge.	Uden, William -	Robbery -	Death -	Rochester -	2 "	78	
Respite - -	Do. -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 "	80	
Commutation to transpn. for life.	Scowfield, Jervase	Horse-stealing	[Death]	Lincoln -	} 3 Apr.	80	
Do. 14 years -	Proctor, Thomas	Not stated -	Do. -	Do. -			
Do. do. -	Tomblinson, Wm.	Highway robbery.	Do. -	Do. -			
Do. do. -	Peacock, John -	Horse-stealing	Do. -	Do. -			
Do. do. -	Howsell <i>alias</i> Housley, Thos.	Do. -	Do. -	Nottingham -			
Do. do. -	Merchant, Joseph	Killing a sheep, &c.	Do. -	Do. -			
Do. 7 years -	Lupton, George -	Horse-stealing	Do. -	Do. -			
Do. 14 years -	Orton, Thomas, the younger.	Burglary -	Do. -	Leicester -			
Do. for life -	Gray, Saml. -	Do. -	Do. -	Northampton -			
Do. 14 years -	Dewes <i>alias</i> Jewes, Edward.	Robbery -	Do. -	Do. -			
Do. for life -	Hawkins, John -	Burglary -	Do. -	Coventry -	}	83	
Do. do. -	Birch, Richard -	Shooting, &c.	Do. -	Warwick -			
Do. 14 years -	Andrews, Thos. -	Burglary -	Do. -	Do. -			
Free pardon -	Watkinson <i>alias</i> Watkins, Saml.	Obtaining goods by false pretences.	7 years transpn.	Old Bailey -	5 "	83	
Commutation to transpn. for life.	Taylor, Michael Thomas.	Highway robbery.	Death -	Chelmsford -	" "	84	
Do. 14 years -	Barns, Due -	} Burglary -	[Do.] -	Winchester -	}		
Do. do. -	Mott, Richard -						
Do. do. -	Vernell, George	} Sheep-stealing.	Do. -	Do. -			
Do. 7 years -	Fisher, Joseph -						
Do. do. -	Hawkins, John -	} Privately stealing.	Do. -	Do. -			
Do. for life -	Bartelott, John -						
Do. 7 years -	Bagwell, Mary -	} Horse-stealing	Do. -	Do. -			
Do. for life -	Pratt, Francis -						
Do. do. -	Arlett, Thomas -	} Robbery -	Do. -	Do. -			
Do. 7 years -	Whoulfrey, John						
Do. do. -	Warren, William	} Killing a sheep with intent to steal.	Do. -	Do. -			
Do. 14 years -	Pound, John -						
Do. do. -	Trimby, Stephen	} Burglary -	Do. -	Dorchester -			

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420. CRIMINALS. PARDONS, &c.—*cont.*

Nature of Document.	Name of Convict.	Crime.	Sentence.	Where tried or confined.	Date.	Page.
Commutation to transp. for 14 years.	Verney, Wm. -	Robbery -	Death -	Exeter -		
Do. do. -	Rendall, Saml. -	} Burglary -	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Bidgood, Philip -		Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Blight, John -		Do. -	Do. -		
Do. for life -	Hill, Susanna -	Returning from transp. -	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. 7 years -	Jordan, Thos. -	Sheep-stealing -	Do. -	New Sarum -		
Do. 14 years -	Pett, Wm. Moss -	Horse-stealing -	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. for life -	Long <i>alias</i> Bartelott, Robert.	} Burglary -			6 Apr.	85
Do. do. -	Ridgley <i>alias</i> Bartelott, George.		Do. -	New Sarum -		
Do. 7 years -	White, John -					
Do. do. -	Cook, Joseph -	} Stealing in a dwelling-house.	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Draper, Simon -					
Do. do. -	Harvey, Edward -					
Do. 14 years -	Harvey, Richard -	} Horse-stealing.	Do. -	Launceston -		
Do. 7 years -	Clemens, Samuel Felix.					
Do. do. -	Harefoot <i>alias</i> Halford, John.		Do. -	Do. -		
Do. 14 years -	Fuller, Thomas (<i>two aliases</i>).	} Stealing in a dwelling-house.	Do. -	Wells -		
Do. 7 years -	Powell, John -					
Do. 14 years -	Sloccombe, Isaac -		Do. -	Do. -		
Do. 7 years -	Collins, John -	} Sheep-stealing.	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. 14 years -	Hardwick, John -					
Do. for life -	Fear, Edmund -					
Do. 7 years -	Smith, George -	} Burglary -	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Rich, Samuel -					
Do. do. -	Ellery, John -					
Do. do. -	Burge, Thomas, the younger.	Housebreaking -	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Cox, John -	Cow-stealing -	Do. -	Do. -		
Reference to the Judge.	Wright, Samuel -	- - -	Do. -	Northampton -	7 Apr.	89
Commutation to transp. for life.	Uden, William -	Highway robbery.	Do. -	Rochester -	6 „	90
Reference to the Judge.	Lewes, Wm. -	Horse-stealing	[Do.] -	Do. -	7 „	91
Respite - -	Do. - -	Do. -	Do. -	Do. -	„ „	91
The law to take its course.	Curd, Christopher	[Felony] -	Transportation	Newgate -	8 „	91
Explanation as to respite.	Lewes, Wm. -	(As above.)		- - -	9 „	92
Reference to the Judge.	Taylor, Thomas -	Horse-stealing	Death -	Gloucester -	„ „	92
Do. do. -	Bailey, John -	- - -	Do. -	Kingston -	10 „	93
Do. do. -	Wright, Saml. -	(As above.)		- - -	12 „	93
Commutation to transp. for life.	Cooper, John -	Rape -	Death -	Essex -	22 „	94

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420. CRIMINALS. PARDONS, &c.—*cont.*

Nature of Document.	Name of Convict.	Crime.	Sentence.	Where tried or confined.	Date.	Page.
Free pardon -	Curd, Christopher	(As above.)	-	-	26 Apr.	95
Reference to the Judge.	Braiksbear, Jane	-	-	-	28 "	96
Do. do. -	Atkinson, Thomas, son of.	-	-	-	29 "	96
Do. do. -	Tipling, Robert	-	-	-	" "	97
Do. do. -	Hill, Mary	-	-	-	" "	97
Commutation to transpn. for life.	Lowe, William	} Highway robbery.	} Death	Peterborough	29 Apr.	98
Do. do. -	Hillam, Thos.					
Reference to the Judge.	Broom, John	Grand larceny	Transportation	Bristol	30 "	98
Do. do. -	Feekins, Mary	Taking lace	-	Old Bailey	1 May	99
Free pardon -	Atkinson, John	Stealing a cheese.	Transportation	Guildhall, Westminster.	30 Apr.	99
Reference to the Judge.	McKenny, Thomas	-	-	-	4 May	100
Commutation to transpn. for 14 years.	Jeffreston, Robert, yeoman.	Stealing	Death	Pembroke	7 "	101
Reference to the Judge.	Rowland, Thomas	-	7 years transpn.	Derby	11 "	102
Do. do. -	Bevan, Matthew	-	-	-	" "	102
Do. do. -	Brown, Richd.	-	-	-	" "	103
Do. do. -	Harden, Francis	-	-	-	" "	103
Free pardon -	McKenney, Thomas	Stealing a hat	7 years transpn.	Guildhall, Westminster.	10 "	104
To be returned from the transport ship.	{ Spencer, John - Rowland, Thos. }	" Cancelled, the vessel having sailed."			11 "	105 and 106
Free pardon -	Breakspear, Jane	Felony	Transportation	Old Bailey	14 "	106
Do. -	Broom, John	(As above.)	-	-	" "	107
Do. -	Kepling, Robt.	Felony	Transportation	Old Bailey	" "	108
Reference to the Judge.	Francis, Phæbe	-	-	-	19 "	109
Do. do. -	Taylor, Samuel	} -	-	-	"	110
Do. do. -	Sylvester, Thos.					
Do. do. -	Wyatt, John	-	-	-	" "	110
Commutation to 7 years transpn.	Nicholas, Wm.	Sheep-stealing	Death	Brecon	27 "	111

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420. CRIMINALS. PARDONS, &c.—*cont.*

Nature of Document.	Name of Convict.	Crime.	Sentence.	Where tried or confined.	Date.	Page.
Free pardon -	Taylor, Saml. -	} Stealing a fowl	7 years transpn.	Hicks's Hall -	22 May	112
Do. -	Sylvester, Thos. -					
Do. -	Abbott, Mary -	Receiving stolen lace.	Do. -	Old Bailey -	" "	113
Do. -	Francis, Phoebe -	Stealing -	Do. -	Do. -	" "	113
Do. -	Freeckers, Mary -	Do. -	Do. -	Do. -	" "	114
Do. -	Brown, Richard -	Do. -	Do. -	Do. -	" "	115
Reference to the Judge.	Youngar, Sarah -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 June	115
Do. do. -	North, John -	- - -	- - -	- - -	8 "	116
Do. do. -	Beard, Charlotte -	- - -	Do. -	- - -	19 "	116
Free pardon -	North, John -	Felony -	Do. -	Old Bailey -	" "	116
Respite - -	Waters, John -	- - -	Death -	Newgate -	27 "	117
Do. -	Gahagan, John -	- - -	Do. -	Do. -	30 "	118
Commutation to transpn. for life.	Walters, John -	Highway robbery.	Do. -	Old Bailey -	" "	118
Do. do. -	Gahagan, John -	- - -	Do. -	Do. -	3 July	119
Reference to the Judge.	Edderidge, Sarah -	- - -	Transportation	[Do.] -	7 "	120
Do. do. -	Clarke, Saml. -	- - -	Do. -	- - -	" "	120
Do. do. -	Davis, Philip -	- - -	- - -	Bristol -	14 "	120
Do. do. -	Brinkley, John -	- - -	- - -	- - -	15 "	121
Do. do. -	Walklin, Thos. -	} - - -	- - -	[Old Bailey]	"	121
Do. do. -	Cherry, William -					
Pardon on condition of transporting himself for 14 years.	Davis, Philip -	Receiving stolen goods.	14 years transpn.	Bristol -	2 Aug.	122
Free pardon -	Chawley <i>alias</i> Chorley, Peter.	Stealing a steer	Death -	Chester -	5 "	124
Do. -	Roberts, James -	Sheep-stealing	Do. -	Denbigh -	" "	124
Commutation to 14 years transpn.	Lloyd, Richard, <i>alias</i> Daniel Poaks.	Stealing -	Do. -	Chester -	" "	125
Reference to the Judge.	Blagro, John -	- - -	[Death] -	[Reading] -	9 "	125
Respite - -	Do. -	- - -	Do. -	Do. -	12 "	126
Free pardon -	Cross, Sarah -	Stealing -	7 years transpn.	Liberty of the Tower of London.	14 "	126

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420. CRIMINALS. PARDONS, &c.—*cont.*

Nature of Document.	Name of Convict.	Crime.	Sentence.	Where tried or confined.	Date.	Page.		
Commutation to transpn. for life.	Peabody, John -	Burglary -	[Death] -	Leicester -	25 Aug.	127		
Do. for 14 years -	Chauvill, Thos. -	Sheep-stealing	Do. -	Do. -				
Do. do. -	Kilbourne, Thos. -	Do. -	Do. -	Do. -				
Do. for 7 years -	Hudson <i>alias</i> Soddell, John. -	Highway robbery.	Do. -	Warwick -				
Do. do. -	Crowder, Chas. -	Burglary -	Do. -	Do. -				
Do. do. -	Osborne, Wm. -	Do. -	Do. -	Do. -				
Do. do. -	Whitehouse, Joseph. -	Do. -	Do. -	Do. -				
Do. do. -	Eyres, William -	Stealing a heifer.	Do. -	Northampton -				
Do. do. -	Linsey, Wm. -	Burglary -	Do. -	Do. -				
Do. do. -	Church, John -	Sheep-stealing	Do. -	Do. -				
Do. do. -	Jacklin, Andw. -	Horse-stealing	Do. -	Lincoln -	25 „	129		
Do. do. -	Hodgson, Saml. -	Stealing steers	Do. -	Do. -				
Reference to the Judge.	Canon, Ambrose -	- - -	Do. -	Lewes -	25 „	129		
Do. -	Coltman, Joseph -	- - -	Do. -	- - -	26 „	130		
To be detained till further order.	Cook, Joseph -	- - -	Transportation	Shrewsbury -	2 Sept.	130		
Reference to the Judge.	Do. -	- - -	Do. -	Do. -	2 Sep.	131		
Commutation to transpn. for 14 years.	Stone, William -	} Horse-stealing	[Death] -	Winchester -				
Do. do. -	Feltham, John -							
Do. do. -	Hillary, John -	} Housebreaking	Do. -	Do. -				
Do. for 7 years -	Pinton, Wm. Frampton. -							
Do. for 14 years -	Strotter, Thomas -	Stealing in a dwelling-house.	Do. -	Do. -				
Do. for 7 years -	Godfrey <i>alias</i> Henry, John. -	Do. -	Do. -	Dorchester -				
Do. for 14 years -	Maddocks, Nathl. -	} Burglary -	Do. -	Exeter -				
Do. do. -	Smallridge, Saml. -							
Do. do. -	Woollaway, Wm. -	} Housebreaking	Do. -	Do. -				
Do. do. -	Kerslake, Robt. -							
Do. do. -	Stanley, John -	Highway robbery.	Do. -	New Sarum -				
Do. do. -	Lawford, Adam -	Sheep-stealing	Do. -	Do. -	} Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Martin <i>alias</i> Stone, Thos. -	Horse-stealing	Do. -	Do. -				
Do. do. -	Rodda <i>alias</i> Rodder, John. -	Do. -	Do. -	Bodmin -				
Do. do. -	Poyer, James -	Highway robbery.	Do. -	Taunton -				
Do. do. -	White, Ann -	Privately stealing in a shop.	Do. -	Do. -				
Do. do. -	Collins, Robt. -	} Horse-stealing.	} Do. -	Do. -				
Do. do. -	Bird, Thos. -							
Do. do. -	Cozens, John -	Sheep-stealing	Do. -	Do. -				
Do. for 7 years -	Giddins, Edwd. -	Rape -	Do. -	Southampton	„ „	134		
Detention till further order.	Younger, James -	- - -	Do. but changed to transpn.	Old Bailey -	9 „	136		

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420. CRIMINALS. PARDONS, &c.—*cont.*

Nature of Document.	Name of Convict.	Crime.	Sentence.	Where tried or confined.	Date.	Page.		
Commutation to transpn. for 14 years.	Gill, Robert -	Stealing a cow	Death -	Wysbech -	9 Sept.	136		
Do. do. -	Boiling, Richard -	Killing and taking away a wether sheep.						
Do. do. -	Fagin, Matthew -							
Do. for life -	Cain, Thomas -							
Free pardon -	Williams, John -	Horse-stealing	Do. -	Brecon -	10 „	137		
Do. -	Duffield, Wm. -	Burglary -	Do. -	Croydon -	„ „	138		
Reference to the Judge.	Younger, James (and others).	- - -	Transportation	Old Bailey -	„ „	139		
Do. do. -	Cooke, Joseph -	- - -	Do. -	Shrewsbury -	13 „	140		
Commutation to transpn. for 14 years.	Lock, Charles -	Stealing above value of 40s.	[Do.] -	Oxford -	14 Sept.	141		
Do. do. -	Barrett, Mary -	Housebreaking	Do. -	Monmouth -				
Do. for 7 years -	Wick, Matthew -	Forgery -	Do. -	Shrewsbury -				
Do. for 14 years -	Nicholls, John -	Housebreaking	Do. -	Do. -				
Do. do. -	Carey, Thomas -	Horse-stealing	Do. -	Worcester -				
Do. do. -	Jones, William -	Do. -	Do. -	Do. -				
Do. do. -	Butcher, Edwd. -	Sheep-stealing	Do. -	Do. -				
Do. do. -	Stephens, Luke -	Highway robbery.	Do. -	Abingdon -				
Do. do. -	Williams, Robt. -							
Do. for 7 years -	Keywood, Edwd. -	Stealing a lamb	Do. -	Do. -				
Do. for life -	Markey, James -	Housebreaking	Do. -	Gloucester -				
Do. for 14 years -	Hatten, Thos. -	Horse-stealing	Do. -	Hereford -				
Do. do. -	Taylor, John -	Do. -	Do. -	Do. -				
Do. for life -	Jones, Saml. -	Housebreaking	Do. -	Do. -				
Do. for 14 years -	Millichap, Richard alias Edward.	Sheep-stealing	Do. -	Do. -				
Do. for life -	Harvey, Thos. -	Burglary -	Do. -	Stafford -	15 „	144		
Do. do. -	Taylor, Edwd. -	Do. -	Do. -	Do. -				
Do. do. -	Gough, John -	Forgery -	Do. -	Do. -				
Reference to the Judge.	Henry, John -	Stealing in a dwelling-house.	7 years transportation.	Dorchester -	15 „	144		
Do. do. -	Magee, Christopher -	- - -	- - -	Hicks's Hall -	17 „	144		
Do. do. -	Cook, Nathl. -	- - -	- - -	[Old Bailey] -	23 „	145		
Free pardon -	Godfrey alias Henry, John.	Stealing in a dwelling-house.	7 years transportation.	Dorchester -	24 „	145		
Reference to the Judge.	Broad, Robert -	- - -	- - -	[Old Bailey] -	7 Oct.	146		
Do. Do. -	Newman, Edward -							
Free pardon -	Cook, Nathl. -	Stealing -	7 years transpn.	Old Bailey -	9 „	146		
Reference to the Judge.	Scarborough, James.	- - -	- - -	[Do.] -	18 „	147		
Free pardon -	Cooke, Joseph -	Receiving stolen goods.	14 years transportation.	Shrewsbury -	15 „	147		

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420. CRIMINALS. PARDONS, &c.—*cont.*

Nature of Document.	Name of Convict.	Crime.	Sentence.	Where tried or confined.	Date.	Page.
Reference to the Judge.	Turner, Joshua -	- - -	- - -	[Old Bailey] -	25 Oct.	148
Do. do. -	Dunning, Alexr. -					
Do. do. -	Walsh, Edwd. -	- - -	- - -	[Hicks's Hall] -	" "	149
Free pardon -	Dunning, Alexander.	Stealing -	Transportation	Old Bailey -	1 Nov.	149
Reference to the Judge.	Smith, John -	- - -	- - -	Maidstone -	4 "	150
Do. do. -	Leverett, James -	- - -	- - -	[Old Bailey] -	" "	151
Do. do. -	Kelly, James -	- - -	- - -	} Do. -	" "	151
Do. do. -	Hoffern, Goddard -	- - -	- - -			
Do. do. -	Barnet, James -	- - -	- - -	Guildford -	16 "	152
Do. do. -	Smith, John -	- - -	- - -	Maidstone -	" "	152
Free pardon -	Jones, Edward -	Felony -	7 years transpn.	Hicks's Hall -	18 "	153
Reference to the Judge.	Shepperd, Condrick.	- - -	- - -	[Old Bailey] -	19 "	154
Remission of imprisonment.	Hoare, Robert -	} Demolishing a fence enclosing a common.	6 months imprisonment.	Worcester -	" "	154
Do. do. -	Wild, William -					
Do. of sentence of pillory.	Phillips, Richard	Offence against the turnpike laws.	Pillory -	Shrewsbury -	" "	155
Commutation to transpn. for life.	Coltman, Joseph	Robbery -	Death -	Durham -	" "	156
Reference to the Judge.	Cuthbert, James -	- - -	- - -	[Old Bailey] -	24 "	156
Do. do. -	Brown, Andrew -	- - -	- - -	Do. -	" "	157
Free pardon -	Bornet, James -	Felony -	Transportation	Guildford -	25 "	157
For return from the transport ship to Newgate -	Dunning, Alexr. -	} - - -	- - -	- - -	3 Dec.	158 and 159
	Kelly, James -					
	Leverett, James -					
	Hoffern, Goddard					
	Sheppard, Condrick.					
Do. do.	Laysell, John -	} - - -	- - -	- - -	" "	158 and 159
	Cuthbert, James -					
Free pardon -	Turner, Joshua -	- - -	- - -	- - -	" "	158 and 159
Free pardon -	Leverett, James -	Receiving stolen goods.	7 years transpn.	Old Bailey -	" "	159
Do, -	Kelly, James -	Stealing -	Transportation	Do. -	" "	160

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420. CRIMINALS. PARDONS, &c.—*cont.*

Nature of Document.	Name of Convict.	Crime.	Sentence.	Where tried or confined.	Date.	Page.
Free pardon -	Sheppard, Condrick.	Stealing -	Transportation	Old Bailey -	3 Dec.	161
Do. -	Cuthbert, James -	Receiving stolen goods.	Do. -	Do. -	„ „	162
Do. -	Laysell, John -	Stealing -	Do. -	Chelmsford -	„ „	163
Do. -	Hoffern, Goddard	Receiving -	Do. -	Old Bailey -	„	164
Do. -	Pritchard, one -	Stealing -	Death -	Madras -	10 „	165
Do. -	Mortumar, one -	Do. -	Do. -	Do. -	„ „	166
“ This form not used since the establishment of the Court of Judicature.”— <i>Margin.</i>						
For return from the transport ship to Newgate.	Cooper, John -	- - -	- - -	- - -	16 „	167
Reference to the Judge.	Smith, Elizabeth -	- - -	- - -	- - -	20 „	168
For return from transport ship to Newgate.	Do. -	- - -	- - -	- - -	21 „	169
Free pardon -	Do. -	Felony -	Transportation	Surrey sessions	27 „	170
Do. -	Grant, John -	} Do. -	Death -	Bombay -	„ „	170
Do. -	Kennelly, Patrick -					
Do. -	Turner, Joshua -	Do. -	Transportation	Guildhall, Westminster.	31 „	172

421. GRANTS OF OFFICES, &c.

WARRANTS, countersigned by one of the Principal Secretaries of State, and addressed to the ATTORNEY or SOLICITOR GENERAL, to prepare Bills for the King's Signature to pass the Great Seal, containing GRANTS of the following OFFICES, &c.

Name.	Office, &c.	Date.	Page.
<i>In Warrant Book, vol. 34.</i>			
Madan, Spencer, Esq., <i>vice</i> Cornwallis.	Chief Porter of the Tower of London -	13 March -	219
Fleming, William, Esq., <i>vice</i> Langham, deceased.	One of the Clerks of the Privy Seal and Clerk of the Court of Requests.	29 May -	233
Rochester, City of -	Licence to change the market day from Friday to Saturday.	2 Nov. -	254
<i>In Warrant Book, vol. 35.</i>			
Parry, Thomas, Esq., <i>vice</i> Comyn, deceased.	Collector or Receiver of the perpetual yearly tenths.	19 Feb. -	1

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421. GRANTS OF OFFICES—*cont.*

Name.	Office, &c.	Date.	Page.
Kirwan, Ambrose - -	Pardon for having entered into the French military service.	30 June -	44
Rokeby, Thomas, of Arthingworth, Esq.	Licence to enclose a highway, &c., in Arthingworth, in the co. of Northampton.	8 July -	47
Portland, Duke of - -	Do. in Bulstrode Park - - -	25 Nov. -	86
Thorpe, John, Esq. - -	Do. at Embley, in the parish of East Wellow, in the co. of Southampton.	16 Dec. -	95
Porten, Sir Stanier, Knt., <i>vice</i> Hone, deceased.	Keeper and Register of H.M.'s papers and records concerning State and Council in Whitehall.	20 „ -	136

422. INVENTIONS.

WARRANTS, addressed to the ATTORNEY or SOLICITOR GENERAL, to prepare Bills for the King's Signature to pass the Great Seal, granting the "sole use and benefit" from INVENTIONS, for a period of 14 years in England, Wales, and the town of Berwick-upon-Tweed, and (in most cases) in the Plantations and Colonies abroad.

In Warrant Book, vol. 33, pp. 436 and 438.

„ „ *vol. 34, between pp. 210 and 262 (11 entries).*

„ „ *vol. 35, between pp. 5 and 93 (20 entries).*

Petitions for the same in *Petitions 1765-84.*

[N.B.—The entries are not more particularly described, the titles of all Patents of Invention down to 1852 having been already printed in chronological order in two volumes published by order of the Commissioners of Patents, under the Act 15 & 16 Viet. cap. 83. sec. 32. See *Titles of Patents of Invention, chronologically arranged, from 1617 to 1852, by Bennet Woodcroft. London. 1854.*]

423. LICENCES TO PLEAD.

Name of Counsel.	On whose behalf, and nature of Trial, &c.	Date.	Page.
<i>In Warrant Book, vol. 33.</i>			
Wallace, James, Esq., K.C. -	Stevens, Charles. Assault; York Assizes -	5 Feb. -	433
Mansfield, James, Esq., K.C. -	{ Rice, John - } Action against an Excise { Belson, Richard } officer.	11 „ -	434
Wallace, James, Esq. - -	Do. do. do.	„ „ -	435
<i>In Warrant Book, vol. 34.</i>			
Wallace, James, Esq. - -	Bayer, Edward Otto, of Frith Street, Soho, Esq. Action upon the Statute of Usury.	6 „ -	207
Mansfield, James, Esq. - -	Lauroguais, Louis Leon Brancas, Count de, and others. Indicted for conspiracy and misdemeanour in respect of the prosecution of Charles Drogard.	11 „ -	208
Wallace, James, Esq. -	Do. do. do.	„ „ -	208

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423. LICENCES TO PLEAD—*cont.*

Name of Counsel.	On whose behalf, and nature of Trial, &c.	Date.	Page.
The two preceding - -	Indictment arising out of same prosecution, but with different defendants.	11 Feb. -	209
Wallace, James, Esq. - -	{ Barnes, John - } Action for certain { Golightly, William - } penalties.	12 „ -	209
Forster, James, Esq., Serjeant-at-law.	Greenleafe, William. Perjury; Suffolk County Assizes.	20 „ -	212
Burland, John, Esq., Serjeant-at-law.	Ford, John, Gent. Hampshire Assizes -	22 „ -	213
Davy, William, Esq., S.L. -	Johns, Richard, Esq. Information as to his right to mayoralty of Helstone.	2 March -	213
Mansfield, James, Esq., K.C. -	Do. do. do.	„ „ -	214
Newnham, George, Esq. -	Stretton Baskerville. Indictment of inhabitants of, for not repairing a highway.	26 „ -	221
Davy, William, Esq., S.L. -	Barton, John, of Corsley, yeoman. Indicted for trespass, &c.; Wilts Assizes.	4 „ -	223
Do. do. -	Jones, Joseph, and others. Indicted at Southampton for trespass.	24 July -	246
Burland, John, S.L. - -	Chubb, John. Indicted at Taunton for assault	10 Aug. -	247
Davy, Mr. Serjeant - -	Pyke, Thomas, of Bridgewater. Indicted for assault, &c.	„ „ -	248
Do. do. - -	Gansell, William. Indicted at the Old Bailey for wilfully and maliciously shooting.	13 Sept. -	249
Wallace, James, K.C. - -	Richardson, James, and another - -	1 Nov. -	256
Do. do. - -	Waters, John, and others. Indicted for assault, &c.	2 Dec. -	261
<i>In Warrant Book, vol. 35.</i>			
Wallace, James, Esq. - -	Bickerton, Edward. Suit against him for taking usurious interest.	5 June -	36
Do. do. - -	King, Thomas, and others, mercers, King Street, Covent Garden. Action for recovery of penalties in respect of certain contraband goods.	11 „ -	37
Mansfield, James, Esq. -	Burnell, Ann, widow. Action under the Statute of Usury.	16 „ -	39
Newnham, George Lewis, Esq., K.C.	Cooper, Joseph. In Warwick Gaol for an offence against the Laws relative to the coin.	19 July -	58
Do. do. - -	Duckworth, James, Esq., a prisoner in Warwick Gaol. Similar offence.	22 „ -	61
Davy, William, S.L. - -	Jacobs, Richard. Indicted for forgery -	6 Sept. -	72

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424. ORDNANCE.

WARRANTS and LETTERS addressed to the MASTER GENERAL or BOARD OF ORDNANCE during the year 1773, for the issue of ARMS and other STORES, &c., to the several Regiments or Garrisons, with lists annexed in some cases, are to be found in the *Ordnance Entry Books*, vol. 1, 1760-76, pp. 432-39, and vol. 2, 1761-75, pp. 338-356. They are not, for the most part, of sufficient importance to merit individual description, but among them are the following.

Purport.	Date.	Page.
<i>In Vol. 2, 1761-75.</i>		
Debbieg, Major Hugh, 2 <i>l.</i> per diem extra pay from 1 Jan. 1768 to 31 Mar. 1769	5 June -	346
Bramham, Lt.-Col. James, appointed to go to Dunkirk to examine the works there, Capt. Frazer, H.M.'s Commissary, and Ensign Durnford, Assistant Commissary, having differed in opinion in regard to some new works carrying on there. Col. Bramham to receive no extraordinary pay.	2 Nov. -	354
As to soldier artificers and engineers for the garrison of Gibraltar - -	5 „ -	359

425. PARKS.

PERMISSIONS to pass through the PARK GATES, &c.

* * * These are addressed, in the case of St. James's and the Green Parks to the Earl of Orford, and in the case of the Horse Guards to the Gold Stick in Waiting.

Name.	Extent of Permission.	Date.	Page.
<i>In Dom. Entry Book, vol. 24.</i>			
Brummell, William, Esq. -	On horseback through the Horse Guards -	26 Feb. -	337
Bagot, Richard, Esq. - -	Do. and through the gates of St. James's and Green Parks.	„ „ -	338 and 339
Pembroke, Earl and Countess of	In their coaches through the same - -	8 March -	339
Wells, William, Esq. - -	On horseback through the same - -	6 April -	340
Stanhope, Lovel, Esq. - -	Do. do. - -	4 June -	348 and 349
Shirley, Hon. J., Deputy Ranger	In his carriage through the Horse Guards -	1 July -	351
<i>In Dom. Entry Book, vol. 25.</i>			
Weymouth, Lord Viset. -	On horseback through the Horse Guards and St. James's Park.	13 May -	374
Keene, Whitshed, Esq., Secretary to the Lord Chamberlain.	In his coach through the Horse Guards and the gates of St. James's and Green Parks.	10 June -	375 and 376
Willes, Francis, Esq. - -	On horseback through the same - -	19 Aug. -	380
<i>In Dom. Entry Book, "Dom. despatched," 1771-6.</i>			
Jollyffe, William, Esq. - -	On horseback through the same -	11 March -	84

1773.

426. PETITIONS.

*** Petitions in this year will be found noticed at the end of entries of the various Warrants containing the grant of the prayer of them. The Petitions below are those which it does not appear had been acceded to before the end of 1773.

Names of Petitioners, and object of Petition, &c.	Date.	Page.
<i>In Dom. Geo. III., vol. 6, 1767-81.</i>		
Cockburn, Sir James, Bart.,—letters patent confirmatory of his right as Gentleman Usher of the White Rod (originally Gentleman Usher to the King of Scotland) in order that he may receive his fees on all future creations of honour or title of dignity. An account of proceedings had before the Lords of the Treasury upon the creation of the Duke of Cumberland, when the fees were paid, also entered. The whole referred to the Attorney and Solicitor General and the Lord Advocate.	15 Feb.	- 486 to 493
Seton, Lt.-Col. James, late of the 32nd Regt.,—confirmation of the honours and dignities of Earl of Dunfermline, Lord Tyvie and Urquhart. Referred to the Lord Advocate.	6 April	- 494
<i>In Petitions, 1765-84.</i>		
Preston, Thomas, of Stratford, calico printer.—Patent.—Art of printing colours upon silks, satins, &c.	5 Feb.	- 300
Smith, Joachim, of St. Paul's, Covent Garden.—Patent.—A machine for rescuing persons and valuables from a house on fire.	20 April	- 307
Johnston, Thomas, of Derry, farmer,—Patent in Ireland.—A preparation for staining horses, &c.	24 Aug.	- 317
Lane, Timothy, of Aldersgate St., London.—Patent.—An instrument for weighing money, &c.	14 Sept.	- 317

427. TREASURY LETTERS.

OFFICE LETTERS from one of the Secretaries of State to the LORDS OF THE TREASURY, desiring them to take the King's pleasure or give the necessary orders for PAYMENTS as below.

To whom, and Nature and Amount of Disbursement.	Date.	No. or Page.
<i>In Dom. Geo. III., vol. 13, and Dom. Entry Book, "Dom. despatched," 1771-76.</i>		
Horsmanden, Daniel, Esq., Chief Justice of Prov. of New York,—500 <i>l.</i> per annum out of the duty upon tea imported into America.	11 Jan.	- No. 1 p. 68
<i>In Treasury Entry Book, 1763-75.</i>		
Fraser, Capt. Andrew, H.M.'s Engineer and Commissary at Dunkirk,—charges for contingent expenses.	12 „	- 309
Sneyd, Jeremy, of Lord Rochford's office,—300 <i>l.</i> for H.M.'s service	5 March	- 310
Do. do. 328 <i>l.</i> 12 <i>s.</i> 7 <i>d.</i> on account of Mr. Benider, the Morocco Minister, now residing in England.	13 „	- 311

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427. TREASURY LETTERS—*cont.*

To whom, and Nature and Amount of Disbursement.	Date.	No. or Page.
Sneyd, Jeremy, of Lord Rochford's office,—220 <i>l.</i> for H.M.'s service - - -	22 April -	312
Finch, Hon. Mr., sent to England with despatches from Sir R. Harland,—95 <i>l.</i> for expenses of his journey from India.	1 May -	312
Treasurer of the Chamber,—2,000 <i>l.</i> for advance to messengers - - -	3 June -	313
Sneyd, Jeremy,—400 <i>l.</i> for H.M.'s service - - -	16 July -	314
Sneyd, Jeremy,—334 <i>l.</i> 8 <i>s.</i> 1 <i>d.</i> on account of Mr. Benider, the Morocco Minister	" " -	315
Walpole, Hon. Mr., H.M.'s Envoy, &c., at Lisbon,—67 <i>l.</i> expended for H.M.'s especial service.	" " -	316
Sneyd, Jeremy,—187 <i>l.</i> 19 <i>s.</i> 5½ <i>d.</i> on account of Mr. Benider, the Morocco Minister, his allowances to stop from this time.	30 Sept. -	318
Walpole, Hon. Mr., H.M.'s Envoy, &c., at Lisbon,—74 <i>l.</i> 14 <i>s.</i> expended on H.M.'s especial service.	1 Oct. -	319
Benider, Mr. Jacob,—150 <i>l.</i> for contingencies during the time he was at Mogador as English Vice-consul, and 150 <i>l.</i> present on his departure from England, where he has resided some time as Minister from the Emperor of Morocco.	13 " -	319
Dick, Sir John, H.M.'s Consul at Leghorn,—139 <i>l.</i> 18 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i> for postages from 1st July 1772 to 30th June 1773.	27 " -	322
Treasurer of the Chamber,—2,000 <i>l.</i> for advance to messengers - - -	20 Dec. -	323
Johnston, Maj. Genl., Lieut. Govr. of Minorca,—51 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i> advanced to the Tripoline Ambassador during his stay at Minorca on his way to England.	26 " -	324

428. WRITS OF ERROR.

* * Notices of Writs of Error returnable in Parliament petitioned for and allowed in this year are to be found in *Dom. Geo. III.*, vol. 6, between pp. 485 and 511. The whole information consists in the names of petitioners and respondents, or petitioners solely, the dates when the several petitions were allowed, and in some cases the nature of the suit. Individual description has been thought unnecessary.

429. MISCELLANEOUS WARRANTS and LETTERS from the Offices of the Secretaries of State.

To whom directed.	Purpose.	Date.	Page.
<i>In Dom. Entry Book</i> , vol. 24.			
Gold Stick in Waiting - -	None of the troops under his command to obstruct the peace officers attending in St. James's Park to remove all vagrants, common prostitutes, and other disorderly persons.	26 Feb. -	337
Lord Chamberlain - -	A gentleman usher to attend with the sword to-morrow, when the King will invest Baron Nolcken with the ensigns of the Order with which the King of Sweden has honoured him.	19 Aug. -	354

1773. 429. MISCELLANEOUS WARRANTS AND LETTERS, &c.—*cont.*

To whom directed.	Purport.	Date.	Page.
<i>In Dom. Entry Book, vol. 25.</i>			
Board of Ordnance - - -	The guns in the Tower only to be fired on the occasion of the Queen's happy delivery of a prince.	27 Jan. -	367
Master of the Jewel Office (Darlington),	A proper person to attend at St. James's on the 22nd inst., when His Majesty intends to invest one person with the ensigns of the Order of the Bath.	19 Feb. -	369
Lord Chancellor - - -	Wynn, Sir Thomas,—proper commission to be issued for him to be Custos Rotulorum of the County of Carnarvon.	24 „ -	370
Robt. Quarme, Esq. - - -	The proper persons to attend at St. James's on the 18th, when His Majesty will invest one nobleman with the ensigns of the Order of the Thistle.	11 Aug. -	379
Postmaster General - - -	To open for the perusal of the Commissioners of Customs all letters directed to William Perkins and Co., or to Mr. William Perkins, or Mr. William Brown, tobacco merchants of the city of London.	27 „ -	381
Sir Charles C. Dormer - - -	To give directions for the accommodation, &c., of the Ambassador from Tripoli, arrived at Plymouth.	16 Sept. -	386
Do. - - -	The same for the Ambassador from the Emperor of Morocco, arrived at Longreach on board H.M.S. “Alarm.”	30 Dec. -	391
<i>In Dom. Entry Book, “Dom. despatched,” 1771–6.</i>			
Lord Chamberlain - - -	Legge, Francis, Esq., appointed Governor of Nova Scotia,—usual allowance of plate, &c. to be made to.	8 June -	97
Do. - - -	Tonyn, Patrick, Esq., appointed Governor of E. Florida,—customary allowance of plate, &c. to be made to.	10 „ -	98
Capt. Winn, Commander of the “Duchess of Gordon.”	The tiger-cat sent over by Governor Tryon as a present to His Majesty, to be carried to the Tower.	12 Sept. -	114
<i>In King's Letter Book, Ireland, 1765–76.</i>			
Provost, &c., of Trinity College, Dublin,	Usher, Henry, Clerk, one of the Junior Fellows,—licence to travel for three years. [The Lord Lieutenant's letter applying for this in <i>Ireland</i> , vol. 446, No. 17, and letter in reply in <i>Ireland Entry Bk.</i> , 1770–5, p. 194.]	11 June -	296
<i>In Military Entry Book, vol. 28.</i>			
Secretary-at-War - - -	Further military assistance to the Civil Magistrates of Cornwall to repress the continued outrages.	25 Feb. -	286
<i>In Treasury Entry Book, 1763–75.</i>			
Lords of the Treasury - - -	Sidi Ibrahim Aga, Tripoline Ambassador, to have the usual exemption of duties on his baggage, &c.	16 Sept. -	317

1773. 429. MISCELLANEOUS WARRANTS AND LETTERS, &c.—*cont.*

To whom directed.	Purport.	Date.	Page.
<i>In War Office, vol. 26.</i>			
Secretary-at-War - - -	The Commanding Officers in London to have orders to be in readiness to assist the Civil Magistrates, hand-bills having been distributed among the weavers, &c. to assemble and wait on His Majesty in a body, and riotous meetings held.	23 April -	11
<i>In Warrants, 1768-1863. ("Special Commissions.")</i>			
Lord Chancellor - - -	To affix the Great Seal to a commission to seize pirates.	20 „ -	22
Do. - - -	Do. three commissions - - -	11 Nov. -	23
Do. - - -	Do. one commission - - -	„ „ -	24
<i>In Warrant Book, vol. 33.</i>			
Deputy Earl Marshal - -	Dykes, Lawson, of Crookdake, in the parish of Bromfield, Esq.,—licence to take the surname and bear the arms of Ballantine.	20 Jan. -	429
Master of the Great Wardrobe (Ashburnham).	Liveries for the Yeomen of the Guard and Warders of the Tower of London.	28 „ -	432
<i>In Warrant Book, vol. 34.</i>			
Treasurer of the Chamber (Rice)	Bill for stationery ware allowed - -	„ „ -	206
Deputy Earl Marshal - -	Brown, Thomas, of Ovington, Esq.,—licence to take the name and bear the arms of Armstrong.	20 March -	220
Treasurer of the Chamber -	Bill for stationery ware allowed - -	21 April -	226
Deputy Earl Marshal - -	Robinson, Joseph, of Kingston-upon-Hull,—licence to take the surname of Pease.	29 „ -	227
Do. - - -	Birnie, James, of Broomhill, Esq.,—licence to take the name and bear the arms of Hamilton.	5 May -	228
Do. - - -	Parker, Francis, of University College, Oxford,—licence to take the name and bear the arms of Newdigate.	26 „ -	231
Master of the Jewel Office -	Gunning, Robert, Esq., H.M.'s Envoy Extraordinary, &c. at St. Petersburg, appointed Knight Companion of the Bath,—collar of gold, &c. for.	— June -	234
—	Do. do.—dispensation with observance of the rites of bathing, &c.	„ „ -	235
Master of the Great Wardrobe -	Do. do.—two stars of proper weight, &c. for	„ „ -	236
Master of the Jewel Office -	Do. do.—badge of gold for - -	„ „ -	237
Treasurer of the Chamber -	Bill for stationery ware allowed - -	21 July -	245
Do. - - -	Do. do. - - -	29 Oct. -	253

1773. 429. MISCELLANEOUS WARRANTS AND LETTERS, &C.—*cont.*

To whom directed.	Purport.	Date.	Page.
<i>In Warrant Book, vol. 35.</i>			
Treasurer of the Chamber -	Bill for stationery ware allowed - -	19 Feb. -	3
Master of the Great Wardrobe	Oughton, Sir Adolphus, appointed a Knight of the Bath,—two stars to be provided for.	23 „ -	4
Master of the Jewel Office -	Do. do.,—collar and badge for - - -	„ „ -	4
Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard.	Garrick, Nathan, Esq., to be sworn and admitted Corporal of the Guard of the Yeomen of the Guard <i>vice</i> Gascoyne, resigned.	16 March -	8
Chamberlain of the Household (Hertford).	Charlewood, Benjamin, Esq., to be sworn and admitted Lieutenant of the same, <i>vice</i> Bishop.	29 „ -	19
Captain of the Band of Pensioners.	Hayward, Thomas, Esq., to be sworn and admitted Clerk of the Cheque to the Band of Pensioners, <i>vice</i> Desse.	30 „ -	20
The Lieutenancy of London -	Authority to levy the Militia tax - -	27 Feb. -	23
Deputy Earl Marshal - -	Ayton, Richard, of Lombard St., London, Esq.,—licence to take the surname and arms of Lee.	24 April -	26
Do. - - -	Adams, George, of Orgreave, Esq.,—licence to take the surname and bear the arms and crest of Anson.	30 „ -	30
Do. - - -	Stapleton, Thomas, of Carleton, Esq.,—confirming to him and his issue and others the surname and arms of Stapleton.	19 May -	32
Treasurer of the Chamber -	Bill for stationery ware allowed - -	12 „ -	33
Do. - - -	Do. do. - - -	12 July -	56
Sheriffs of London, &c. - -	Murphy, Patrick, to be delivered to one of H.M.'s messengers to be carried to Ireland, to take his trial there.	7 [Aug.] -	62
William Needham, one of H.M.'s messengers.	To carry the same person to Ireland - -	7 „ -	62
Keeper of Chester Gaol - -	To take the same into custody until a ship be provided.	„ „ -	64
“To all” - - -	Needham, Elias, Gent.,—approbation of his appointment as Town Clerk of the borough of Chesterfield.	25 „ -	69
Deputy Earl Marshal - -	Hull, William, of Dunkettle, co. Cork,—licence to take surname and arms of Tonson. [A letter from the Lord Lieut. of Ireland, enclosing a memorial for this, and reply from the Secretary of State, in <i>Ireland</i> , v. 446, Nos. 62 a, b, and 68.]	30 „ -	70
Do. - - -	Nixon, Thomas, of Flatt, } Cumberland - - } Nixon, John (Brothers) - } Licence to take name and arms of Wilson.	13 Oct. -	75

1773. 429. MISCELLANEOUS WARRANTS AND LETTERS, &c.—*cont.*

To whom directed.	Purport.	Date.	Page.
Deputy Earl Marshal - -	Crabb, Richard, of London, Esq. - Crabb, Henry, his only son } License to take name of Boulton.	27 Oct. -	78
Treasurer of the Chamber -	Bill for stationery ware allowed - -	25 " -	86
<i>In Scotch Warrants, 1765-74.</i>			
Lyon King-at-Arms - -	Wallace, Sir Thomas, Bart.,—grant of supporters to his arms.	23 July -	414
N.B.—The above warrant was cancelled in His Majesty's presence, on the representation of Lyon King-at-arms that the above-mentioned Thomas Wallace had never been able to show a proper right to the title of baronet.			

IRELAND.

430. IRELAND. ARMY. LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

APPLICATIONS from the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland for LEAVE OF ABSENCE to be granted to Officers of the Army in Ireland in this year, and Letters from the Secretary of State in reply signifying His Majesty's grant of the same, are to be found in the series entitled *Ireland*, vol. 445, Nos. 23, 32, 37, 44, 53, 54, 58, 61, 69, 72, 74, 86, and 87; vol. 446, Nos. 9, 18, 36, 74, and 75; and vol. 447, Nos. 1, 5, 8, 21, 36, and 75; and in *Ireland Entry Book*, 1770-75, *passim* between pp. 160 and 222.

431. IRELAND. KING'S LETTERS. SECRETARY OF STATE.

KING'S LETTERS, countersigned by one of the Secretaries of State, and addressed to the Lord Lieutenant or other the Chief Governor or Governors of Ireland for the time being, to issue out the usual processes for the purposes mentioned below.

Name.	Purport.	Date.	Page.
<i>In King's Letter Book, Ireland, 1765-76.</i>			
Lord Lieutenant, &c. - -	Empowering him to direct the General Officer residing in Munster to take command of the troops, &c. [Also in <i>Signet Office</i> , vol. 24, p. 369.]	27 Dec. -	299

1773.

432. IRELAND. KING'S LETTERS (TREASURY).

KING'S LETTERS, countersigned by the Lords of the Treasury, and addressed to the Lord Lieutenant or other the Chief Governor or Governors of Ireland for the time being, to give the necessary orders or to issue the usual processes for purposes as below.

In whose behalf, and purport.	Date.	Page.
<i>In Signet Office, vol. 24.</i>		
Officers of the Ordnance,—2,088 <i>l.</i> net to defray the expence of carriages to remount guns.	13 Jan. -	295
Wool licences,—deficiency made good to 30 Nov. 1772. [The amount derived from the licences from 19 Aug. to 30 Nov. was 419 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i> , and the deficiency 712 <i>l.</i> 8 <i>s.</i> 1½ <i>d.</i>]	3 Feb. -	297
Allowance to regiments of dragoons and infantry in Ireland, to make good certain stoppages "until some more effectual and permanent system can be established."	12 March -	300
Commissioners of Customs and Excise to appoint Collectors of Hearth money, &c. in Ireland.	17 „ -	306
Wetherall, John, Gent. to be Searcher, Packer, and Gauger of the Ports of Londonderry, Coleraine, &c.	23 April -	313
Battley, John, Gent., to be Comptroller of the ports of Londonderry, Coleraine, Galway, &c.	23 „ -	315
Commissioners and Overseers of Barracks in Ireland,—3,833 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i> for buildings, &c.	20 „ -	317
50th Regiment to be discontinued on the military establishment of Ireland, and the 17th to be placed thereon.	24 May -	320
Changes on death of Mrs. Margaret Humphry, who held by patent for life the offices and places of Housekeeper and Wardrobe Keeper of the King's Houses in Dublin Castle and Houses at Chapel Izod, and Director or Surveyor of the Gardens belonging to Dublin Castle, and at Chapel Izod.	11 June -	324
These offices carried the following appointments:—ancient salary, 120 <i>l.</i> ; allowance in lieu of lodgings, 80 <i>l.</i> ; for keeping, airing, &c. Dublin Castle, 412 <i>l.</i> 17 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> ; allowance for coals, 4 <i>l.</i> ; for keeping the gardens at Chapel Izod, 260 <i>l.</i> ; total, 876 <i>l.</i> 17 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> per annum. The houses at Chapel Izod were converted into barracks, and afterwards pulled down, and the garden left in total disuse; and Mrs. Humphry had been put to no expense whatever since the Lord Lieutenant had been resident in Ireland. The allowances now to be established in lieu of above were:—600 <i>l.</i> to Mrs. Lucy Waite, wife of the Lord Lieutenant's Under Secretary, as Housekeeper and Wardrobe Keeper of the King's Houses in Dublin Castle, and Director and Surveyor of the Gardens belonging thereto, and 150 <i>l.</i> per ann. to Mrs. Fortnum as her assistant,—the pension of 400 <i>l.</i> per ann. on the civil establishment enjoyed by Mrs. Waite being also discontinued, by which a total saving of 526 <i>l.</i> 17 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> would be effected. The gardens at Chapel Izod to be given up for the use of the Hospital for soldiers' children in Phoenix Park.		
Concordatum and other funds overdrawn, 64,258 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> 8½ <i>d.</i> made good	- 16 July -	330
Baillie, William, Esq.,—pension of 400 <i>l.</i> per ann. on civil establishment, determined, and	} 10 Aug. -	332
Barnard, John, Esq.,—placed thereon for the like sum.		
Officers of Ordnance in Ireland,—1,572 <i>l.</i> 16 <i>s.</i> 4½ <i>d.</i> for arms, &c.	- 20 „ -	333

1773. 432. IRELAND. KING'S LETTERS (TREASURY)—*cont.*

In whose behalf, and purport.	Date.	Page.
The 47th Regiment of Foot to be discontinued on the military establishment of Ireland, and the 35th Regiment to be placed thereon.	27 Aug.	- 336
Officers of the Ordnance in Ireland,—536 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>s.</i> for lodging for the officers of the Royal Artillery.	14 Oct.	- 338
Boards of Customs and Excise in Ireland, &c.—united - - -	27 „	- 339
<div> <div> Allan, Thomas, Esq. Tottenham, Charles, Esq. Clements, Robert, Esq. Montgomery, William, Esq. Waller, Robert, Esq. Fetherstone, Ralph, Esq. Osborne, Charles, Esq. Browne, George, Esq. Fitzgerald, Maurice, Esq. </div> <div> } late Commissioners of the Customs in Ireland,—pensions of 600<i>l.</i> per ann. each. } late Commissioners of Excise,—like pensions. } late Additional Surveyors,—pensions of 300<i>l.</i> per ann. each. </div> </div>	27 Oct.	- 351
Five Major Generals on the military establishments of Ireland to be discontinued, and three Major Generals and three Aides-de Camp to be placed thereon.	5 Nov.	- 354
Moorehead, John, trooper in the 4th Regiment of Horse,—pension of 1 <i>s.</i> a day upon the military establishment.	12 „	- 359
Clements, Nathl., Esq., Deputy Receiver and Paymaster-General,—21,057 <i>l.</i> 9 <i>s.</i> 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ <i>d.</i> to be allowed in his accounts.	„ „	- 360
Allan, Thomas, Esq., and others, late Commissioners of the Customs, &c. (as above), except Robert Clements, who declined the pension,—pensions as above.	1 Dec.	- 362
Governors of the Hospital for ancient soldiers, &c. in Ireland,—6,000 <i>l.</i>	9 „	- 365
Wool licences,—deficiency for year ending 30 Nov. 1773 made good. (Income derived from them was 1,148 <i>l.</i> 11 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>)	18 „	- 367

SCOTLAND.

433. APPOINTMENTS.

By whom made.	Name.	Appointment.	Date.	Page.
<i>In Church Book, Scotland, 1761–84.</i>				
The King - - -	Mackenzie, Mr. William, <i>vice</i> Pirie.	Schoolmaster to the preceptory of Maisondieu in the city of Brechin.	24 April	- 220
<i>In Scotch Warrants, 1765–74.</i>				
The King - - -	Mackenzie, Wm., Advocate.	Sheriff Depute of shires of Ross and Cromarty.	4 Jan.	- 356
Do. - - -	Baillie, William, the younger, of Folkemmet, Advocate, <i>vice</i> Gillon.	Do. do. Linlithgow and Bathgate.	— Feb.	- 358
Earl of Suffolk, Secretary of State.	Buchan, John, <i>vice</i> Fall, deceased.	Clerk to the Justices of the Peace in the co. of Haddington.	23 July	- 415

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434. SCOTLAND. APPOINTMENTS, &c. (GREAT SEAL).

WARRANTS, countersigned by one of the Principal Secretaries of State, for Patents to be passed *per saltum* under the Seal appointed by the Treaty of Union to be made use of instead of the Great Seal of Scotland, containing GRANTS OF OFFICES, &c. IN SCOTLAND.

Name.	Office, &c.	Date.	Page.
<i>In Scotch Warrants, 1765-74.</i>			
Barclay, James Robertson, and Robert Robertson, his second son.	Conjunct clerks for the admission of nottars in Scotland.	16 Mar. -	360
Aberdeen, Managers of the Infirmary at.	Charter of Incorporation - - -	31 „ -	365
Carron Company, the - -	Do. - - -	19 June -	380
Leven, David, Earl of - -	One of the Commissioners of Police in Scotland.	1 July -	399

435. SCOTLAND. APPOINTMENTS (PRIVY SEAL).

WARRANTS, countersigned by one of the Principal Secretaries of State, for Patents to be passed under the Privy Seal of Scotland, containing GRANTS OF OFFICES IN SCOTLAND.

Name.	Office.	Date.	Page.
<i>In Scotch Warrants, 1765-74.</i>			
Cullen, Dr. William, <i>vice</i> Gregory, deceased.	First Physician to His Majesty in Scotland -	18 Mar. -	363
Abercromby, Lt.-Gen. James -	} H.M.'s painter and limner in Scotland conjunctly.	8 July -	402
Abercromby, Robert St. Clair, his son.			

1773.

436. SCOTLAND. CHURCH.

WARRANTS for LETTERS OF PRESENTATION to be passed under the Privy Seal of Scotland.

[In the case of an Assistant and Successor, the Warrant is in the form of a Royal Assent.]

Name.	Church, &c.	Date.	Page.
<i>In Church Book, Scotland, 1761-84.</i>			
Craigie, Mr. John, preacher of the Gospel.	St. Fergus, in co. of Aberdeen - -	7 Jan. -	216
Campbell, Mr. George, preacher of the Gospel.	Cupar, in the co. of Fife; assistant and successor to Mr. Robt. Preston as 2nd minister.	29 „ -	216
Taylor, Hugh - - -	New Deer; assistant and successor to his father, Wm. Taylor.	12 Mar. -	218
Peterken, Mr. William -	Elgin, in co. of Moray; assistant and successor to Mr. Lachlan Shaw.	8 Apr. -	219
Macleod, Mr. Æneas, <i>vice</i> MacNeil.	Bara, in the presbytery of Long Island -	- May -	222
Honyman, Mr. James, preacher of the Gospel.	Kinneff and Caterline, in the co. of Kincardine; assistant and successor to his father as minister of the united parishes.	16 June -	224
Murray, Mr. Adam, <i>vice</i> Dysert, deceased.	Eccles, in co. of Berwick - - -	1 July -	225
Smith, Mr. Alexander, <i>vice</i> Duff, deceased.	Keig, in the shire of Aberdeen - -	23 „ -	225
Miller, David, probationer, <i>vice</i> Blair, deceased.	Edgell, in the co. of Forfar - - -	„ „ -	226
Millar, John, <i>vice</i> Randall -	Inchture, in the co. of Perth - - -	16 Aug. -	226
MacIntosh, Donald, <i>vice</i> Downie	Gairlock, in the co. of Ross - - -	25 „ -	227
Hunter, James, minister of the Gospel, <i>vice</i> Johnston, deceased.	Monikie, in the co. of Forfar - - -	19 Oct. -	227
Burns, John, <i>vice</i> Hill, deceased	Glasgow (church and Barony parish), in the co. of Lanark.	25 Oct. -	229
Duff, William, <i>vice</i> Gilchrist -	Foveran - - - - -	10 Dec. -	230
Fairney, David, probationer, <i>vice</i> Nicoll, deceased.	Kinnettle, in the co. of Forfar - -	„ „ -	230
Millar, John, <i>vice</i> Randall (<i>see also above</i>).	Inchture, in the co. of Perth - -	„ „ -	231

1773.

437. SCOTLAND. CRIMINAL.

LETTERS OF REMISSION to be passed under the Seal appointed by the Treaty of Union to be kept and made use of in Scotland instead of the Great Seal.

Condition of Remission.	Name of Convict.	Crime.	Sentence.	Where tried, &c.	Date.	Page.
<i>In Criminal Papers, Scotch, 1762-86.</i>						
Transportation for life.	McPhie, Peter -	Murder -	Death -	Inverness -	12 Jun.	111
Do. -	Davidson, Wm. -	Robbing a house.	Do. -	Do. -	„ „	114
Do. -	Headrick, John -	Horse-stealing, &c.	Do. -	Stirling -	4 Nov.	125

SIGNET BILLS.

* * A series thus called contains Bills prepared pursuant to Warrants from
* one of the Secretaries of State. Those for 1773 are in bundle 133.

A.D. 1774:**1774.****1 Jan.**Church Bk.,
1761-78, p. 246.**438. EARL OF ROCHFORD to the BISHOP OF EXETER.**

In answer to letter of 23 Dec., conveys H.M.'s approbation of his conduct, &c. in connection with the Poor Knights of Windsor. Having already signified the King's pleasure particularly concerning the Poor Knights installed after 22 Mar. 1773, is now commanded to state that His Majesty will approve of his proceeding according to the rigour of the Statutes of the Order against any of the new Poor Knights found disobedient, and he, the Bishop, is to report annually whether the directions concerning the old Poor Knights are constantly obeyed.—St. James's.

5 Jan.Isle of Man,
v. 1, 1761-74,
No. 113.**439. STEPH. COTTRELL to WILLIAM FRASER, Esq.**

As to proceedings in causes appealed from in the Isle of Man, which are transmitted very irregularly and without being properly authenticated. The Committee of Council for hearing appeals wish Lord Suffolk to direct the Governor in all cases of appeal to cause copies as well of the sentence or judgment appealed from as also of the whole process of the cause, closed together under the seal of the Isle, to be delivered to the parties upon paying the usual fees.—Whitehall, Council Office. 1 p.

6 Jan.Channel Islands
Entry Bk.,
1760-98, p. 47.**440. EARL OF ROCHFORD to SIR JEFF. AMHERST.**

Signifying H.M.'s grant of leave of absence for six months to Mr. Le Marchant, Bailiff of the Island of Guernsey, as requested.—St. James's.

6 Jan.Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 15, No. 32.**441. The DEPUTY CHAIRMAN OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY to LORD DARTMOUTH.**

Proposes, on the indisposition of the Chairman, to wait on his Lordship to-morrow at noon.—East India House. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.

7 Jan.Isle of Man,
v. 1, 1761-74,
No. 114.**442. LORD SUFFOLK to GOVERNOR WOOD.**

Stating regulations to be observed in cases of appeal from the Isle of Man. [*See above*, No. 439.]—St. James's. "No. 1." *A draft.* 1 p.

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8 Jan.

Channel Islands,
v. 15, No. 65.

443. THO. BULLOCK to LORD R. BERTIE.

As to the fund out of which the 100*l.* a year allowed to Captain Collingwood, Lieut.-Governor of Jersey, was paid. Finds it was by an annual warrant from His Majesty, and issued out of the contingencies of the army.—Charing Cross. 1 *p.*

8 Jan.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 15, No. 33.

Let. Bk., Sec.'s,
1771-5, p. 168.

444. P. MICHELL, Secretary, to JOHN POWNALL, Esq.

Asking him to forward letters to certain Governors in America by the packet.—East India House. 1 *p.*

8 Jan.

Isle of Man,
v. 1, 1761-74,
No. 115.

445. GOVERNOR OF THE ISLE OF MAN (WOOD) to LORD [SUFFOLK].

Departure on leave of absence delayed on account of his health. Cannot avoid mentioning one of the grievances of his government, viz., arrears of salary, of which there are four years due. Was paid his salary of 600*l.* a year by the Receiver-General up to 5 Jan. 1770. His several applications to him afterwards met with the same answer, that he could not pay him without an order from the Treasury. Thereupon wrote to Lord North, and to the Lords of the Treasury, advising their Lordships of the two years' arrears due, and that he had drawn upon them for 1,000*l.* upon that account; to which the Secretary of the Treasury replied that the bill could not be paid, as there was no fund for the purpose but the revenues of the Isle of Man appropriated by Act of Parliament. Again applying to the Receiver-General, had the same reply, "which greatly distresses me." There having been pretty considerable importations into the Isle for three years past, of course there must certainly be funds accrued. Without the least detriment to the Crown, it would be highly convenient to H.M.'s servants here were the Receiver-General directed to pay the salaries in the Isle (as hitherto accustomed, and by the warrant of 1770 authorised) occasionally as the revenues should afford. The remitting the specie to England, and returning it again for the payment of salaries, is attended with double risk and delay without answering any one good purpose.—Isle Mann. 3 *pp.*

8 Jan.

Law Officers
Entry Bk.,
1762-95, p. 205.

446. EARL OF ROCHFORD to the ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Enclosing certificates of their having been called to the bar from the gentlemen appointed judges of the Supreme Court at Calcutta, viz., Elijah Impey, of Lincoln's Inn, chief justice, Robert Chambers, of the Middle Temple, Stephen Cæsar le Maitre, of the Inner Temple, and John Hyde, of Lincoln's Inn, puisne judges.—St. James's.

10 Jan.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 15,
No. 35 a, b, c.
Let. Bk., Sec.'s,
1771-5, p. 169.

447. CHAIRMAN, &C. OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY to LORD DARTMOUTH.

Transmitting a copy of a letter from the Company's agents for the disposal of teas at New York, and of a memorial from the same to the Governor of New York.—East India House.

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The enclosures. The agents, Messrs. Henry White, Abm. Lott and Co., and Pigou and Booth, found the opposition to the sale of the tea of such a nature that they memorialised Governor Tryon to take charge of it; in consequence of which one of H.M.'s sloops was ordered to Sandy Hook to conduct the vessel bringing it in safety to New York. The agents write, "We have the greatest reason to believe that unless the Act imposing a duty upon tea imported into the colonies is repealed, there is not the least prospect of its ever being sold in this province. It is, therefore, to be wished that the present embarrassment might be speedily removed as the only effectual means for quieting the general opposition and preventing illicit commerce. If this event should take place we have the greatest reason to believe that between 1,500 and 2,000 chests of Bohea tea might be sold here annually; and, would the inhabitants agree to purchase the tea now consigned to us, we make not the least doubt but it would sell at five shillings currency per pound for the Bohea. With respect to the other sorts we are not so well informed." 6 pp.

10 Jan.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 15,
No. 48 a, b.

448. ANTH. TODD to WM. KNOX, Esq.

Enclosing a copy of a letter from their Surveyor of the Posts in North America, though it may not contain any information worthy of Lord Dartmouth's notice.—General Post Office.

The enclosure, from Hugh Finlay, dated New York, 28 Nov. 1773. It relates to the opening of a communication with Canada by a road from the last settlement in Canada to Kennebeck River. He says that any application on the subject to the General Assembly of Massachusetts would be improper on account of their present disposition to oppose every proposal of Governor Hutchinson's. 3 pp.

10 Jan.

Ireland,
pcl. 426,
No. 51.

449. IRELAND. PARLIAMENT.

"Copy of the Report of the Lords of the Committee appointed to consider the Irish Bills, upon the new Tontine Bill and the new Stamp Bill." 1½ pp.

10 Jan.

Ireland,
v. 448, No. 2.
Entry Bk.
1770-5, p. 2.

450. EARL OF ROCHFORD to the LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

Communicating certain remarks which the King has thought necessary to make after a careful examination of the review returns from Ireland, in order that they may be immediately attended to, and the necessary measures taken for rectifying the irregularities which have deserved His Majesty's notice.—St. James's. *A draft.* 3 pp.

12 Jan.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 15,
No. 34 a, b, c.

451. The EAST INDIA COMPANY'S TEA IN AMERICA.

Copies of letters from Boston, numbered respectively on the back 66, 64, and 65, apparently transmitted to Lord Dartmouth's Office by the East India Company, 12 Jan. 1774.

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(a.) Signature erased, dated Boston, 17 Nov. 1773, from one of the agents of the Company, notifying his arrival, and the adoption of measures to oblige his friends to make a resignation of their trust which they had not thought fit to comply with.

(b.) Dated Boston, 15 Nov., containing an account of what had taken place relating to the tea which was expected. The writer, one of the consignees of the tea, received a summons to attend a meeting at Liberty Tree, and make a public resignation of his commission. On the 2nd of November there had been two meetings of the people ("what we call here caucusses"), where it was determined that the agents should be obliged to resign their commissions at all adventures. There is an account of the events of the 2nd and 3rd November, on which latter day a committee from the people waited on five of the consignees, and demanded their signature to a paper to the effect that they would refuse to receive the tea if it came, and send it back to England. On their refusal, the people rushed into the warehouse where the five gentlemen were assembled, with clubs, sticks, &c., "in a most outrageous manner." After an hour and a half the gentlemen, accompanied by a number of their friends, went home, "but not without insult, huzzaing, &c." A letter left in the entry of the writer's house ran thus: "Gentlemen, it is currently reported that you are in the
 "extremest anxiety respecting your standing with the good people
 "of this town and province as commissioners for the sale of the
 "monopolised and dutied tea. We do not wonder in the least
 "that your apprehensions are terrible when the most enlightened,
 "humane, and conscientious community on earth view you in the
 "light of tigers or mad dogs whom the public safety obliges them
 "to destroy. Long have the people been irreconcilable to the
 "idea of spilling human blood on almost any occasion whatsoever;
 "but they have lately seen a penitent thief suffer death for
 "pilfering a few pounds from scattering individuals; you boldly
 "avow a resolution to bear a principal part in the robbery of
 "every inhabitant of this country, in the present and future ages,
 "of everything dear and interesting to them. Are there no laws
 "in the Book of God and Nature that enjoin such miscreants to
 "be cut off from among the people as troublers of the whole congregation? Yea, verily, there are laws, and officers to put them
 "in execution, which you can neither corrupt, intimidate, nor
 "escape, and whose resolution to bring you to condign punishment you can only avoid by a speedy imitation of your brethren
 "in Philadelphia. This people are still averse to precipitate your
 "fate, but in case of much longer delay in complying with their
 "indispensable demands, you will not fail to meet the just rewards
 "of your avarice and insolence. Remember, gentlemen, this is the
 "last warning you are ever to expect from the insulted, abused,
 "and most indignant vindicators of violated liberty in the town
 "of Boston."

The writer, after another meeting, was advised to leave the town for the night; but he says he had not yet slept out of his house. He mentions a rumour that a number of picked men were deter-

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mined to break into the house. He could hardly believe it, but these continual alarms were very disagreeable.

(c.) The third letter, dated Boston, Nov. 1773, the signature not copied, but having names in places where the preceding letter has blanks, also contains an account of the same transactions. From this letter it may be inferred that the writer of (b) was Mr. Faneuil. The other factors of the tea were Mr. Thomas Hutchinson, Mr. Winslow, Messrs. Clarkes, and Mr. Elisha Hutchinson; of whom others, beside Mr. Faneuil, were roused from bed to receive the summons to attend at Liberty Tree to resign their trust—a summons which none of them “ever entertained the least thought of obeying.” They judged it best to continue together, and to endeavour, with the assistance of a few friends, to oppose the designs of the mob, if they should offer any insult or injury. The committee from the people, who waited upon them in the warehouse, were Mr. Molineaux, Mr. William Dennie, Dr. Warren, Dr. Church, Major Barber, Mr. Henderson, Mr. Gabriel Johnnot, Mr. Procter, and Mr. Ezekiel Cheever. After their demands were refused, came the attack on the warehouse referred to above, which is also fully described in this letter. Newspapers were enclosed containing a full account of subsequent proceedings. The factors received a message from the town, brought by Mr. Hancock, the moderator of the town’s meeting, Mr. Henderson Inches, Benj. Austin, Esq., &c. in these words: “Voted that a committee be immediately chosen to wait on those gentlemen who, it is reported, are appointed by the East India Company to receive and sell said tea, and request them, from a regard to their own character, and the good order and peace of the town and province, immediately to resign their appointment.” To this the answer was given by letter, dated 5 Nov., addressed to Mr. Hancock:—“It is impossible for us to comply with the request of the town, signified to us by their committee, as we know not on what terms the tea, if any of it should be sent to our care, will come out on, nor what obligations, either of a moral or pecuniary nature, we may be under to fulfil the trust that may be devolved on us. When we are better acquainted with these circumstances we shall be better qualified to give a definitive answer to the request of the town.” This answer was voted to be “daringly affrontive,” but upon what reasons the vote was founded they have not been pleased to declare.”

A postscript to this letter, in which an attempt has been made to erase the names, which, however, may still be read, runs thus:—“[Mr. Faneuil] writes to his friend [Mr. Frank Watson] by this opportunity, advising him of the transactions relating to this affair in case of miscarriage of this letter.” 22 pp.

13 & 14 Jan.

Ireland,
v. 448, No. 3.

452. EARL OF ROCHFORD to the LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

Transmitting a printed copy of His Majesty’s speech at the opening of Parliament.—St. James’s. *A draft.*

Similar copies were on 14th January “sent to all the ministers, consuls, &c. as usual.” See Circular Book, 1761–86, p. 99.

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14 Jan.

Ireland,
pcl. 426,
Nos. 53, 54, 55.

453. IRELAND. PARLIAMENT.

Three lists of Irish Bills, with remarks thereon. 16 $\frac{1}{4}$ pp.

14 Jan.

Ireland,
v. 448, No. 4,
Entry Bk.,
1770-5, p. 235.

454. EARL OF ROCHFORD to the LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

Drafts of three letters of this date :—

1. Announcing the despatch of the Tontine and Stamp Bills, approved by the King in Council with only one small alteration in each of them. $\frac{3}{4}$ p.

Ibid., No. 5.

2. Much concerned to be forced to take notice of the very unwarrantable language of those whom your Excellency calls your firmest friends, who have thought fit to style the alterations made here as wanton, unnecessary and unkind. There cannot be a greater proof of such a charge being without the least shadow of foundation ; for, as full of absurdities and errors as the Bills are, they are now returned with only one or two literal alterations. Had there been a distant wish here to be unkind, the Council never had so fair an opportunity as these Bills have afforded them. I am persuaded, therefore, you will, with your usual prudence, endeavour to extinguish a flame that can but have been kindled by groundless suspicions. Must repeat that Bills of this magnitude coming over so late can never have the due consideration they ought ; and yet in the place where they were framed, and it is to be supposed fully considered, out of 94 amendments made here in the Stamp Act, 91 have been adopted, and out of 70 made in the Tontine Act 9 only were rejected.

The King, however, entirely approved of your conduct in not suffering your Secretary to divide in a small minority, and that conduct is justified by the event, for now the Bills are returned. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ pp.

Ibid., No. 6.

3. Marked "Private." Relative to General Dilkes' resignation, and the King's intention of conferring the command of the 50th Regiment upon him, as stated in letter of the 3rd of last month. His Majesty has expressed some surprise about the delay in the answer thereto. Also, as to whether General Keppel has entirely declined to be Commander-in-Chief in Ireland ; His Majesty in that case having in his eye another General on whom he intends to confer the command.—St. James's. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ pp.

15 Jan.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 10,
No. 49 a, b.

455. RICHARD BOTELER to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

Enclosing a copy of a letter from his late deceased brother's partner, William Husbands, Esq., written from Cape Coast in 1756, as it points out the great advantages that accrue to the English nation by trading with the Portuguese.—London Victualling Office.

The enclosure, relating to the tobacco and slave trade. The tobacco trade had afforded considerable fortunes to all engaged in

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it, for they had got from 12 to 14 or 15 rolls per man slave from the Portuguese, and in Cape Coast they had no difficulty in disposing of it at four or five rolls per man slave.

15 Jan.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 14,
No. 13 a to e.

456. MR. STEPHENS to MR. POWNALL.

Encloses an account of the expense of the floating battery sent to Senegal. The letters from the Secretary of State to the Admiralty relative to that matter are the 21st November and 13th December 1765 from General Conway, and the 17th October 1766 from Lord Shelburne.—Admiralty.

The enclosure and copies of the letters from the Secretary of State referred to. 5 *pp.*

15 Jan.

Dom. Entry Bk.,
v. 25, p. 393.

457. EARL OF ROCHFORD to the DUKE OF ANCASTER.

Informing him of the arrival at Plymouth of several horses from the Emperor of Morocco designed for His Majesty, three of which are dead, and some others in a weak state.—St. James's.

16 Jan.

Dom. Geo. III.,
pcl. 87, No. 1.

458. TRADE OF DANTZIG.

"Observations on the distressed situation of the trade of Dantzic," received 16 January 1774 from Mr. Anderson. By the late new tolls, excise and other duties, as well within the harbour of Dantzic, the foot of its gates and the suburbs of the same, the trade has received a very striking blow by incredibly lessening the same. Full details given of the way in which different articles of trade were affected, the "obstacles" being enumerated at the end thus:—

(1.) By the King of Prussia's transit tolls. (2.) By the Royal Prussian Dantzic harbour duty. (3.) By the new duty on the Vistula. (4.) By the Royal Prussian prohibition of importing divers merchandises into Prussia, and forbidding others to pass through that country. (5.) By Dantzic harbour dues, which by the Royal Prussian Admiralty are demanded of the shipping. (6.) By the excise offices erected close to the gates of this city, which daily issue out new ordinances, and carry them into execution, demanding security for all free goods passing through this city. (7.) By ingrossing the wax at Fordan and Bromberg. 14 *pp.*

17 Jan.

Channel Islands,
v. 42,
No. 6 a to d.

459. SIR JEFF. AMHERST to the EARL OF ROCHFORD.

Laying before him two letters from Lieut.-Col. Irving, Lieut.-Governor of Guernsey, with a request of the States of the Island in regard to purchasing a house for the Lieut.-Governor to reside in. Also as to certain articles required for the defence of the Island.—Whitehall. *A copy.*

Copies of the enclosures, except a rough sketch of the house mentioned. 8 *pp. or parts.*

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17 Jan.

Ireland,
v. 448,
No. 8 a to d.

460. LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND (HARCOURT) to LORD ROCHFORD.

Enclosing a list of successions; also two letters from General Dilkes, notifying his resignation of the Staff.—Dublin Castle.

The enclosures. *Received* the 25th. 6 pp. or parts.

19 Jan.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 14, No. 15.
Let. Bk., Sec.'s,
1771-5, p. 170.

461. LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

Acquainting him with intelligence received from Sir George Bridges Rodney, Commander-in-Chief of H.M.'s ships at Jamaica, that two ships of the line, a frigate, and several transports, having on board the regiment of Navarre, arrived at Cape François the 8th of Oct. last.—Admiralty Office. 1 p.

20 Jan.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 14,
No. 16 a, b.
Let. Bk., Sec.'s,
1771-5, p. 174.

462. The SAME to the SAME.

Send a copy of a letter from Rear-Adml. Montagu, Commander-in-Chief of H.M.'s ships in N. America, dated in Boston the 8th of last month, giving an account of the opposition made to the landing the teas exported from England by the East India Company.—Admiralty Office.

The enclosure.—Since the arrival of the tea, the town and country for some miles round had been in anarchy and confusion. Town meetings had been called, in which such inflammatory speeches had been made against Government and its laws, and such resolves passed, that it would be impossible for Adml. Montagu to answer for the consequences. The landing of the tea was forbidden, and the consignees called on either to relinquish their consignments or be deemed enemies to their country. The tea remained in the ships at the mercy of the mob; and, in accordance with a resolve of the town meeting, there were a number of armed men, some on board the ships, the others parading on the wharves in military order to prevent any of the teas being landed, who, every half hour during the night, passed the word *All is well*, like sentinels in a garrison. The consignees of the tea, having given an answer which was deemed dissatisfactory, had taken refuge in the Castle with the Commissioners of the Customs. The Admiral had not received any application from the Governor or Commissioners of the Customs for protection, but he expected it might come to that, and very soon. 3 pp.

20 Jan.

Isle of Man,
v. 1, 1761-74,
No. 116.

463. GOVERNOR OF THE ISLE OF MAN (WOOD) to LORD [SUFFOLK].

In answer to letter of the 7th inst. as to appeals from the Isle. After the entry of the decrees and judgments on record, all the proceedings hitherto have rested with the parties without the least interference of the court appealed from. No doubt the proceedings and exhibits were transmitted in a very irregular manner. This is the first intimation he has had, and particular care shall be taken in the future in regard to the matter.—Isle Mann. *Received* the 31st. 1½ pp.

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Law Officers
Entry Bk.,
1762-95, p. 206.

464. EARL OF ROCHFORD to the ATTORNEY and SOLICITOR GENERAL.

As to the draught of a warrant for preparing a Bill for a Charter or Letters Patent for erecting and establishing a Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in pursuance of the Act passed last session of Parliament.—St. James's.

21 Jan.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 15,
No. 36 a, b.
Let. Bk., Sec.'s,
1771-5, p. 171.

465. CHAIRMAN, &C. OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY to LORD DARTMOUTH.

Transmitting the last and all the information they have received respecting the Company's teas sent to America since they paid their respects to his Lordship on the 10th inst.—East India House.

The enclosure, viz., a letter from "Anglo-Americanus," dated Boston, Dec. 17, 1773. He says that every effort had been made to send the tea back in safety, but that the tea consignees would not send it, nor the Commissioners of the Customs clear out the vessel, nor the Governor grant a pass. Finally the people were obliged to destroy it (*se defendendo*), or else (by an unlawful, unrighteous Act imposing a duty) this tea would have destroyed them. If the Company ever expect to sell any tea in America they must use all their influence to get this Tea Act repealed, otherwise they will never sell one ounce. Even some of our country towns have collected all the tea they had by them, and burnt it in their public common, as so much chains and slavery. Get the Act repealed, and you'll sell all your tea; otherwise you must keep all. The people will risk life and fortune in this affair; the very being of America depends on it. I am sorry the Company are led into such a scrape by the Ministry to try the Americans' bravery at the risk of their property; the artifice of the Ministry is to dispose of your tea and preserve the vile Tea Act, but they'll miss their aim. The Americans will not swallow cheap tea, which has a poison in the heart of it; they see the hook through the bait. I am a well-wisher to the Company and also to America, but death to an American is more desirable than slavery.—*The enclosure is numbered 68 on the back.* 3¼ pp.

21 Jan.

Ireland,
v. 448, No. 13.

466. LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND (HARCOURT) to LORD ROCHFORD.

Explaining the delay in the resignation of Genl. Dilkes to have arisen from an indulgence, which he seems to desire, of some little time to consider of it.

As to Genl. Keppel, I have had no communication with him respecting the command of the Irish army, otherwise than in the way of private friendly intercourse, by no means worthy to be mentioned to your Lordship, but he did in this way communicate his disinclination to be employed upon service upon the ground of a debilitated state of health. But nothing has ever passed between the General and me of any importance for your Lordship's knowledge. It is impossible it could be so, as it has been my wish from the first, never departed from, that His Majesty would

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name a person entirely of his own choice for the command-in-chief of his army.—Dublin Castle. "Private." *Received 28th. 2½ pp.*

22 Jan.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 14, No. 17.
Let. Bk., Sec.'s,
1771-5, p. 170.

467. PHP. STEPHENS to JOHN POWNALL, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Trade.

Sending two commissions for trying pirates, viz., one at Dominica, the other at Grenada, the Grenadines, St. Vincent, and Tobago, to be forwarded by the first conveyance.—Admiralty Office. 1 p.

24 Jan.

Dom. Entry Bk.,
"Dom.
despatched,"
1771-6, p. 133.

468. LORD DARTMOUTH to MR. HAYLEY.

Expressing a wish to have some conversation with the captain of a ship of his (Mr. Hayley's), which left Boston since the late transactions there relative to the teas.—Whitehall.

25 Jan.

Channel Islands,
v. 15, No. 67.
Entry Bk.,
1761-98, p. 47.

469. EARL OF ROCHFORD to the LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF JERSEY.

His letter of 23 Oct., with papers relative to the Act of the States prohibiting the importation of cattle from France, were duly laid before His Majesty and the Privy Council, but the question concerning the validity of the Act has not yet been discussed. The Order in Council of 5 Oct. 1770, prohibiting importation of cattle from Picardy, Normandy, and Brittany into Great Britain, or any of the islands belonging thereto, is still in force, and therefore any vote of the States on the matter cannot be attended for the present with any considerable inconvenience to the inhabitants of the Island.—St. James's. *A draft. 1½ pp.*

25 Jan.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 15, No. 49.

470. SIR JOHN SHELLEY to LORD DARTMOUTH.

Has received an address from the House of Commons, which he proposes to present to-morrow, praying His Majesty to give directions for laying before the House copies of the last returns of the troops employed on the expedition against the Charibbs of St. Vincent, and an account of the number of recruits received by those corps since 1 March 1773.

26 Jan.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 15, No. 37.
Let. Bk., Sec.'s,
1771-5, p. 171.

471. CHAIRMAN, &C. OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY to LORD DARTMOUTH.

Two letters of this date.

(1.) Stating that Mr. Gilbert Barkly, one of the Company's agents for the disposal of tea at Philadelphia, is returned from thence with the Company's consignment of tea, having been prevented from landing it there. Mr. Barkly will most readily attend to give an account of what has passed. 1 p.

(2.) Transmitting copies of advices from the Company's agents for the disposal of teas in Philadelphia, received through Mr. Barkly.—East India House.

Ibid.,
No. 38 a to f,
and p. 172.

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The enclosures; viz., letter from the agents (Thos. and Isaac Wharton, Jona. Browne, and Gilbt. Barkly), dated Philadelphia, 28 Dec.; declaration of Messrs. James and Drinker declining to act under their appointment as agents, it being the general opinion that they should not do so; letter from the same to the Court of Directors, dated 28 Dec., explaining their action in the matter; postscript to the *Pennsylvania Gazette*, "Friday evening, five o'clock, December 24;" and copies of the admonitions of "The Committee for Tarring and Feathering" to the Delaware pilots, and to the captain of the tea ship, dated 27 Nov. The pilots are told that "much is expected from those lads who meet with the tea ship. There is some talk of a handsome reward for the pilot who gives the first good account of her. How that may be we cannot for certain determine, but all agree that tar and feathers will be his portion who pilots her into this harbour." Capt. Ayres of the tea ship is informed that "the Pennsylvanians are to a man passionately fond of freedom, the birthright of Americans, and at all events are determined to enjoy it." After various threats, he is asked, "What think you, Captain, of a halter round your neck, ten gallons of liquid tar decanted on your pate, with the feathers of a dozen wild geese laid over that to enliven your appearance? Only think seriously of this, and fly to the place from whence you came; fly without hesitation, without the formality of a protest; and above all, Captain Ayres, let us advise you to fly without the wild geese feathers." Copies of these two letters were printed "that the pilot who meets with Captain Ayres may favour him with a sight of them." That to the Captain is dated 27 Nov.

The enclosures, except the Newspaper postscript, are numbered respectively 75, 72, 74, and 71. 14 pp. or part pp. of MS., and 1 of print.

26 Jan.

472. LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND (HARCOURT) to LORD ROCHFORD.

Two letters of this date :—

Ireland,
v. 448, No. 15.

(1.) Relative to the review returns from Ireland. $1\frac{3}{4}$ pp.

Ibid.,
No. 17 a, b.

(2.) *Marked* "Private." In answer to letter of the 17th past as to the contracts for supply of provisions to France. Enclosing a letter from Mr. Lysaght, Collector of Cork, to the Commissioners of the Revenue, making it appear that there is no just foundation for the intelligence.—Dublin Castle.

The enclosure. 3 pp.

Both received the 31st.

26 Jan.
Dom. Entry Bk.,
"Dom.
despatched,"
1771-6, p. 133.

473. LORD DARTMOUTH to the CHAIRMAN, &C. OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.

In acknowledgment of their communication in their note of this day's date. Asks for an interview with Mr. Gilbert Barkley. —Whitehall.

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27 Jan.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 14,
No. 18 a, b.
Let. Bk., Sec.'s,
1771-5, p. 172.

474. LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

Enclosing a copy of another letter from Rear-Admiral Montagu, dated at Boston, the 17th Dec. last, giving an account of a mob having assembled and destroyed the tea exported from England by the East India Company.—Admiralty Office.

The enclosure. On the evening of 16 Dec., between 6 and 7 o'clock, a large mob assembled with axes, &c., encouraged by Mr. John Hancock, Samuel Adams, and others, and marched in a body to where the ships lay, and there destroyed the whole by starting it into the sea. During the whole of this transaction neither the Governor, Magistrates, owners, nor Revenue officers ever called for the Admiral's assistance. If they had, he could easily have prevented the execution of the plan, but must have endangered the lives of many innocent people by firing on the town. *2½ pp.*

27 Jan.

Dom. Entry Bk.,
v. 25, p. 394.

475. F. WILLES to CAPT. JNO. GREEN.

Directing the delivery to the bearer of the horses from Morocco for the King.—St. James's.

27 Jan.

Ireland,
v. 448, No. 11.
Entry Bk.,
1770-5, p. 237.

476. EARL OF ROCHFORD to the LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

Mr. Michael O'Donnell, formerly an officer in France, but having quitted that service, desiring to visit Ireland for six months, the King has expressed his inclination for him to remain unmolested as far as immediately depends on the orders of Government.—St. James's. *A draft. 1 p.*

27 Jan.

Ireland,
v. 448,
No. 18 a, b.

477. LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND (HARCOURT) to [LORD ROCHFORD].

Two letters, both marked "Private" :—

(1.) Enclosing information, received since his letter of yesterday, from the Commissioners of the Revenue, relative to a cargo of 800 barrels of pork, cleared out of Cork for Gibraltar, but suspected to be intended for some French or Spanish ports.

The enclosure. *2½ pp.*

(2.) Transmitting a memorial from General Peirson, with the request that it may be laid before His Majesty.—Dublin Castle.

The memorial, asking to be appointed to the command of the troops in Ireland to succeed Gen. Dilkes. *2 pp.*

Received 2 Feb.

28 Jan.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 14,
No. 1 a, b, c.
Let. Bk., Sec.'s,
1771-5, p. 174.

478. LORD VISCOUNT BARRINGTON to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

Enclosing copies of two letters from Lieut.-Col. Leslie, commanding the 64th Regiment at Castle William, Boston.—War Office.

The enclosures, dated respectively the 6th and 17th Dec. 1773. In the first Col. Leslie says that the four Commissioners of the Custom-house and the five tea agents had taken refuge with him that day week, and were likely to continue some time. The Governor had not mentioned any desire of marching the regiment to town. Only two of the tea ships had then arrived, and

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Mr. Handcock, "the Governor's Captain of his Cadet Company," was mounting guard on board them to prevent the landing of that part of the cargo, "a most daring insult to his Excellency." In the second letter he states that the Sons of Liberty had destroyed 340 chests of tea that lay altogether at one of the wharfs. The fourth vessel was stranded near to Cape Cod; but the tea was got safe on shore, and it was expected it had shared the same fate as the last. The regiment was ready, had it been called upon. The Council would not agree to the troops going to town. "However, it must end in that. Lenity won't do now with the people here." The gentlemen who had taken refuge in Castle William still continued there. 3 pp.

28 Jan.

Ireland,
v. 448,
No. 22 a, b.

479. LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND (HARCOURT) to LORD ROCHFORD.

Enclosing a list of two public Bills which had received the royal assent that day.—Dublin Castle.

The enclosure. [They were the Tontine and Stamp Acts.]
1½ pp.

? 29 Jan.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 15,
No. 40 a to e.
Let. Bk., Sec.'s,
1771-5, p. 177.

480. CHAIRMAN OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY to LORD DARTMOUTH.

Transmitting copies of several papers lately received relative to the tea affair in America.—East India House, Saturday night. *On the back is R*, 3 Feb. [Thursday].

The enclosures; viz., (b) Petition from the Company's agents in Boston (Richard Clarke and Sons, Benjamin Faneuil, jun., and Thos. and Elisha Hutchinson) to the Governor and Council; and minutes of the meetings of the Council held thereupon.

(c) Letters from the agents to the Directors of the East India Company, dated Castle William, near Boston, respectively the 2nd and 9th Dec. 1773.

(d) Letters from the Company's agents (Roger Smith and Leger and Greenwood) at Charlestown, South Carolina, dated respectively 4 and 18 Dec. 1773.

(e) Letter from the Boston agents to the Directors, dated Castle William, 17 Dec. 1773.

The Boston agents petitioned the Governor and Council to take charge of the tea on its arrival. The meetings of the Council when this petition was taken into consideration were several times adjourned between 19 and 29 Nov. Finally, on the latter date a committee of Council, consisting of James Bowdoin, Samuel Dexter, and John Winthrop, Esq., having been previously appointed to draw up a report of the debate, to be presented to the Governor, their report was discussed and accepted. It described the origin of the disturbances to be the Act laying a duty upon tea in America, and, in regard to the petition, referred the petitioners for personal protection to the justices of the peace, and declared they had no authority to take the tea, or any other merchandise, out of the agents' care, while, if they advised the landing

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of it, the duty would have to be paid or secured, and they would therefore be advising a measure inconsistent with the declared sentiments of both Houses in the last winter session of the General Court, advice which they considered to be altogether inexpedient and improper. They said they had seen with regret some late disturbances, and had advised the prosecution of their authors. The letters of the agents give an account of the people's proceedings, and that they themselves had been obliged to take refuge in Castle William. The letter of 17 Dec. announces the destruction of the tea.

In Charlestown, after several meetings of the townspeople, it was decided that the teas should not be allowed to be landed, whilst six months was allowed to consume the teas then on hand, after which time no teas were to be used on any pretence whilst the duty payable in America continued. 29 *pp. or parts.*

29 Jan.

481. J. POWNALL to GREY COOPER, Esq.

Dom. Entry Bk.,
" Dom.
despatched,"
1771-6, p. 135.

Enclosing an extract from a letter from the Governor of South Carolina, to be laid before the Lords of the Treasury for such directions as shall be thought expedient with respect to the teas seized by the Collector of the Customs there for nonpayment of duty.—Whitehall.

Ibid., p. 135.

The same to Mr. Wheeler, Chairman of the India Company, enclosing a similar extract, and asking for any advices the Company may have received.

31 Jan.

482. WM. EDEN to SIR J. FIELDING.

Dom. Entry Bk.,
v. 24, p. 361.

Communicating intelligence that a person of the name of Collins (supposed to be a Birmingham man), who has for some years employed several of his countrymen in a cutlery shop at Vienna, is now in England for the purpose of debauching manufacturers of steel work. Lord Suffolk thinks it would be very material to discover this man, so as to bring him to punishment.—St. James's.

1 Feb.

483. MR. POWNALL to the SOLICITOR GENERAL.

Dom. Entry Bk.,
" Dom.
despatched,"
1771-6, p. 136.

As to certain queries enclosed, urging him to confer as soon as possible with the Attorney General, and to send an answer to them on the morrow.—Whitehall.

2 Feb.

484. CHAIRMAN, &C. OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY to LORD DARTMOUTH.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 15, No. 39.

Ask permission to wait on his Lordship on Friday next at noon.—East India House. *Endorsed:* Appointed at the time mentioned. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.

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2 Feb.

Dom. Entry Bk.,
 " Dom.
 despatched,"
 1771-6, p. 137.

485. EARL OF DARTMOUTH to LORD VISCOUNT BARRINGTON.

Enclosing an extract from a letter from Major Etherington, of the 2nd Battalion of the Royal American Regiment, praying to be recommended for the lieutenant-colonelcy of that battalion, which he supposes to be vacant, such applications more properly passing through the channel of his, Lord B's, office.—Whitehall.

3 Feb.

Ireland,
 v. 448, No. 21.

486. EARL OF ROCHFORD to the LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

Stating that General Peirson's memorial being laid before His Majesty, he did not give any commands thereupon.—St. James's. "Private." *A draft.* $\frac{3}{4}$ p.

3 Feb.

Law Officers
 Entry Bk.,
 1762-95, p. 207.

487. The SAME to the ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR GENERAL.

Enclosing papers for their consideration relative to the regulations necessary with regard to the houses at Gibraltar holden under grants from the Governor, and to the safety of the garrison from spies or suspicious persons residing there.—St. James's.

3 Feb.

Scotland,
 v. 47,
 No. 95 a, b.

488. LORD JUSTICE CLERK (MILLER) to the EARL OF SUFFOLK.

Enclosing a letter received from the Earl of Leven, Deputy Governor of the Bank of Scotland, relating to a forgery of guinea notes in imitation of those issued by that Company, and containing a request for a promise of pardon from His Majesty to any person concerned (the actual forgers excepted) who shall give information.—Edinburgh.

The enclosure. The Directors of the Bank had themselves offered a reward of 100*l*.

Received the 7th. $3\frac{1}{2}$ pp.

5 Feb.

Dom. Geo. III.,
 v. 15, No. 1.

489. MR. COOPER to MR. POWNALL.

Has found his letter transmitting the extract of Governor Bull's respecting the tea at Charlestown, and has signed a letter to go by this night's packet to the Collector of Charlestown, directing him to keep the tea in safe custody till further order.—Treasury Chambers. 1 p.

5 Feb.

Law Reports,
 1774-81,
 pp. 1-25.
 Dom. Entry Bk.,
 " Dom.
 despatched,"
 1771-6, p. 136.

490. EARL OF DARTMOUTH to the ATTORNEY and SOLICITOR GENERAL.

Transmitting a narrative of facts relating to some transactions at Boston in North America, with two questions thereupon for their consideration and answer.

The enclosure. It narrates in order the proceedings of the townspeople of Boston, from the 1st Nov. to 14th Dec. [1773], in connexion with the tea brought thither from England, naming the principal persons concerned; and concludes with the two queries:—
 1. Do the acts and proceedings stated in the foregoing case, or any

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of them, amount to the crime of high treason? 2. If they do, who are the persons chargeable with such crime, and what will be the proper and legal method of proceeding against them?

There is also a list of "Persons stated in the advices from "Boston, and in Mr. Scot's information, as principal actors and "abettors in the late proceedings there."

7 Feb.
Channell Islands,
v. 15, No. 69.

491. M. CORBET, Lieutenant Governor of Jersey, to the EARL OF ROCHFORD.

In answer to letter of 25 Jan. last. The Order in Council of 5 Oct. mentioned was not known to him, the Lieut.-Governor, at the time, as it bears date before his appointment, and, if ever sent to the Island, *was not registered*. Otherwise he would have put his negative on their Act as being no way requisite. Presumes their intention is to keep up the high price, beef and mutton being about 4*d.* sterling per lb., altogether out of proportion to what it was some years ago. This circumstance is very essential to the ease and comfort of the poor and limited individuals of the country, whose personal service is essential to the security of the Island, and makes him more anxious for every reasonable means that may afford them plenty.—Jersey.

Received 13 April. 2 pp.

7 Feb.
Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 14,
No. 21 a, b,
Let. Bk., Sec.'s,
1771-5, p. 179.

492. LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

Two letters of this date:—

(1.) Enclosing a copy of a letter from Sir George Rodney, Commander-in-Chief of H.M.'s ships in Jamaica, dated 6 Nov. last, at Port Royal, giving an account of the return of the "Garland" from the Bay of Honduras, where her Captain had totally suppressed the rebellion of the negroes belonging to H.M.'s subjects in Balise River, but had failed to persuade the inhabitants to restore to the Spaniard the effects saved from the "Thetis" register ship: also copies of the papers enclosed therein.—Admiralty.

Admiral Rodney's letter only. In connexion with the "Thetis," the Admiral says that the Spaniards had been extremely ill-used, and so conscious were the inhabitants generally that their conduct deserved condign punishment, that most of those concerned in saving the effects of the register ship, after converting them to their own use, had gone or were going from St. George's Quay, notwithstanding the determination of the Committee concerning the salvage. The effects saved, had they been justly restored, would not only have most amply rewarded H.M.'s subjects for their risk and danger, but also yielded a very large sum of money to His Catholic Majesty's subjects, and laid them under such an obligation as might have been highly advantageous to the trade of Great Britain. The Admiral was sorry that the selfish views of these men had sullied the reputation of their country. Unless H.M.'s ministers would consider how the residents at St. George's

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Quay and the Bay of Honduras might be made amenable to justice, they would ever be the cause of contention between the Courts. From the strictest inquiry, he could not find they had any just cause to complain of the Spaniards, except in the detention of deserted slaves, which he strongly represented to the Governor of Yucatan, who in all transactions had ever behaved with the utmost politeness and justice to the British subjects, and, as far as in his power, discouraged the desertion of the slaves. 4 *pp.*

Ibid.,
No. 22 a to d,
and p. 180.

(2.) Send copies of another letter and enclosures from Sir George Rodney, dated 9 Nov., containing his answer to the complaint of the Governor of West Florida, relative to an illicit commerce said to be carried on in the River Mississippi by foreigners.—Admiralty Office.

The enclosures, consisting of Admiral Rodney's letter; a letter from him to Governor Chester, in answer to another from the Governor; and the orders always given to the captains of H.M.'s ships under his command destined to the station of W. Florida. The Admiral represents that the commanders sent from time to time to Pensacola had always been under the strictest orders to cruise on the coast for the protection of trade, &c., and if the captains had not been prevailed upon to remain in port by repeated entreaties of the Governor and Council, no doubt a great part of the grievances might have been prevented. 8½ *pp.*

7 Feb.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 14,
No. 23 a to p.

493. MR. STEPHENS to MR. POWNALL.

In order to save time, sends in original the papers from the Bay of Honduras mentioned in this Board's letter of to-day, to be returned when Lord Dartmouth has done with them.—Admiralty office.

Copies and translations of the enclosures, 14 in number, consisting of various letter from the magistrates and other residents at St. George's Quay, Don Antonio Oliver, the Spanish Governor of Yucatan, Don Joseph Nicolas Rosado, Commandant at Baccalar, &c. (*See above.*) 82 *pp.*

8 Feb.

Channel Islands,
v. 15, No. 68.

494. MR. G[RAY] to LORD ROBERT BERTIE.

The extra allowance to Lieutenant-Governor Collingwood was paid out of the contingencies of the army, by warrant to the Paymaster-General, countersigned by the Secretary-at-War. 1 *p.*

8 Feb.

Criml. Papers,
Scotch,
1762-86, p. 134.

495. EARL OF SUFFOLK to the LORD JUSTICE CLERK.

In answer to letter of the 4th inst., announcing the offer of a pardon in His Majesty's name, to any person concerned in the forgery on the Bank of Scotland (except the person who actually committed it) who shall discover his accomplices therein. — St. James's.

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8 Feb.

Dom. Entry Bk.,
"Dom."
despatched,"
1771-6, p. 144.

496. LORD DARTMOUTH to the ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

In consequence of the necessity of some speedy decision on the present state of affairs in America, reminds him of the expectation given yesterday that his Lordship should receive to-day an answer to the case referred to his consideration, which, however, has not yet been received at the office.—Whitehall.

9 Feb.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 14,
No. 24 a to d.
Let. Bk., Sec.'s,
1771-5, p. 181.

497. LORD SANDWICH to LORD DARTMOUTH.

Sending two extracts of private letters brought to the office, with an account of the misfortune supposed to have happened to H.M.S. "Rainbow" and the "Weazle" sloop, off Cape Blanco. —Admiralty Office.

Three enclosures.—The vessels were on their way to dislodge the French from their new settlement at Portendic. They succeeded in landing their men and guns from the wrecks, and had repulsed the natives that opposed them. 4½ pp.

9 Feb.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 15,
No. 41 a b, c.
Let. Bk., Sec.'s,
1771-5, p. 182.

498. CHAIRMAN, &C. OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY to LORD DARTMOUTH.

Transmitting copies of letters lately received, relative to the tea sent by the Company to America.—East India House.

The enclosures; viz., a letter from the Company's agents at New York to the Directors, dated 27 December; and another from them to the captain of the ship bringing out the tea. They say that the tea would probably have been quietly landed if the ship had arrived before the middle of the month, but that, in consequence of the action of South Carolina and Pennsylvania in the matter, the colony of New York had also resolved that no tea subject to the threepenny duty should ever be landed or sold in the Colony. It would, consequently, be impossible to dispose of the tea till the grievance complained of by the colonists was removed. They, therefore, had written a letter to the captain of the tea ship intended to be sent to meet him at Sandy Hook, giving him their opinion that it would be most prudent for him to return as soon as he could be supplied with necessaries. 7 pp. or parts.

10 Feb.

Dom. Entry Bk.,
"Dom."
despatched,"
1771-6, p. 144.

499. EARL OF DARTMOUTH to the ATTORNEY GENERAL.

After the expectation given on Monday that his Lordship should receive the next day his opinion, with that of the Solicitor General, on the questions submitted to their consideration, he will conceive the uneasiness his Lordship must be under on finding himself still unprovided with that opinion in a matter in which the interests of the public are so materially concerned, and which so absolutely requires the utmost despatch. Reminds him once more of the business.—Plantation Office.

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11 Feb.

500. J. POWNALL to GREY COOPER, Esq.

Two letters:—

Dom. Entry Bk.,
"Dom."
despatched,"
1771-6, p. 139.

1. Enclosing an account of the expenses of the Commissioners for enquiring into the affair of the Gaspée schooner at Rhode Island, transmitted by Mr. Horsmanden, one of the Commissioners.—Whitehall.

Ibid., pp. 144-6.

2. The enclosed letter from Lord Dartmouth to the Lords of the Treasury contains a signification of His Majesty's pleasure with regard to the removal of the custom-house now established at Boston to some other place. In the execution of the measures to be pursued in consequence of the late violences in America, it is very much wished that they may meet with as little delay and be kept as secret as possible. Sends, therefore, Lord Dartmouth's letter to the Board, and asks him to put it into such a train of official proceeding as he shall think will best correspond with his Lordship's wishes.—Whitehall.

Lord Dartmouth's letter to the Lords of the Treasury referred to, which is also in *Law Reports*, 1774-81, p. 91.

11 Feb.

501. AMERICAN REBELLION.

Law Reports,
1774-81,
pp. 79 to 83.
Let. Bk., Sec.'s,
1771-6, p. 189.

Report of the Attorney and Solicitor-General in answer to the questions submitted to them [see 5th Feb.]. Are of opinion that the acts and proceedings do amount to the crime of high treason. Enter into particulars, and indicate the methods of proceeding, &c.

[A portion of p. 83, containing presumably the signatures, has been removed.]

11 Feb.

502. EARL OF DARTMOUTH to the ATTORNEY and SOLICITOR GENERAL.

Dom. Entry Bk.,
"Dom."
despatched,"
1771-6, p. 146.
Law Reports,
1774-81, p. 87.

Asking for information as to the powers which might be granted to the Commissioners under the Great Seal who should be appointed to make inquisition of the treasons committed in Massachusetts Bay.—Whitehall.

"N.B.—No written report was made to this reference."

11 Feb.

503. DISTURBANCES IN AMERICA.

Let. Bk., Sec.'s,
1771-5, p. 192.

Copy of questions referred by the Earl of Dartmouth to the Attorney and Solicitor General, the 10th Feb. 1774, and of their report thereon, dated 11 Feb., relative to the power of removing the custom-house from Boston, &c.

12 Feb.

Dom. Geo. III.,
pel. 87, No. 2.

504. Memorial to the Earl of Rochford from Allan Auld and William Ross, of London, merchants. Mr. Auld, by direction of the Emperor of Morocco, proceeded to Salée to endeavour to obtain justice against Joseph Stephen Rey, a French merchant, residing in Barbary. Complaint is made that Consul Logie remained at Gibraltar instead of accompanying Mr. Auld to assist and protect

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him, the latter being totally unacquainted with the manners, customs, and mercantile language of the country, while his adversary was perfect master of these and of the intrigue of Barbary, and would have every assistance from the national influence of the French Consul,—the French Consul himself also sitting as judge with the other European Consuls and merchants, to whose opinions their cause was to be referred, for report to the Emperor. The memorialists pray His Majesty's recommendation (through the Morocco Ambassador in England) to the Emperor, of their complaints and demands against Rey, and direction to Consul Logie to give his presence and assistance at Sallee. 2½ pp., *folio size*.

12 Feb.

505. MR. POWNALL to the ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Dom. Entry Bk.,
"Dom.
despatched,"
1771-6, p. 146.

Sending a book of Virginia containing some questions stated to the Attorney General in 1717, and his answer, respecting the establishment of Courts of Oyer and Terminer distinct from those established by the charter and laws of that Colony. Asks for its return.—Whitehall.

14 Feb.

506. LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND to LORD ROCHFORD.

Ireland,
v. 448, No. 29.

Setting forth the reasons for the Bill transmitted by the messenger bearing this letter, for explaining and amending the Act lately passed for granting annuities to such persons as shall subscribe towards raising the 265,000*l*.

In the debate upon this Bill several gentlemen of rank and ability in Opposition expressed the highest approbation of the Tontine scheme in general, and did not even scruple to declare that the late amazing rise of the debentures upon the loan, from 91 to 99, was owing to this scheme, and that they considered the restoration of public credit to be imputed singly to its operation.—Dublin Castle. "Private." *Received*, 17th, by an Irish messenger. 3¼ pp.

14 Feb.

507. CUSTOM-HOUSE FEES AT NEWFOUNDLAND.

Let. Bk., Sec.'s,
1771-5, p. 183.

Representation of the Lords of Trade on this subject. A memorial was presented to Mr. Shuldham, the Governor, by the merchants and traders of the Island, praying to have the custom-house established there removed. The Lords of Trade reported that they could not recommend that this prayer should be complied with, and that the officers ought to be supported in their demands of all legal duties or fees.

15 Feb.

508. The CHAIRMAN, &C. OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY to LORD DARTMOUTH.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 15,
No. 42 a to f.
Let. Bk., Sec.'s,
1771-5, p. 183.

Transmit some advices just received relative to the tea sent by the Company to America.—East India House.

The enclosures; viz., (b) "Questions proposed by Francis Rotch "an owner, and James Hall master of the ship 'Dartmouth,' who

1774.

" has now the tea on board consigned Messrs. Richd. Clarke and Sons, Mr. Benjn. Faneuil, Messrs. Thomas and Elisha Hutchinson, and Mr. Joshua Winslow, with the answers of the consignees, " except Mr. Winslow, who was absent."--Dated 7 Dec.

The consignees were asked whether they would receive the tea, &c., to which they replied that they judged it out of their power to receive it then, but that when practicable they would give the necessary orders respecting it. On demand being made for the bill of lading and freight, they refused to deliver up the one or pay the other.

(c.) Questions of a like kind proposed to them by James Bruce, master of the ship "Eleanor," to which similar replies were returned.

(d.) Letter from Francis Rotch to the Agents, demanding payment of an annexed account for demurrage, &c.

(e.) Letter from the Agents to [the Directors], dated Castle William, 7 Jan. 1774, enclosing the foregoing, and recounting the state of affairs.

(f.) Letter from the same to the same, enclosing and relative to Mr. Rotch's demands. 16 pp. or parts of pp.

16 Feb.

Let. Bk., Sec.'s,
1771-5,
pp. 185-7.

509. P. MICHELL, Secretary to the Court of Directors, to J. POWNALL, Esq.

Enclosing a memorial to be laid before the Earl of Dartmouth.—East India House.

The memorial, from the Directors of the East India Company, praying indemnity for the loss of their teas at Boston, amounting in value to 9,659*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.*

17 Feb.

Isle of Man,
v. 1, 1761-74,
No. 117.

510. JOHN ROBINSON to WILLIAM EDEN, Esq.

The Lords of the Treasury have given orders to the Receiver General of the Isle of Man to discharge the arrears of salary due to Governor Wood, as far as he is able from the moneys in his hands applicable to that purpose.—Treasury Chambers. 1 p.

15 to 18 Feb.

Dom. Entry Bk.,
" Dom.
despatched,"
1771-6,
pp. 147-8.
[2 pp. numbered
148.]

511. TRANSACTIONS AT BOSTON.

Letters appointing times for interviews with the Earl of Dartmouth on the subject of the "late transactions" at Boston, and a letter summoning a number of the persons named to attend a meeting of the Privy Council; viz.,--

Attorney and Solicitor General, Mr. Rotch, owner, Mr. Hall, master, and Messrs. Black, Jas. Dean Whitworth, Wm. Turner, and James Henderson, passengers in the "Dartmouth"; Messrs. Mackenzie and Frazier, passengers in the "Dolphin"; Messrs. Turner and Williamson, passengers in the "Hayley"; and Dr. Tyler, passenger in the "Westmoreland."

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19 Feb.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 11, p. 63.**512. EARL OF DARTMOUTH to GOVERNOR LEYBORNE.**

Introducing Mr. Black, a young gentleman of very respectable family in the North of Ireland, going to establish himself at Grenada as a planter and merchant in company with Mr. Woolsey.—Whitehall.

20 Feb.

Ireland,
v. 448, No. 34.**513. LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND (HARCOURT) to LORD ROCHFORD.**

The event of the Revenue Bill, decided last night, is such that I cannot refuse myself the pleasure of despatching a messenger purposely to give His Majesty the earliest notice of the success of my humble endeavours. The objects of the Bill (so strictly enjoined to Col. Blaquiére by Lord North, and specified in the minute of the Cabinet delivered to him) are:—

To legalise and confirm the defective appointments in the revenue.

To vest in the Lord Lieutenant the power of appointing to Revenue employments independent of the Privy Council or Lord Treasurer.

And, lastly and above all, the establishing the writ of Assistants in aid of the officers of the revenue in Ireland.

This business has taken us five days' debating in the House of Commons, where the last clause has been agitated with the warmest contention, sometimes till after midnight. Nor can your Lordship be surprised that an object of such vast magnitude should be as strenuously contended for on the one part as it has been resisted on the other; for in truth, without this assistance, the King's revenues in this country were granted, not given, imposed, not collected; the Crown had the title deeds, not the possession of the estate; and until this writ was established, the property of the Crown was precarious and ideal in Ireland, certainly to a very great degree. It was necessary too, to extend the writ to the Excise, and not to the Customs only, as in England.

I feel it a duty incumbent upon me to name Col. Blaquiére and the Prime Serjeant as the persons who, during the whole course of this trying debate, have principally and almost entirely supported and defended the measure. We had, nevertheless, upon every division, a majority of not less than 40, composed of some of the most respectable men in the country.—Dublin Castle. "Private."

Received, 24th, by an Irish messenger. 4 pp.

21 Feb.

Ireland,
pel. 426, No. 56.**514. IRELAND. PARLIAMENT.**

"Copy Report of the Lords of the Committee appointed to consider the Irish Bills, upon the Bill for amending the Tontine Act."—"Read and approved." 1½ pp.

1774.

21 Feb.

Ordnance,
v. 6,
No. 29 a, b, c.

515. MASTER GENERAL OF THE ORDNANCE (TOWNSHEND) to LORD ———.

Transmitting a letter from the Board of Ordnance, with an account of guns issued, during the late and former wars, to different places on the sea coasts of Great Britain and Wales; and also their opinion that these guns should be taken into H.M.'s stores, and others of the like numbers and nature issued when wanted on any future occasion: signifying his agreement therewith.—Office of Ordnance.

The enclosures. 4 *pp.*

21 Feb.

Scotland,
v. 47,
No. 96 a, b.

516. LORD JUSTICE CLERK (MILLER) to LORD [SUFFOLK].

Reporting on the case of Margaret and Agnes Adam, convicted of murder in Glasgow, and enclosing a printed copy of the indictment detailing the circumstances of the murder, so "atrocious" that none of the Judges thought it their duty to interpose with His Majesty to dispense with the punishment of the law. There was no proof of the ages of the two prisoners. The eldest was said to be above 20 and the youngest 16, both of them being handsome.—Edinburgh.

The enclosure, containing also a list of the witnesses and of the Assize.

Received the 25th. 2½ pp. of MS. and 4 pp. of print.

22 Feb.

Ireland,
v. 448, No. 32.
Entry Bk.,
1770-5, p. 244.

517. LORD ROCHFORD to the LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

Announcing the despatch of the Tontine Bill, with only three very inconsiderable alterations.—St. James's. *A draft. 1 p.*

22 Feb.

Isle of Man,
v. 1, 1761-74,
No. 118.

518. EARL OF SUFFOLK to GOVERNOR WOOD.

As to the payment of his salary. [*See No. 510*].—St. James's. *A draft. 1 p.*

23 Feb.

Admiralty,
pcl. 164,
No. 37 a, b.

519. JOHN ROBINSON to SIR STANIER PORTEN.

Transmitting a copy of a letter from Mr. Stanley, secretary to the Commissioners of the Customs, on the subject of the complaint made before the Admiralty of La Hogue concerning an outrage committed on French fishing boats upon the coast of Cornwall.—Treasury Chambers.

The enclosure. 2½ *pp.*

24 Feb.

Dom. Geo. III.,
pcl. 87,
No. 3 a, b.

520. ROLLS OF PARLIAMENT.

"The state of the copy of the Rolls of Parliament not yet printed, with a plan for printing thereof."

Another copy of the same, with some notes as to the contents of the rolls on the back. 5 *pp.*

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24 Feb.

Ireland,
pcl. 426,
No. 57 a to jj.

521. BARONY OF CASTLE STEWART.

A report to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland of the evidence of Andrew Thomas Stewart, Esq., in support of his claim to the title of Castle Stewart.

It gives the substance of the papers which form the evidence, copies of which also accompany it, with the exception of No. 28, which is missing.

Enclosed in the Lord Lieutenant's letter of 24 February 1774, which is in *Ireland*, v. 448, No. 38.

25 Feb.

Circular Bk.,
1761-86,
pp. 100-1.

522. CIRCULAR.

From the Earl of Rochford, announcing the birth of a Prince, &c., sent to—

Lord Stormont, Mr. St. Paul, Lord Grantham, Hon. Mr. Robinson, Mr. Murray, Sir Wm. Lynch, Sir Horace Mann, Sir Wm. Hamilton, Hon. Mr. Walpole, Mr. Catt, Consuls Holford and Udny, Mr. Pictet, Captain Frazer, Sir Peter Denis, Major General Boyd, Major General Johnston, and Consuls Munro, Hardy, Banks, Beawes, Marsh, Bomcester, Wilkie, Miller, Whitham, Magra, Whitehead, Murray, Sir John Dick, Jamineau, Katenkamp, Davison, Taverner, Sargint, Traill, Bayntun, and Logie.

17 & 26 Feb.

Ireland,
v. 448,
Nos. 35 and 36.

523. RECRUITING IN IRELAND.

Letter from the Lord Lieutenant, and draft of reply from Earl of Suffolk, relative to the recruiting of the 5th and 38th Regiments of Foot. $2\frac{1}{2}$ pp.

28 Feb.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 14,
No. 27 a, b.
Let. Bk., Sec.'s,
1771-5, p. 187.

524. LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

Sending a copy of a letter from Captain Collingwood, of H.M.S. "Rainbow," dated at Teneriffe, 16 December last, giving some information of the intentions of the French in making a settlement at Portenderic.—Admiralty Office.

The enclosure. All the intelligence he was able to get amounted to very little, but all agreed the French had not attempted anything at Arguin. Mr. Morse, Chief Justice at Senegal, who was at Goree when the French ships were there, learnt that their intentions were to settle at Portendic. They had on board 360 people, including 12 priests and the same number of doctors, with their wives, &c.; the whole conducted by a priest who called himself, l'Abbé Dumanet, Aumonier de Goree. 3 pp.

— Feb.

Ordnance,
v. 6, No. 30.

525. ——— to the MASTER GENERAL OF THE ORDNANCE.

Signifying H.M.'s approval of the suggestions made in letter of 21st instant and enclosures.—St. James's. *A draft.* $1\frac{3}{4}$ pp.

2 March.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 11, p. 64.

526. J. POWNALL to DEPUTY GOVERNOR PENN.

Enclosing a memorandum given by Mr. Scot, a worthy and opulent gentleman in Gloucestershire (whose name is mentioned in it), in the hope that some discovery may be made of the inhuman monster who, having instigated others to murder a very

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worthy man, fled from punishment. Such inquiry to be made after William Williams as may be most likely to discover him if resident in Philadelphia.—Whitehall.

Memorandum of the enclosure.—Copy of a description of William Williams, late of Llandovery, mercer, suspected of employing several persons to murder William Powell, Esq., in his house at Glanarth, Carmarthenshire, about January 1770, which suspicion was confirmed by two or three persons at their execution.

2 March.
Ireland,
v. 448,
No. 40 a, b.

527. LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND (HARCOURT) to LORD ROCHFORD.

Enclosing a letter from the Commissioners of H.M.'s revenue in Ireland, stating that a like cargo with that mentioned in his Excellency's letter of 27 Jan. had been cleared out at Cork for Gibraltar, but that it was not destined for that port, and was supposed to be for the use of some foreign power.—Dublin Castle. "Private."

The enclosure. 1½ pp.

3 March.
Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 14,
No. 28, a to e.
Let. Bk., Sec.'s
1771-5, p. 188.

528. LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

Sending a copy of a letter from Capt. Collingwood, commander of H.M.S. "Rainbow," giving an account of his proceedings on the coast of Africa, with copies of the papers enclosed therein.—Admiralty Office.

The enclosures.—Capt. Collingwood's letter is dated 29 Jan. 1774. He lay a fortnight in Senegal Road before he could send a boat over the bar with the packet he had for Governor O'Hara, and his own letter to him; and the boat was 12 days in the river, from the bar being so bad, before she could return. He details the steps taken by him to prevent the French making any settlement at Arguin or Portenderic. Governor O'Hara stated that the reports of the French having already formed settlements at Arguin and Portenderic were without the least foundation; but some French vessels, under the direction of an Abbé Du Manet, had purchased some gum the year before at the latter place, and their success then might induce them to make a second attempt there for the purchase of gum, or even to form a settlement; and to guard against these contingencies he requested Capt. Collingwood's assistance, who thereupon made the arrangements referred to. 12¼ pp.

3 March.
Ireland,
v. 448, No. 41.

529. LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND (HARCOURT) to LORD ROCHFORD.

In regard to certain successions in the army in Ireland which were directed by the King not to be delivered out until his Excellency was certain that no more than the regulated price was to be paid, explaining that all these successions were specified in the memorials recommending them to be at the regulated price, and how the mention of this fact was omitted in his Excellency's official letter.—Dublin Castle. Received the 9th. 1½ pp.

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5 March.

Ireland,
v. 448, No. 39.
Entry Bk.,
1770-5, p. 245.

530. LORD ROCHFORD to the LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

Directing him to refer the petition, &c. of Andrew Thomas Stewart Moore, Esq., claiming the barony of Castle Stewart, to the House of Peers in Ireland.—St. James's. *A draft.* 1½ pp.

6 March.

531. LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND (HARCOURT) to LORD ROCHFORD.

Letters of this date:—

Ireland,
v. 448, No. 43.

(1.) *Holograph, marked "Private."* When the amended Tontine Bill was in its progress through the House, it was constantly contended that it was a Bill of Supply. This view of the case Administration constantly resisted, maintaining that it was a Bill of Regulation only, and were supported by the general sense of the House, as established by large majorities on several divisions wherein the point was in effect implied. It was with much surprise, therefore, that the Speaker was heard to declare from the chair last Wednesday, after the Bill had been passed in form in the House of Commons, that he should expect to have it returned from the House of Lords as a Bill of Supply, for which His Majesty was to return his thanks. This was done in a very thin house, immediately on his taking the chair, and in the absence of my Secretary, and nothing further was said upon it. But it appeared to me to be a matter of such importance that I next day convened a meeting of the confidential servants, to which the Speaker among the rest was summoned, but from attending which he excused himself to my Secretary, as his conduct was to be the subject of discussion, declaring at the same time a firmness in his opinion, uttering some regret for having delivered it so precipitately, but that he was open to conviction if arguments to convince could be adduced.

The meeting of confidential servants was unanimously of opinion that the amended Bill was a Bill of Regulation only, and to be considered an ordinary Bill. In the House of Lords, however, the Duke of Leinster, the Lords Charlemont, Bangor, Irnham, Mountmorris, Meath, and Wandesford affected, amongst other arguments against the Bill, to put the former construction upon it, and the House divided 32 to 6, and yesterday the usual message was sent from the Lords to the Commons that they had agreed to the bill without any amendment. Thereupon a debate ensued, lasting till past 10 at night, upon the declaration which the Speaker had before made from the chair. When the debate was supposed to be over, the Speaker stood up, and asked whether any gentleman had anything further to say upon the subject; and there being a general silence he said that he persevered in the declaration he had made from the chair that he could not consider the Bill anything except a Bill of Supply, for that it had been allowed on all hands that without this amended Bill the former could not receive effect. He was, however, cautious enough to say that he did not deliver this as a point of order or privilege, although they were both materially involved in it, but

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as the opinion of a man who valued beyond his life the rectitude of his conduct and the privileges of the House. He owned he might be even prejudiced in the cause, he revered their privileges so much; but, upon the most solemn deliberation, that was the result of his mind. And then, after answering and endeavouring to refute some of the arguments urged on the other side, he concluded with a most pathetic exhortation to the House to support their privileges and their rights, and to deliver them down to their posterity, pure and inviolate. Although this Bill had gone through the Lords as an ordinary Bill, and they had been probably led to consider it as such on account of its not having been treated as a Money Bill in the House of Commons, and although the Speaker had not at any time during the course of the proceedings declared any opinion in contravention of them, yet his harangue from the chair made such an impression upon the House (which has always been ready to fire in matters of privilege, to which their attention had been industriously misled,) that appearances were strong against us, and when the Speaker had finished his discourse our friends hung their heads.

My Secretary then arose. There was a good deal of murmuring for some minutes, the House seeming disinclined to hear any answer to their Speaker. However, Col. Blaquiére, seeing the necessity of stepping forth on this very critical occasion when the very existence of Government was at stake, and which became the more necessary as it had unwarily fallen from one of our friends that Administration was not concerned in the question, persisted and succeeded so well in his speech that, contrary to the expectations of gentlemen, we carried the question against the Speaker's declaration, and divided the House 100 to 63.

Your Lordship will more easily conceive than I can express the confusion and embarrassment which would have ensued to H.M.'s affairs in this kingdom if this most important question had not been thus defeated, and, as it is universally acknowledged, by the uncommon presence of mind and abilities which my Secretary exerted on that most trying occasion. 10 pp.

Ibid.,
No. 44 a, b.

(2.) *Marked "Private."* Explaining the grounds upon which two clauses in the Revenue Bill, affecting His Majesty's hereditary revenue, have been adopted; viz., (1) taking off the duty from juniper berries, &c., or oil extracted therefrom, imported into Ireland, in order to encourage the importation and induce the distillers to set up a distillery of Geneva; and (2) that returning the duty on crude brimstone or saltpetre when used for extracting from it oil of vitriol or aquafortis for the use of the linen manufacture, making a loss to the Crown of about 200*l.* a year, and no more. Also as to the propriety of the Bill for more effectual proceeding against persons standing mute on their arraignment.

As to the Habeas Corpus Bill, the enclosed copy of a paper prepared some years since by Mr. Justice Robinson, one of the ablest Judges in Ireland, contains the most powerful objections to such an innovation, and no reasons have been now offered

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inducing the belief that the Bill in question is entitled to be considered in a different light from those formerly rejected.

The utmost care and attention have been used, not only in the original framing of the Revenue Bill, but also in examining, comparing, and correcting it from all mistakes. It was very warmly opposed in every stage of its progress through the House of Commons, and will undergo the severest scrutiny, and receive every opposition that can be given to it, on its return from England. Give me leave, therefore, to express my most earnest wishes that, if possible, it may be returned unaltered, or at least that the alterations may not be material; for, in the present disposition and temper of the House, anything essential will raise such a flame, and be received with so much ill-humour, as will probably occasion the loss of the Bill.

The paper enclosed, dated 7 March 1774. $8\frac{1}{2}$ pp.

Ibid,
No. 45 a to f.

(3.) *Marked "Private."*—When the reconsideration of the Absentee Tax was in agitation here, the Duke of Leinster, who was very uneasy lest Government should take a strong part in support of it, came to me at the Castle, and delivered the enclosed paper, declaring at the same time that he was disposed to support my Administration in everything that did not tend to the prejudice of this country. I replied that as the Absentee Tax had been rejected by the House of Commons when Government stood neutral, I certainly should be far from giving it any support when the ground was so much changed, without express permission from His Majesty or his ministers. And that, with respect to the measures of my Administration, I could most positively assure him that it should be my constant study and endeavour to serve this country; that no circumstance whatever should induce me to propose or countenance any matters that might be injurious to it; and that I wished for his Grace's support no longer than my public conduct should entitle me to it. And thus this conference ended with mutual professions of regard and esteem. I very soon found, however, that his Grace's declaration made very little alteration in the conduct of his friends, who, although they did not so constantly attend as usual, yet, whenever they did, were as much in opposition as ever; and I will confess that this seeming duplicity, if I could have prevailed upon myself to admit his Grace to any share of my confidence, would have been sufficient to discourage me from it. However, I neglected no opportunity of showing him every other mark of my attention, and my behaviour to his friends indicated no kind of resentment, though I thought myself ill-treated by them. But, notwithstanding all this, his Grace's opposition to every important measure increased; his friends were violent upon the Revenue Bill and on the 28th of this month he surprised me with the enclosed letter, marked No. 1, to which I immediately returned the enclosed answer No. 2, and the day following I received from his Grace the enclosed, No. 3.

From Col. Blaquiere, of whom frequent mention is made in these letters, when asked to explain what could possibly have offended

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his Grace, I not only received the most entire and perfect satisfaction, but many persons of the first distinction in the House of Commons, and others who attended the debate on the Revenue Bill on the day alluded to in the letter, have assured me that Mr. Hussey, having dropped something which indirectly implied disapprobation of the Colonel's proceedings, and being immediately called upon to explain it, did that day in the House declare that he entirely acquitted the Colonel, and never meant to charge him with any engagement or inconsistency respecting the amendment which his Grace is pleased to fix on Mr. Blaquiere. Mr. Scott, counsel to the Revenue Board, of whose zeal and eminent abilities I cannot say too much, and who, having had the principal hand in framing the Bill, and been chairman of the Committee during its progress, interested himself in a particular manner in every circumstance that passed, having been told of the Duke's assertion about Mr. Blaquiere, has sent me the enclosed letter, No. 4, giving a fair account of what did pass. His Grace's declaration of hostilities is no secret, but I have not found that the manner in which he has proceeded has gained him any credit, or is likely to do my Administration any harm.—Dublin Castle.

The enclosures, five in number. The Duke wrote to Lord Harcourt, "I mean to give as strong opposition as in my power to the Tontine Bill. Now, my Lord, I must beg leave to mention to your L^{dy} that after the treatment I met with from your L^{ps} Secretary (Col. Blaquiere), I must declare that I do not mean to have any political intercourse at the Castle during your L^{ps} administration, but as L^d Harcourt shall pay your L^p every compliment due to your L^{ps} private situation and character." The Lord Lieut. replied that both he and Col. Blaquiere were at a loss to form the least guess as to the cause of his complaint: whereupon the Duke wrote to explain himself more fully, thinking that his declaration to Lord Harcourt had been misunderstood and himself ill-used in consequence. He says, "When I waited on your Excellency it was from motives of personal regard and respect for your L^p, as representative of Majesty, and with a wish to support the dignity of the Crown, consistent with the public welfare. Col. Blaquiere has a copy of my words, to which I beg leave to refer. Those that were not in writing were few; your L^p may please to recollect them; they were as follows: *I do not expect to be a ruler or adviser; tho' my rank in life does not prohibit me from either, I might say entitles me, yet my age forbids me claiming that right at present. I shall, however, expect to be informed of intended measures.*" This attention I expected, tho' it did not please your Excellency to grant it me. Of this neglect I have a right to complain, as it has reduced me to the disagreeable necessity of opposing your Excellency's measures without giving you previous notice of my intentions, which otherwise I should have thought myself bound to do. The Tontine Bill was one instance of this. But as to the Revenue Bill, I apprehend your Excellency will join me in thinking I was still worse used, for I had not only no

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" previous intimation given me, but when my friends undertook
 " a mediating part Col. Blaquiére, as ostensible Minister of the
 " House of Commons, told me, in the presence of some other
 " gentlemen that Mr. Hussey's amendment was adopted, and
 " would be received. In consequence of which declaration being
 " echoed thro' the House, several members retired with me in confidence,
 " when to my great surprise I learnt next day that
 " Mr. Hussey's motion had been opposed by your Lp's secretary and
 " friends; that Mr. Hussey could not even prevail so far as to have
 " the matter deferred a day for a fuller house. You know, my
 " Lord, I neither asked or expected any favours, and was ready
 " even to injure myself in some degree to support your Exc^y's
 " administration; yet, notwithstanding this, I have not been treated
 " as an independant but as an humble dependant on the Crown.
 " Such conduct I considered a breach of our contract, and therefore
 " wrote to your Exc^y. As to the Stamp Act, when in the
 " House of Commons I had pledged myself to the public to oppose
 " it, and was therefore bound in honour to act as I did. I still
 " even then avoided any personal disrespect to your Lp, and perhaps
 " ought to have communicated to your Excellencies (*sic*) my
 " intention on that head (as I acknowledge no other Minister), but
 " as the measure was in agitation previous to my declaration I did
 " not think it necessary."

Mr. Scott in his letter enters into a detailed account of what passed in the House of Commons, entirely exculpating Col. Blaquiére, and says that if any part of the success of Lord Harcourt's Administration had arisen from the fidelity and abilities of the person supposed to be most in his confidence, that would sufficiently account for the Duke's displeasure against him.

In the declaration referred to, the Duke of Leinster says he was disposed to give Lord Harcourt every support consistent with the real interest of Ireland, in order that Administration might not again be obliged to combat indiscriminate opposition by loading the country with new expences in order to enable them to carry on the ordinary and most necessary business of Government. The principal measures that he disapproved of having been already decided on, he promised if *they were not again to be drawn into controversy*, and there was no new occasion for a difference in opinion, to give his support against any party attack; keeping himself free, however, to oppose any measure that he could not reconcile to his opinion. 20 pp. or parts of pp.

All received, 15th, by an Irish messenger.

7 March.

532. GREY COOPER to THO. POWNALL, Esq.

Dom. Geo. III.,
 v. 15, No. 2.
 Let. Bk., Sec's,
 1771-5, p. 188.

Enclosing copies of a letter from Mr. Mather, acting as Secretary to the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs in America, dated Boston, 7 Dec. 1773, and of a memorial from the said Commissioners, dated Boston, 4 Jan. 1774, with several enclosures relative to the late tumult and disturbances in the town and port of Boston.—Treasury Chambers. 1 p.

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8 March.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 15,
No. 52 a, b.
Lett. Bk., Sec's,
1771-75, p. 193.

533. ANTH. TODD, Secretary, to WM. KNOX, Esq.

Sending a copy of a letter from the Deputy Postmaster General of North America, in answer to Lord William Campbell's complaint against the Post Offices between New York and Halifax, from which it appears the detention complained of was not owing to any neglect at those offices.—General Post Office.

The enclosed letters had to be sent from Boston to Halifax by men-of-war, as the surest way of conveyance. Delay could never be remedied unless a sloop from the fleet were now and then to run down with Government despatches, "for it surely would never answer for the Post Office to pay 5 or 600*l.* a year for a boat to carry letters, the whole amount of which would be about 30*l.* per annum." 4 *pp.*

9 March.

Ireland,
v. 44*s.*,
No. 48 a, b, c.

534. LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND to LORD ROCHFORD.

Enclosing addresses of congratulation from the Houses of Lords and Commons in Ireland on the safe delivery of the Queen and the birth of a prince.—Dublin Castle.

The enclosures. *Received* 17th. 3 *pp.*

10 March.

Dom. Entry Bk.,
v. 25, p. 399.

535. EARL OF ROCHFORD to the ATTORNEY and SOLICITOR GENERAL.

Making a second application for the Bill for a charter or letters patent for erecting and establishing a Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, which they were directed to prepare by warrant of 14th of last month, as it becomes necessary that it should be carried into immediate execution.—St. James's.

10 March.

Irel. Entry Bk.,
1770-5, p. 246.

536. SIR STANIER PORTEN to MR. SECRETARY BLAQUIERE.

Enclosing the original report of the Attorney and Solicitor General in Ireland in 1769, on the case of Thomas Andrew Stewart Moore, Esq., to be added to the other papers on the subject.—St. James's.

15 March.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 15,
No. 43 a to e.
Lett. Bk., Sec's,
1771-5, p. 194.

537. CHAIRMAN, &c. OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY to LORD DARTMOUTH.

Transmitting copies of further advices respecting the exportation of teas to America.—East India House.

The enclosures; viz., letter dated Castle William, 28 Jan. 1774, from the Company's Agents to the Directors, with the protests of the masters, &c., respecting the destruction of the several parcels of teas shipped on board their vessels forwarded by them. Mr. Jonathan Clarke was about to embark for London, and would furnish a particular account of their conduct, &c. 12 *pp.* or *parts.*

15 March.

Ireland,
v. 44*s.*, No. 56.

538. LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND (HARCOURT) to LORD ROCHFORD.

Upon a matter of so much importance as the resolution that passed yesterday in the House of Commons for limiting the expenses of the carriage of corn, I have thought proper to despatch

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my private Secretary, Mr. Lees, to acquaint you with every particular circumstance attending the accomplishment of this most arduous undertaking. Knowing His Majesty's wishes on this subject, I have never lost sight of it; but with much concern, though without surprise, I found I had to encounter the prejudices of the greatest part of the nation. Any attempt to repeal the law would have been wild and impracticable, and I am confident would not have been supported by ten members of the House. Another mode, therefore, indirect but secure, became necessary; and this, I believe, has been accomplished in a very superlative manner. After six weeks' constant consideration, I found that with a public and parliamentary discussion there would have been no possibility of success. It became necessary, therefore, to confer with almost every gentleman in the House; and for these several weeks past I have been, by myself, my Secretary, or my particular friends, constantly employed in this great work, which, beyond my most sanguine expectations and to my great surprise, I have had the happiness to see accomplished in the manner I wished, the only one practicable without a division in the House. It is true the idea of obtaining the Export Bill which Mr. Lees carries along with him had exceedingly softened the disposition of gentlemen. This is a favourite measure, and the most grateful that can be done to this kingdom. I find it was argued in the House that it would be wise and advisable to make some sacrifice to the shrine of English Government to induce them to acquiesce in this measure. And although my Secretary rose in the House and said the resolution could not be accepted conditionally, nor as any part of a bargain, and that he would not pledge himself for the success of the measure, though he wished he could, and engaged no further than for my best offices,—a peremptory declaration very plainly understood by the House,—yet I doubt whether this great object had been obtained, certainly not without raising a great flame, unless upon an expectation of the return of this Bill. Nothing can be so grateful to me, after having been the instrument of obtaining so much from this people, as to be able to make them some return. For, notwithstanding the mode in which business has been conducted, gentlemen very well know how much they have strained the means of this country to satisfy His Majesty of their loyalty and attachment, and I am fearful they would not think themselves kindly treated without some return, and I hope we do not ask impossibilities. The advantage of 1/10 per quarter in the bounty and 12/- in the price of the corn will still remain with the English factor, which will give him so much preference in every foreign market. This Bill is limited to five years; the resolution lasts for ever, for so it was universally acknowledged in the House; and as the Bill therefore is more of an experiment than anything else, I should hope your Lordship would not find any very great difficulty in giving effect to those good wishes which you have so warmly expressed towards this country.—Dublin Castle. "Private."

Received, 24th, at night, by Mr. Lees. 6 pp.

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16 March

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 15, No. 3.**539.** LORD NORTH to MR. POWNALL.

Asks him to send immediately to Mr. Cooper in Parliament Street the two clauses, marked A. and B., which his Lordship, though he has had them, cannot find at present in his possession. —Downing Street.

17 March.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 15, No. 53.

Dom. Entry Bk.,

"Dom.
despatched,"
1771-6,
p. 148 b.

540. EARL OF DARTMOUTH to the HONOURABLE DAINES BARRINGTON, Esq.

As to the method of transmitting to the King of Spain the present of the collection of natural productions of H.M.'s Colonies in N. America, made by the Royal Society in consequence of Prince Masserano's proposal. — St. James's Square. *A draft.* 1½ pp.

18 March.

Criml. Papers,
v. 14, 1770-5,
p. 307.**541.** WM. EDEN to MR. SERJEANT SAYER.

In answer to his letter to Lord Suffolk, relative to a convict named Wm. Marsh.—St. James's.

16-18 Mar.

Ireland,
pcl. 246,
Nos. 58, 59, 60,
61.**542.** IRELAND. PARLIAMENT.

Four lists of Irish Bills, with remarks upon them. 20 pp.

18 March.

Dom. Geo. III.,
pcl. 87, No. 4.**543.** LORD PERCY to LORD ———.

In consequence of the repeated solicitations of many house-keepers of Westminster, sends the enclosed petition and papers relating to some debts of Mons. Imberti. Has already told them he is apprehensive his Lordship can be of no use to them in this affair, but they will not be satisfied without his troubling him with them.—Northumberland House. 1 p.

No enclosure.

18 March.

Ireland, v. 448.
No. 49, a, b, c.
Entry Bk.,
1770-5, p. 248.**544.** LORD ROCHFORD to the LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

Transmitting H.M.'s answers to the addresses from the two Irish Houses of Parliament on the birth of a prince.—St. James's.

The enclosures. *Drafts.* 3 pp.

King's Let. Bk.,
Ireland,
1765-76, p. 302.

18 March.

Ireland,
v. 448, No. 55.**545.** LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND (HARCOURT) to LORD ROCHFORD.

Relative to a Bill this day sealed in Council, to be delivered by Mr. Lees, his Excellency's Private Secretary, for further encouragement of tillage, and granting particular bounties upon the exportation of different kinds of grain. Explains in what it differs from the Act of the 29th of his late Majesty, and compares it with the English Act, showing the superiority left to the

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English farmer. Earnestly recommends it to his Lordship's protection and support, being a Bill of great expectation, and, in the general opinion, one likely to encourage tillage and promote industry in Ireland.—Dublin Castle.

Received, 24th, at night, by Mr. Lees. 3½ pp.

19 March.
Dom. Entry Bk.,
"Dom."
despatched,"
1771-6, p. 149.

546. J. POWNALL to EDWARD STANLEY, Esq.

Asking the Commissioners of Customs to furnish Lord Dartmouth with, (1.) An account of cotton imported into England from Jamaica between 1763 and 1766, and between 1768 and 1770; and (2.) An account of British and foreign linen exported from England to Jamaica during the same periods.—Whitehall.

19 March.
Ireland, v. 448,
No. 57 a, b.

547. LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND (HARCOURT) to LORD ROCHFORD.

Transmitting an address of congratulation to the King on the birth of a prince, from the city of Dublin.—Dublin Castle.

The address. 1 p. and 1 memb.

21 March.
Criml. Papers,
v. 14, 1770-5,
p. 306.

548. EARL OF SUFFOLK to MR. JUSTICE NARES and MR. BARON EYRE.

Signifying H.M.'s approval of their resolution to adjourn the assizes from Monmouth to Chepstow on account of the pestilential fever prevailing in the former town.—St. James's.

21 March.
Dom. Entry Bk.,
v. 24, p. 366.

549. The SAME to the MAYOR OF MONMOUTH.

Directing him to transmit immediately a circumstantial account of the pestilential fever raging in the gaol at Monmouth, and other accounts from time to time.—St. James's.

22 March.
Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 15,
No. 44 a, b.
Let. Bk., Sec.'s,
1771-5, p. 195.

550. P. MICHELL, Secretary, to JOHN POWNALL, Esq.

Transmitting a memorial [from the Court of Directors of the East India Company, praying an indemnity for the cost of freight of tea sent out to Philadelphia which the captain was compelled to bring back, &c.]—East India House.

The memorial. 3 pp.

23 March.
Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 15,
No. 45 a, b.
Let. Bk., Sec.'s,
1771-5, p. 194.

551. CHAIRMAN OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

Offering, for his information, the accompanying account relative to the teas exported to America.—East India House.

The account. 1½ pp.

24 March.

552. LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND (HARCOURT) to LORD ROCHFORD.

Letters of this date :—

Ireland,
v. 448, No. 62

(1.) *Marked "Private."* Relative to a Bill for the purchase of a new site for the custom-house of Dublin, and the opposition thereto from the Lord Mayor and city of Dublin, &c. 4 pp.

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Ibid., No. 63.

(2.) *Holograph, marked "Private."* As to one of the Bills transmitted, viz., that for the better preservation of the salmon fishery. It may appear surprising that Administration should in anywise be interested in this Bill; but it was brought in by some of the most respectable and independent persons in the kingdom,—gentlemen to whom, upon some of the most important points of Government, I owe the highest obligation, who have given occasional though not constant support to the measures of Government, and who have never opposed them with the mere view of obstructing. I was glad, therefore, to seize an opportunity of furthering their wishes in a matter so obviously for the general benefit. My Secretary accordingly took a warm and active part in the House in regard to the particular clause upon which has been grounded such an opposition to my wishes in the Privy Council as bears no example except in the Loughswilly business, and it was eventually agreed to in a very full house without a division. In the Privy Council, after two days of the most patient and serious discussion and examination of witnesses, every nerve being strained to damn it by those who have so often tried every means to defeat so many measures of H.M.'s Government, and the concerns of those who are interested in this business having been so misrepresented, and their pretended losses exaggerated, with a view to obstruct this measure and prejudice me, and when after two days' painful debate I have had the good fortune to carry this point though by one casting vote only, I hope I may rely on your Lordship and the rest of H.M.'s servants for support in a measure which is magnified in its importance by the wanton opposition given to it. Indemnity might readily be given should any damage be sustained. 5 pp.

Received, 31st, by an Irish messenger.

26 March.
Irel. Entry Bk.,
1770-5, p. 249.

553. EARL OF ROCHFORD to the LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.
Acquainting him with the gracious reception given by the King to the address from the city of Dublin.

28 March.
Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 14, No. 29.
Let. Bk., Sec.'s,
1771-5, p. 197.

554. LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.
Desiring some further instructions for the transports carrying the regiments to N. America.—Admiralty Office. 1 p.

29 March.
Dom. Entry Bk.,
v. 24, p. 366.

555. EARL OF SUFFOLK to the PRESIDENT AND COUNCIL OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

There are now in the hands of Mr. Richardson, printer, 500 copies of the astronomical observations made by the Rev. Nevil Maskelyne at the Greenwich Observatory in the years 1765-69, the expenses of which impression have been defrayed by H.M.'s Board of Ordnance. Signifies H.M.'s pleasure that after having made such presents of copies as they shall think proper, they

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deliver all the remaining copies to Mr. Maskelyne in consideration of his care and pains in supervising the said observations.—St. James's.

30 March.

Dom. Geo. III.,
pct. 83,
No. 36 a, b.

556. ANTH. TODD, Foreign Secretary, to LORD ROCHFORD.

Enclosing a copy in Mr. Boeltzing, the Hanoverian decypherer's, own handwriting, of a paper on his behalf delivered this morning to Lord North. In a little more time he hopes to add the discovery of the Russian French cypher to the other two he lately found out in the Russian language, and then he may be at liberty to attempt the two Sardinian new cyphers, the Austrian, &c. He asks for a regular establishment, to commence from 5 Jan. 1772, having had no subsistence since that period, which has obliged me to advance him 600*l.* out of my own pocket at different times. He hopes his salary will not be less than 500*l.* a year; and, indeed, he merits the utmost attention and encouragement, especially as there is no other person at present for the discovery of cyphers except Mr. Edward Willes.—General Foreign Post Office. "Most secret."

The enclosure. (*French*). 4 *pp.*

30 March.

Let. Bk., Sec.'s,
1771-5, p. 195.

557. BARON ALVESLEBEN to LORD [DARTMOUTH].

Enclosing a letter from the Margrave of Anspach to the King, and other papers relative to the claim of one Berenger de Beaufain to some property in Charlestown, Carolina.—London.

A list of the enclosures.

1 April.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 10, No. 50.

558. GREY COOPER to J. P[OWNALL].

I have ordered a copy of our Minute to be sent to you without delay. Lord North thinks it may be as well that Lord Dartmouth should signify His Majesty's pleasure to the Lords of the Admiralty as to the execution of the Act. As the King's ships must guard the entrance of the harbour, very particular orders will be required from that Board to the Admiral, &c. on that station. We have not stepped out of our Custom-house line, but it is well worthy attention in which manner and by what force the Commissioners are to be supported and protected after their arrival at Salem, which is pretty much infected with the spirit of Boston, and it is to be considered that they have no castle to retire to except that of Boston. *Marked "Private."* 2 *pp.*

1 April.

Dom. Entry Bk.,
"Dom.
despatched,"
1771-6, p. 151.

559. MR. POWNALL to the ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Lord Dartmouth, thinking the appointment of Genl. Gage directly to be Governor of Massachusetts Bay will be under all circumstances the best, the warrant for passing his commission will be in the usual form. Requesting despatch in passing the commission.—Whitehall.

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1 April.

Ireland,
v. 448, No. 66.
Entry Bk.,
1770-5, p. 253.

560. EARL OF ROCHFORD to the LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

Informing him of a change in the destination of the regiments going to America, which are to be landed at Boston.—St. James's. *A draft.* 1 p.

2 April.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 15, No. 55.
Let. Bk., Sec.'s,
1771-5, p. 197.

561. MATTH. ROBT. ARNOTT, Clerk of Committee, to JOHN POWNALL, Esq.

Transmitting order of 31 March of the Lords' Committees appointed to inquire into the several proceedings in the colony of Massachusetts Bay, &c.—House of Lords. 1 p.

Letter from Mr. Pownall asking for this (dated 1 April) is in *Dom. Entry Bk.*, "*Dom. despatched*," 1771-6, p. 151.

2 April.

Dom. Entry Bk.,
"Dom.
despatched,"
1771-6, p. 150.

562. J. POWNALL to MR. MICHELL.

Transmitting an Act of Parliament passed in the present session, providing that no port shall be re-established at Boston or within the Bay until full satisfaction be made by the inhabitants to the East India Company for the destruction of their goods, and apprising them of an opportunity offering for sending instructions to their agents by a man-of-war about to sail.—Whitehall.

2 April.

Ireland,
v. 448, No. 68.

563. S. PORTEN to MR. SECRETARY BLAQUIERE.

Acquainting him that all the officers of the 5th and 38th Regts. are to join their regiments and proceed to Boston, notwithstanding any leave of absence, &c.—St. James's. *A draft.* 1½ pp.

2 April.

Ireland,
v. 448, No. 72.

564. LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND (HARCOURT) to LORD ROCHFORD.

Relative to the affair that lately happened between Col. Pigot and Major Bruce of the 38th Regt. As no report of it whereon any regular inquiry could be grounded was made to me by any person whatsoever, and as Major Bruce (who was so dangerously wounded that for some time his life was despaired of) was in no condition to be examined till very lately, I could not until now proceed. I now enclose the result of an inquiry made by Col. Monckton of the 45th Regt. and Major Tassell of the 28th, whom I directed to repair to Charles Fort for this purpose.—Dublin Castle. *Received*, the 7th, by an Irish messenger. Enclosure returned. 4 pp.

5 April.

Ireland,
v. 448, No. 70.
Entry Bk.,
1770-5, p. 256.

565. LORD ROCHFORD to the LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

Signifying the King's pleasure for the officers of the 5th and 38th Regts. to join their regiments, &c.—St. James's. *A draft.* 2 pp.

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8 April.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 15,
No. 4 a, b,
Let. Bk., Sec.'s,
1771-5, p. 198.

566. JOHN ROBINSON to JOHN POWNALL, Esq.

Enclosing copy of a minute of the Lords of the Treasury made on taking into consideration the Act for discontinuing the landing and discharging of goods, &c. at the town and within the harbour of Boston.—Treasury Chambers.

The minute, relative to the removal of the Customs Board from Boston to Salem, and of the Collector, Comptroller, Surveyor, and other officers of the port of Boston to Plymouth or the island of Nantucket, &c. 8 *pp.*

8 April.

Dom. Entry Bk.,
"Dom."
despatched."
1771-6, p. 154.

567. Letter from Mr. Pownall to the "Gentlemen who were examined upon oath at the Council Board," signifying that they might have copies of their depositions.

8 April.

Ireland,
pcl. 426, No. 62.

568. IRISH BILLS.

Copy of report of the Attorney and Solicitor General upon the River Lagan Bill. 12½ *pp.*

8 April.

Ireland,
v. 448, No. 74.
Entry Bk.,
1770-5, p. 257.

569. EARL OF ROCHFORD to the LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

As to the dispute between Col. Pigot and Major Bruce. His Majesty is highly offended at the conduct of the latter, and if in his future deportment there does not appear a very steady observance to discipline and decent behaviour, he must quit the service. This is to be intimated to Major Bruce and the other officers of the 38th Regt., and it will be very proper that it should be pretty generally known likewise by the officers in Ireland, to prevent for the future such improper behaviour.—St. James's. *A draft.* 2 *pp.*

9 April.

Admiralty
Entry Bk.,
1766-84, p. 127.

570. The SAME to the LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY.

Having communicated to Major-Genl. Johnson, Lieut.-Governor of Minorca, the substance of their Lordships' letter of 4 Jan. last, and the papers which accompanied it, encloses now copies of his answer, and of five other papers transmitted at the same time, together with an original plan of the quay and wharf in question, the last to be returned.—St. James's.

9 April.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 14,
No. 35 a to c.
Let. Bk., Sec.'s,
1771-5, p. 198.

571. LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

Sending copies of two letters from Vice-Admiral Parry, Commander-in-Chief of H.M.'s ships at the Leeward Islands, dated at St. Christopher's the 2nd of last month, giving an account of his proceedings in his visitation of the several islands within the limits of his command, and of what happened at Crab Island, and of the papers which came enclosed.—Admiralty Office.

The enclosures. Sir Ralph Payne, the Governor, having applied to Adml. Parry for a ship of war to carry him to the Virgin Islands in order to settle a legislature, the latter thought proper, as no commanding officer had been there before, to visit them and the

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westernmost parts of his command. Visits were paid to Tortola, Crab Island, and Anguilla, where they found that Mr. Roberts, the Lieut.-Governor, the clergyman, and about one-seventh of the whole inhabitants, had died from a most infectious and malignant disorder. At Crab Island a letter from the Spanish Governor of Porto Rico was brought to Adml. Parry, asking the cause of his arrival at the Island, and referring to a "rumour" of his having come to take possession of the Island in the name of His Britannic Majesty: to which the Admiral replied that it was not necessary to "take formal possession of an Island that belongs to the Crown of Great Britain." He gives (c) a description of the physical character of Crab Island. He had reason to believe that his appearance at Tortola with H.M.'s ships had greatly facilitated Sir Ralph Payne's proceedings for getting the Act passed for paying the $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the exports to the Crown, as the day after the business was settled it was repented of. 11 *pp.* or *parts*.

11 April.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 11, p. 64.

572. EARL OF DARTMOUTH to GOVERNOR LEGGE.

Recommends Mr. Monk to his favour and protection. Has given him assurances that a promise made to him by Lord Hillsborough that he should succeed to the office of Attorney General of Nova Scotia upon the first vacancy shall, as far as depends upon his Lordship, be made good.—Whitehall.

11 & 12 April.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 15, Nos. 46
and 47 a, b.

573. P. MICHELL, Secretary, to JOHN POWNALL, Esq.

Two letters:—

1. Asking him to forward a packet from the Directors of the East India Company to their agents and consignees at Boston.—East India House. 1 *p.*

2. Making a similar request in regard to a letter enclosed.

Copy of the enclosure, relative to compensation for the consignees' endeavours to execute the Company's commission. $2\frac{1}{2}$ *pp.*

12 April.

Ireland,
pel. 426,
Nos. 63 and 64.

574. IRISH BILLS.

"Copy report of the Lords of Committee upon ten public and one private Bill," and list of Bills considered at the Committee of Council. 8 *pp.*

14 April.

Criml. Papers,
v. 15, 1772-6,
p. 217.

575. EARL OF ROCHFORD to SIR HARBORD HARBORD, Bart.

In answer to his application on behalf of Henry Jex, under sentence of death in Norfolk gaol. Mr. Serjeant Sayer's report having been very unfavourable, the law is to take its course,—St. James's.

14 April.

Dom. Entry Bk.,
v. 25, p. 400.

576. The SAME to the LORD PRESIDENT.

Enclosing a memorial from several merchants and insurers of the city of London trading to Dublin relative to the removal of the custom-house in that port, with two plans, to be taken into consideration at the proper time.—St. James's.

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16 April.

Ireland,
pcl. 426, No. 65.**577. IRISH BILLS.**

"Extract of the several Acts of Parliament that relate to Irish
"tillage, with some observations upon the Bill now depending,
"proposing a bounty on the exportation of corn from Ireland."
5½ pp.

20 April.

Ireland,
v. 448, No. 82.**578. LORD ROCHFORD to EARL HARCOURT.**

No consideration upon earth would have induced the King's servants to recommend in Council the passing of the Tillage Bill had it not been for their sincere disposition to do nothing seriously embarrassing to your Administration. Having been informed you were so much pledged that you would have been in a most critical situation if the Bill had not been returned, was the sole motive that induced the Lords to acquiesce in it; for I need not tell you that it is diametrically opposite to the now fundamental principle of English government, adopted upon past experience, not to assent to any Act increasing the charge on the hereditary revenue, which this would do if the resolution were rescinded. I cannot give a greater proof that an attention to your Excellency was the sole reason that influenced the Lords than by telling you it was their unanimous opinion that the resolution which confines the premium on the land carriage to 35,000*l.* had much better be rescinded than to have it saddled with the addition of a bounty, the extent of which nobody can foresee, nor the mode of taxation that may be proposed for its support.—St. James's. *A draft. "Private."* 3¼ pp.

20 April.

Ireland,
v. 448, No. 88.**579. LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND (HARCOURT) to LORD [ROCHFORD].**

Though I expect the return of the Bills with the greatest impatience, yet I cannot defer expressing my sense of your kind attention in withholding the Revenue Bill for some days as an additional inducement to His Majesty's servants to send us the Tillage Bill along with it. A more prudent step could not be taken, whatever may be the event of the Tillage Bill, which will be considered here, if it comes back, as the most gracious return that can be made to this country. When we get these most important Bills passed I shall give you very little trouble about the fate of the rest, further than to express my wishes for the return, with all convenient speed, of such Bills as may be liable to no objections on your side of the water, that this session of Parliament, in which I flatter myself the interests of the Crown and the good of this kingdom have been duly attended to, may be soon brought to a period, for should it be protracted to an unusual length by waiting too long for the other Bills, the want of real business may give occasion to business of a less agreeable nature to Government.

Also as to some information received from Paris as to some steps taken with respect to raising the Gardes de Côtes in France.
—Dublin Castle. *"Private."* 4 pp.

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22 April.

Dom. Entry Bk.,
"Dom.
despatched,"
1771-6, p. 155.

580. J. POWNALL to RICHARD JACKSON, Esq.

Enclosing despatches lately received from the Governor of North Carolina, showing that the Assembly of that province still persist with great obstinacy in that mode of attaching the effects of absent debtors to which he (Mr. Jackson) had stated very material objections, whereby the government of the Colony is in a state of the greatest anarchy and confusion. Asks for his opinion whether any instructions can be suggested by which the Governor may be authorised to consent to such a regulation respecting attachments as may, without prejudice to the fundamental laws of England, remove the objections stated by the Assembly to the present restrictions, many of which appear to have considerable weight.—Whitehall.

22 April.

Ireland,
v. 448,
No. 89 a, b.

581. LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND (HARCOURT) to LORD ROCHFORD.

Enclosing a resolution of the House of Commons that an address of thanks should be presented to His Majesty for his answer to their address upon the birth of a prince.—Dublin Castle.

The enclosure. 2 *pp.*

22 April.

Treas. & Cust.,
v. 3, 1763-75,
No. 34.

582. JOHN ROBINSON to W. EDEN, Esq.

Relative to the delay in payment of the salary of Mr. Abercrombie, His Majesty's limner and painter in Scotland, caused by the omission to apply for the warrant.—Treasury Chambers. 1½ *pp.*

23 April.

Channel
Islands,
v. 42, No. 7.

583. SIR JEFF. AMHERST to the EARL OF ROCHFORD.

Recommending Mr. Hirsle Le Marchant to succeed to the office of King's procureur in Guernsey, vacant by the death of John De Saumarez.—Whitehall. 2 *pp.*

25 April.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 15, No. 56.

584. GEORGE BELL to the POSTMASTER GENERAL.

Relative to a parcel of letters for the Earl of Dartmouth brought this morning to the office by the captain of the packet boat, his steward having forgotten to give them him with the mail on his arrival at Falmouth the last voyage from Charlestown. The captain is greatly distressed, but humbly hopes the negligence of his steward, and a positive assurance of his innocence, may in some measure exculpate him from this omission.—Falmouth.

25 April.

Scotland,
pcl. 46.
No. 164 a to f.

585. LORD JUSTICE CLERK (MILLER) to the EARL OF SUFFOLK.

Relative to the emigration to America from the Highlands of Scotland. Explains the methods he had adopted for obtaining lists of the persons who sailed in 1772 and 1773, application having been made for this purpose to the ministers of the different parishes through the channel of the sheriffs of the counties. Has not been able to obtain complete returns, but incloses such as have come to hand. The letter from Archbald Campbell, sheriff of

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Argyll and Bute, also transmitted, will show what difficulties have attended this inquiry, and the reasons why he has carried his return back to 1769, 1770, and 1771, and points out the causes of these emigrations. Thought it improper to alarm the whole country as if this spirit of emigration had already become general, and therefore limited his correspondence upon the subject to the sheriffs of Argyll and Bute, Inverness, Ross, Sutherland and Caithness, and Moray and Nairn, whence these emigrations had been most considerable. Has no information from the sheriff of Inverness, though he understands the emigrations from there have been considerable, and particularly from the Island of Sky ; nor from the sheriff of Sutherland and Caithness ; but from a list transmitted by the steward of the Countess of Sutherland, it appears that the number of emigrants from her estate there in 1772 and 1773 is no less than 735 persons,—men, women, and children. The lists enclosed are from the sheriffs of Argyll and Bute, Ross, and Moray and Nairn. This spirit of emigration to America, which first began in the Highlands, begins to spread itself in the Low Country, and in the manufacturing towns and villages ; and, what is more alarming, affects not only the lower class of people, but some of the better sort of farmers and mechanics, who are in good circumstances, and can live very comfortably at home. Various associations have been formed for purchasing lands in the Colonies upon a joint stock, to be afterwards divided amongst the contributors upon their arrival in America. And if this idea of acquiring land property, so natural to man, and of improving that property in a better climate, shall seize the minds of such of our people as can carry over money to purchase and clear the lands in America, it may in time as effectually depopulate this country as the mines of Peru and Mexico have depopulated Spain. While individuals think and act for themselves, there is no great danger that many will go ; but when they enter into associations, and go off in bodies from the same place, with their wives, children, and kindred, this removes the natural tie to their country. The *studium rerum novarum* begins to operate ; they fortify one another in the resolution, and nothing can convince them of their mistake until it is too late. The causes of the emigration are the successive bad crops of several years past, the want of employment occasioned by the decay of our manufactures, and the rise in the rents of lands. The first two causes are, it is to be hoped, temporary, and the landlords will soon find it necessary to obviate the complaints arising from the last. But the great danger is that when these causes cease, the spirit of emigration may still continue, not from the motive of getting bread, but from the motive of attaining a better situation in America. And when so many emissaries from America are employed in seducing our people and flattering them with such high hopes, it is no wonder they yield to the temptation. Those who carry out a little money may improve their situation ; but many of the lower class of people, who had not wherewithal to pay their passage outwards, are certainly in a worse situation than they were in at home, and, according to his

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information, would willingly return if they could pay their passage. A few hundreds of such emigrants returning to different parts of the country would more effectually open the eyes of the people, and cure them of their passion for America, than all that can be said or written on the subject.—Barskimming.

The enclosures. Mr. Campbell states that the ministers were scrupulous about making any report, and many had made no return. The apparent motives inducing the people to "embrace the humour of deserting their native country" were, in his opinion, that many Scotch people had been in the King's service in America during the war, and had lived plentifully, having had the King's pay and provisions besides. They gave large accounts of that country. The proprietors at home, soon after their return, began to augment their rents, and he believed some of them had done it injudiciously, and raised them all at once. Had they gone on by degrees it would have answered their own purpose better, and the tenants would not have taken the freak of removing to such a distance. He was persuaded that the lands were worth the rents, high as they were, if the people had skill to cultivate them, and stock to carry on their improvements properly. Some gentlemen had large tracts of land in tack from the proprietors, and when their leases were near out, and the proprietors insisted on higher rents, finding they could not live in such affluence as formerly, they declined to pay the augmentation, and published their intention of going to America, expecting to bring the proprietors to their own terms, but being disappointed in this used all the allurements in their power to move the poor people living under them and others to follow their fortunes, and haunted all public occasions with drinks, pipes, and fiddles to rouse their spirits to the expedition. By the reports of some of the ministers, there were appearances of great emigration that year from Argyllshire, particularly from Islay and some inland parts, and Arran, and emissaries were going about to engage people.

From Bute and Argyllshire (several parishes, however, sending no return) the total number of emigrants was 288; from the district of Port-Campbelltown in 1769, 1770, and 1771, 1,825 persons; from Ross in 1772-3, 831 persons; and from Moray and Nairn, 225. 13 *pp. or parts*.

26 April.

Channel Islands,
v. 15, No. 70.

586. MR. COTTRELL to SIR STANIER PORTEN.

Transmitting an order of His Majesty in Council for declaring void the Acts of the States of Jersey imposing a duty on rum and gin imported.—Whitehall, Council Office. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.

26 April,

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 11, p. 65.

587. EARL OF DARTMOUTH to GOVERNOR PATTERSON.

Sends copy of a memorial presented by Mr. Adair, and, being desirous of obliging him, directs that a regular grant of Savage Island may be passed to him, unless it is already private property under some former grant, or considerable improvements have been made thereupon by some other person.—Whitehall.

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26 April.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 14, No. 36.Dom. Entry Bk.,
"Dom.despatched,"
1771-6, p. 156.**588.** THE SAME to the LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY.

Transmitting, for the necessary steps to be taken thereupon, a memorial with papers annexed, containing a recommendation from the Legislature of Jamaica of Mr. George Turnbull, an officer of H.M.'s sea service, who had with great resolution and activity apprehended a person guilty of several acts of murder and robbery in that Island.—Whitehall. *A draft.* 1½ pp.

27 April.

Dom. Geo. III.,
pnl. 87, No. 5.**589.** MAJOR HUGH DEBBIEG to the EARL OF ROCHFORD.

Enclosing a narrative of a secret expedition performed by him in 1767 and 1768, which has produced papers and observations now unnecessary to be continued in his trust. According to the original orders, is justified in communicating to his Lordship, for His Majesty's information, his desire of delivering those papers "into His Majesty's own hands, or such others as he shall be "graciously pleased to appoint to receive them." For this service, out of the ordinary line of duty, undertaken under very particular orders from the King's servants, skill, secrecy, and spirit were required. Was also apprized that in case of accidents he was to have no claim of protection from that country which he was thus endeavouring to serve. Might then have asked some permanent support for a large family; did not ask it; his spirit was above bargaining. Believes there are not many instances of an officer's having performed extraordinary services upon a plan of intended hostility to the foe who has been sent into the King's closet to explain his plans and projects for conducting the vindictive arms of his country into that of the enemy. Asks that his humble pretensions and services may be laid before His Majesty, &c.—Mortimer Street, Cavendish Square.

The narrative, detailing the circumstances of his expedition, which had for its object the examination of the seaports of France and Spain, particularly those of the latter. By Lord Granby, whom he was authorised to acquaint with the object of his journey, he was shown some plans and observations made by Col. Lloyd. It was a matter of some discouragement to the Major to find that another officer had so lately anticipated his views, and that thus his endeavours must certainly be rendered more difficult and dangerous. His first visits were paid to Toulon, Antibes, Marseilles, and Port Cette, but he was prevented from seeing a great deal, especially at Toulon. He then chartered an English brig. Stopping at Barcelona, he carried on his investigations there successfully. He then went to Carthage. Here he was seized and carried to the main guard, but the captain was permitted to go on board his brig, "which was a lucky omission in the Spaniards, "for he had papers in his pockets which might have proved "dangerous to both." Afterwards the Major was taken to the Governor's, searched, and interrogated rather brutally. He excused himself by saying he was a lover of ancient military history; that he was curious to compare Polybius's description of Carthage (so renowned by Scipio Africanus besieging Mago, the Cartha-

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ginian general, therein,) with the spot itself. No papers being found upon him, this plausible excuse, and the spirited behaviour of Mr. Bomeester, H.M.'s Consul, procured the Major's enlargement, "and proved the Spaniards no great politicians." He then went about the place in search of antiquities as before, till he was perfectly satisfied, and his knowledge of the port and its environs rendered most complete.

From Gibraltar he set out for Cadiz by land, and thence wrote home a short opinion of the general defects of the defences of Gibraltar, an opinion since confirmed and justified by a public inquiry as well as by the great additional and expensive alterations now making to that garrison.

At Cadiz he found himself "violently suspected," but nevertheless contrived to pursue his investigations in safety, and finally retreated on board H.M.S. "Liverpool," then in the bay. From the "Liverpool" he was secretly put on board an English ship bound to Puente Vedra, in Galicia. A Spanish lady and her two daughters were his fellow passengers in the cabin. The incidents of the voyage, which were of an exciting and dangerous nature, increased by the want of provisions, are fully detailed. Finally, greatly owing to the exertions of the Major, the ship reached Corcu-Bayone on the 30th December 1767. The Spanish lady and her daughters suffered from little but hunger, and soon recovered. They were known and respected, and were not a little useful in procuring such refreshments as the miserable town could afford, and the poor exhausted men stood in need of. From Corcu-Bayone, the Major proceeded to Corunna, where he staid till he was perfectly re-established in health. He then went to Ferrol, where he was permitted to stay only four days, and two of them were rainy. He was ordered to depart by the way he came. "He is, nevertheless, well acquainted with the strength and nature of "the place, the environs, and the coast, to a considerable extent." He returned by the city of Betanços to St. Jago de Compostella, designing thence to go to Vigo. At St. Jago, he was entertained by the lady and her daughters, his late fellow passengers and fellow sufferers. After two days he set out for Vigo, but before he had travelled three leagues he was warned by a messenger from the lady not to go to Vigo, as she had certain intelligence of a messenger having passed through St. Jago from Ferrol, who had enquired after the English officer. He thereupon changed his route to Orense, where he remained six days, and in several excursions he made from thence saw most of the kingdom of Galicia, a country of remarkable military strength of ground. He then took the road of Astorga, Leon, Burgos, Vittoria, Tolosa, and arrived at Bayonne, in France, the 18th February 1768. He returned to London on 3 April. Upon his arrival he found he had been sought for by the Chairman of the East India Company, and that Captain (since Lieut.-Colonel) Campbell had gone to India in his stead as chief engineer. This was a great loss, as Lieut.-Colonel Campbell had since returned from India a rich and independent man, honoured with the rank of Lieut.-Colonel, and in

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every respect highly contrasted with Major Debbieg, whose pretensions must, from the nature of his service, be unknown but to His Majesty and his ministers. Soon after his return to London he received an order from the Duke of Grafton not to communicate the knowledge he had obtained or the sketches he had made abroad to Lord Granby or any other person whatever without His Majesty's express permission. He had been called for since his return from Spain by the King's servants, consulted, and flattered with hopes of obtaining a public mark of H.M.'s royal approbation.—London, 26 April. 14 pp.

27 April.

Dom. Entry Bk.,
v. 25, p. 402.

590. EARL OF ROCHFORD to the POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

Enclosing an extract from a letter from Mr. Walpole, H.M.'s Envoy Extraordinary at the Court of Portugal, complaining of an irregularity committed on board the "Expedition" packet by receiving a person without the usual passport from the British Agent at Lisbon. The necessary orders to be given to prevent similar practices for the future.—St. James's.

27 April.

Dom. Entry Bk.,
"Dom.
despatched,"
1771-6, p. 156.

591. J. POWNALL to LORD VISCOUNT BARRINGTON.

Enclosing an extract from Lord Dartmouth's letter of the 6th inst. to Governor Leyborne.—Whitehall.

27 April.

Ireland,
v. 448
No. 92 a, b.

592. LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND (HARCOURT) to LORD ROCHFORD.

Enclosing a resolution of the House of Lords, returning their thanks to His Majesty for his answer to their address.—Dublin Castle.

The enclosure. *Received* 4 May. 2 pp.

28 April.

Ireland,
v. 448, No. 90.

593. LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND (HARCOURT) to LORD ROCHFORD.

Letters of this date:—

1. Explaining the grounds for a Bill transmitted with this letter to prevent the importation of wines in casks under the size of thirty-one gallons at least. 2 pp.

Ibid., No. 91.

2. Stating circumstances connected with another Bill sent over, entitled "An Act for erecting new Chapels of Ease in the parish of Armagh, &c." It consisted of the provisions of a former Bill, with parts omitted to which the University of Dublin had taken exception.—Dublin Castle. 2½ pp.

Ibid.,
No. 94 a, b.

3. Enclosing a memorial from Lieut.-Colonel Simon Fraser, commanding the 24th Regiment, that His Majesty may be fully informed of the reasons which induced his Excellency to recommend a succession to Ensign Gordon of that regiment, although he did not purchase.—Dublin Castle.

The enclosure. *Received* 4 May. 2 pp.

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29 April.
Channel Islands,
v. 15,
No. 71 a, b,
Entry Bk.,
1761-98, p. 48.

594. EARL OF ROCHFORD to the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF JERSEY.

Enclosing an order of His Majesty in Council, declaring the Acts of the States of Jersey imposing duties on rum and gin imported, without His Majesty's consent and approbation, null and void.—St. James's.

Copy of the enclosure. 5 pp.

29 & 30
April.

Church Bk.,
Scotl.,
1761-89,
pp. 142 5.

595. GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

Usual instruments made out for the meeting of the Assembly, viz. :—

Instructions, private instructions, and additional private instructions to the Lord High Commissioner (Charles, Lord Cathcart); same as those of previous years.

His Majesty's letter to the General Assembly, and letter to the Secretary of the Treasury for preparation of warrants for the salary of the Commissioner, and His Majesty's annual grant for propagating religion in the Highlands, &c.

4 May.

596. LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND (HARCOURT) to LORD ROCHFORD.

Two letters of this date :—

Ireland,
v. 448,
No. 99 a, b, c.

1. Enclosing addresses of thanks from the Houses of Lords and Commons of Ireland to the King for the return of the Bill for the further encouragement of tillage.

The enclosures. 5 pp. or parts.

Ibid.,
No. 100 a, b.

2. Enclosing a list of Bills which had received the Royal Assent. The enclosure. 2½ pp.

4 May.

Isle of Man,
v. 1, 1761-74,
No. 121.

597. GOVERNOR OF THE ISLE OF MAN (WOOD) to LORD [SUFFOLK].

Announcing the death of Mr. Searle, Attorney-General of the Island, on 29th ult. Is really at a loss as yet to nominate a person sufficiently qualified to discharge the duty of that office.—Isle of Man.

Received the 11th. 1 p.

4 May.

Isle of Man,
v. 1, 1761-74,
Nos. 122 & 123.

598. HENRY HOPE, Captain, 27th Regiment, to the EARL OF SUFFOLK.

As to the salary to be allowed him as Lieut.-Governor of the Isle of Man. Enters into explanations of the reasons why he should be allowed ten shillings a day, &c.—Isle of Man. 4 pp.

Another letter from the same on the same subject. 4½ pp.

6 May.

Ireland,
v. 448, No. 96.
Entry Bk.,
1770-5, p. 264.

599. EARL OF ROCHFORD to the LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

Announcing the appointment of Lieut.-General George Augustus Eliott to be Commander-in-Chief of H.M.'s forces in Ireland, &c.—St. James's. A draft. 1½ pp.

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6 May.
Ireland,
v. 448, No. 101.

600. LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND (HARCOURT) to LORD [ROCHFORD].

After all the trouble I have given you you must allow me to return you my sincerest thanks for the many instances of your friendship which I have received on every occasion. I am sensible how much I have stood in need of them, and how very frequently I have felt the effects of them. Persons in my situation stand greatly in need of the assistance of their friends, without which the best endeavours and the warmest zeal to promote the King's service will meet with disappointments. Mr. Lees has given me a very full account of the steps you took to forward our favourite Bill, the success of which he attributes to your friendship and activity. I have only to add my thanks for your goodness to Mr. Lees.—Dublin Castle.

Received 11th, at night, by an Irish messenger. 1½ pp.

7 May.

Isle of Man,
v. 1, 1761–74,
No. 124 a to e.

601. GOVERNOR OF THE ISLE OF MAN (WOOD) to LORD [SUFFOLK].

On the subject of the dispute between himself and Captain Hope as to the allowance to be made by him to the Captain as Lieutenant-Governor in his absence. Enters into full particulars and encloses a copy of the correspondence, &c. between them. Also a copy of a letter from Major Richard Dawson, appointed chief engineer of the island, who could undertake the office if Captain Hope considered it against his interest or inclination. Mentions that only two years' arrears of salary had been paid.—Isle of Man.

The enclosures. *Received* 19th. 6½ pp.

9 May.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 14, No. 37.
Let. Bk., Sec.'s,
1771–5, p. 209.

602. LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

As to instructions for the commander of H.M.'s ships about to sail for Newfoundland, to protect the fishery at and about that island.—Admiralty Office.

9 May.

Law Officers'
Entry Bk.,
1762–95, p. 208.

603. ——— to the ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR GENERAL.

Two letters :—

(1.) Enclosing a copy of a letter from the Lieut.-Governor of Gibraltar, and several depositions, as to a late irregularity which has happened in the Bay of Gibraltar by a person going on board a vessel which had not been visited by the officers of health and admitted to pratique, and carrying on shore a passenger without any permit or license.

Ibid., p. 209.

(2.) As to a confession made by a soldier at Gibraltar of a murder said to have been committed in Donegal. Asks for their opinion how to proceed, &c.—St. James's.

18 April
to 11 May.

Ireland,
pcl. 426,
Nos. 66 to 74.

604. IRISH BILLS.

Papers relating to Irish Bills before the Committee of the Privy Council appointed to consider them. Reports of the amendments, &c. 9 documents. 25 pp. or parts of pp.

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12 May.

Isle of Man,
v. 1, 1761-74,
No. 125.

605. ISLE OF MAN.

Memorial of John Christian, of No. 3, Churchyard Court, Inner Temple, attorney and solicitor and member of Lincoln's Inn, praying for the appointment of solicitor for the Crown, commonly called Attorney-General, in the Isle of Man. 1 *p.*

12 May.

Treas. and Cust.,
pcl. 4,
No. 2 a, b, c.

606. JOHN ROBINSON to SIR STANIER PORTEN.

Transmitting copies of a letter from Mr. Stanley, secretary to the Commissioners of the Customs, and its enclosure, a letter from the collector and comptroller of Yarmouth relative to the supposed distemper among the horned cattle at a farm in Suffolk. Asks for further information.—Treasury Chambers.

The enclosures. 6 *pp.*

12 May.

Treas. Entry Bk.,
1763-75, p. 328.

607. EARL OF ROCHFORD to the LORDS OF THE TREASURY.

As to remission of penalties incurred by the masters of three vessels belonging to Gibraltar for not returning their Mediterranean passes within the limited time.—St James's.

13 May.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 14, No. 38.
Let. Bk., Sec.'s,
1771-5, p. 200.

608. LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

In answer to letter of the 26th of last month relative to Mr. Turnbull. Have, in consequence thereof, appointed him third lieutenant of the "Panther."—Admiralty Office. 1½ *pp.*

13 May.

Scotland,
pcl. 46, No. 165.

609. EARL OF SUFFOLK to the LORD JUSTICE CLERK.

As to the emigrations from the Highlands. The activity and prudence of this inquiry did not escape His Majesty's observation. It gives great satisfaction to find these emigrations by no means so great as generally represented. But the spirit of associations is peculiarly dangerous, and cannot be too much discouraged. Meanwhile, the hint he has furnished will engage a proper degree of attention, but there will be great difficulty in bringing back any considerable numbers of the emigrants, more particularly as it is to be feared they are in general under special contracts of service in the colonies.—St. James's. *A draft.* 1¼ *pp.*

13 May.

Treas. and Cust.,
v. 3, 1763-75,
No. 35.

610. The SAME to the LORDS OF THE TREASURY.

Enclosing papers for their consideration how far it may be expedient to direct and enable some of the revenue officers, &c. in North America to pursue the plan recommended by the Lord Justice Clerk, and to send back occasionally to Great Britain such of the emigrants (not being under special contracts of service in the colonies) as are dissatisfied with their situations and may be well inclined, on their return to Scotland, to undeceive their countrymen with regard to the sanguine ideas at present prevailing of the advantages to be derived from emigration.—St. James's. *A draft.* 1 *p.*

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14 May.

Ireland,
v. 448, No. 102.**611. EARL OF ROCHFORD to the LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.**

Explaining the reasons why they could not more fully conform to his Excellency's wishes in what regarded the Fishery, Custom House, and Election Bills, the first having undergone a material amendment, and the two others having been respited. In regard to the last, encloses to his Excellency, confidentially and for his own information only, copy of the report of the Attorney and Solicitor General thereon.—St. James's. "Private." *A draft. 5 pp.*

16 May.

Dom. Geo. III.,
pcl. 87, No. 6.**612. COINAGE.**

Address from the House of Lords to His Majesty, containing suggestions for the calling in and recoinage of the guineas, half guineas, and quarter guineas. *2½ folio pp.*

17 May.

613. ISLE OF MAN.

Four documents :—

Isle of Man,
v. 1, 1761–74,
No. 126.

1. Memorial of John Trissell, praying for the appointment of Attorney-General in the Isle of Man. Had formerly held the office under the Duke of Atholl, but resigned it with a view of going into the army. *1 p.*

Ibid., No. 127.

2. Extract from a letter from Mr. Lutwidge to Mr. Robinson. "Since my getting home I find a number of candidates for the Attorney-General of the Isle of Man. Among the rest, Mr. Heywood I hear is recommended by the Governor. I need not mention to you the schemes this gentleman had formed for the sale of his former office of Deemster, which you prevented at the Secretary of State's office. For God's sake, my dear sir, let us have a man of abilities and clear of local attachments, or our revenue matters must go to nothing. I hope some English lawyer may be found who would accept the office; if not, and it must be a Manx man, it should not by any means be a man that has any connexion with the D. of Athol." *1 p.*

Ibid., No. 128.

3. Draft of a letter from Lord Suffolk to Governor Wood, acknowledging receipt of the letter announcing the death of the Attorney-General. Also as to his leave of absence, expressing the hope that his health was so far established as to make his return to England unnecessary. Reminding him that the expenses connected with his absence were to be borne by himself; and, without wishing to know what the allowance to the Lieut.-Governor might be, concluding that it would be such as to enable him to support the additional expenses of the station with propriety. *2 pp.*

Ibid., No. 129.

4. Draft of letter from the same to Captain Hope, stating that the agreement between him and the Governor as to the allowance to be made to him being of a private nature he could not interfere in an official manner, otherwise than by recommending Governor Wood to make the usual allowance of a lieut.-governor during his absence.—St. James's. *2 pp.*

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18 May.

Dom. Entry Bk.,
v. 25, p. 405.**614.** EARL OF ROCHEFORD to the EARL OF SCARBOROUGH, Dep.
Earl Marshal.

Relative to the report of the College of Heralds, dated 16 March. His Majesty sees no reason for cancelling the warrant signed by him on the 24th of February last, granting a confirmation and addition of arms to George Stacpool, Esq., and the warrant is therefore to be carried into execution.—St. James's.

18 May.

Ireland,
v. 448,
No. 106 a, b, c,
Entry Bk.,
1770-5, p. 272.
King's Let. Bk.,
Ireland,
1765-76, p. 303.

615. The SAME to the LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

Enclosing the King's answers to the addresses of the two Houses of Parliament for the return of the Tillage Bill.—St. James's.

The enclosures. *Drafts.* 3 pp.

19 May.

Dom. Entry Bk.,
v. 25, p. 406.**616.** The SAME to the LORD PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL.

Enclosing an extract from a letter from Major-General Johnston, Lieut.-Governor of Minorca, giving an account of the vacancy of the rectory of Ferrarias, which is a considerable benefice upon that island, and stating that the Bishop of Majorca claims the right of presentation, which, if admitted, must give His Catholic Majesty great influence over the natives of Minorca.—St. James's.

19 May.

Isle of Man,
v. 1, 1761-74,
No. 130.

617. ISLE OF MAN.

Extract from a letter from Mr. Lutwidge to Mr. Robinson as to the Governor's recommendation of Mr. Heywood to be Attorney-General in the Isle of Man. Heywood has shown me the Governor's letter confirming this intelligence, which is the reason I must again break in upon your time to request your representation of this matter to Lord Suffolk. I need not repeat his incapacity for the office as well as his continual opposition when in the island to every measure of Government for the interest of the revenue. If an English barrister could be met with (which was agreeable to Mr. Eden's idea) it might be assured to him, with his business as a counsel, to be worth 300*l.* per annum, if a small addition were made to the present salary either by dropping one of the Deemsters, or, as was thought most proper, by making some allowance out of the revenue. 1½ pp.

19 May.

Law Officers'
Entry Bk.,
1762-95, p. 210.

618. EARL OF ROCHEFORD to the ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Enclosing a petition from John Burke praying a pardon for having entered into the Spanish service without a license, for their opinion in what manner the King's compliance with the request may be most properly carried into execution.—St. James's.

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19 May.

Scotland,
v. 47, No. 98.**619. LORD CATHCART to the EARL OF SUFFOLK.**

Announcing the meeting of the General Assembly that morning, and of their choice of Dr. Henry as Moderator, and giving an account of the day's proceedings. He believed the report he would have to make would be such as to entitle them to the continuance of His Majesty's favour and approbation.—Edinburgh. *Received* 23rd. 2 pp.

20 May.

Dom. Geo. III.,
pcl. 87, No. 7 b.**620. BILL FOR QUARTERING TROOPS IN AMERICA.**

Rough draft of a letter from Lord Rochford to the Peers, reminding them of business of great importance in the House of Lords on the 26th inst. upon the third reading of the Bill above mentioned.

Annexed is a list of the Peers "for the Bill," "agt. it," "proxies," and who "went away." 4 pp. *or parts of pp.*

21 May.

Ireland,
v. 448, No. 111.**621. LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND (HARCOURT) to LORD ROCHFORD.**

Stating the cause of the absence of Lieut. Richard Bowater, of the 3rd Regiment of Horse, and Capt. Thomas Staples, of the 4th Regiment of Horse, from their regiments.—Dublin Castle 1½ pp.

23 May.

Scotland,
v. 47,
No. 99 a, b, c.**622. LORD CATHCART to the EARL OF SUFFOLK.**

Enclosing a letter from the Moderator of the General Assembly with their answer to His Majesty's letter and their congratulatory address on the birth of a Prince. So warm is their loyalty and affection to His Majesty's person and Government, and so sincere their intentions to finish their business with unanimity and despatch, that to convey to them whilst in a body any expression of His Majesty's approbation would give him (Lord Cathcart) very great pleasure. The Moderator, who is an historian and a distinguished Minister, discharges his office with great ability and with satisfaction to all concerned.—Edinburgh.

The Moderator's letter and the answer, but not the address 5½ pp.

There is another copy of the answer, No. 107, in this volume endorsed [incorrectly] May 31st.

24 May.

Ireland,
v. 448, No. 116.**623. GENERAL G. A. ELIOTT to SIR STANIER PORTEN.**

Announcing his arrival in Ireland; also as to the date of his commission.—Dublin. 2 pp.

24 May.

Isle of Man,
v. 1, 1761-74,
No. 131.**624. GOVERNOR OF THE ISLE OF MAN (WOOD) to LORD [SUFFOLK].**

As to a proper person to succeed to the office of Attorney-General. From the several applications hitherto made, does not think there is one person in the isle, out of office, who has such a

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competent knowledge of the laws of England as that duty requires. In the business of the Crown a gentleman properly qualified in the profession of the law will become necessary. Hopes such a person may be found. Mentions Capt. Hope; and the indifferent state of his own health.—Isle Mann. *Received* 2 June. 2 pp.

25 May. **625.** LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND (HARCOURT) to LORD ROCHFORD.

Two letters:—

Ireland,
v. 448,
No. 114 a to e.

(1.) Transmitting the resolution of the House of Lords and the address of the House of Commons, containing their humble thanks for H.M.'s answers to their addresses about the Tillage Bill. Also copies of the addresses to himself upon the approaching conclusion of the Session, with his answers.

The enclosures. 10½ pp.

Ibid., No. 115.

(2.) *Marked* "Private." In reply to letter of 14th inst. accompanying the return of the last Bills. Suffer me once more to offer my warmest thanks to your Lordship. If every wish of mine has not been entirely complied with, I fear it has been owing to a want of that particular information which I could now wish had been laid before the Council, and which I only withheld upon the apprehension of being unnecessarily troublesome. You will imagine I can only mean the Custom-house Bill. This business which has been the subject of great altercation and party for a long time, and which became a measure of immediate necessity on account of the ruinous state of the Custom-house, threatened a number of difficulties to my administration which I saw no possibility of avoiding but by recurring to Parliament. Accordingly, when after the fullest hearing of all parties the merits of the measure were fully proved to the satisfaction of everybody, and this was reported to me upon a division of 72 to 48, I did not possibly foresee any doubts on account of the petitions preferred against it by the interested proprietors of the ground-rents in the neighbourhood of the old Custom-house or by persons immediately benefited in defrauding the revenue, as they were counteracted by petitions from three-fourths, nay, a great deal more, of the most respectable persons in this kingdom. The building of the Custom-house is closely connected with the building of a new bridge lower down the river, and hence has become of such general concern. I could have but one object in view, an attention to the report of the Commissioners as far as H.M.'s concerns were at stake; and it having been generally allowed by them that it would raise the revenue by preventing smuggling at least 10,000*l.* a year, that it would improve and not impair the port, and that as the powers for carrying it into effect must be lodged somewhere, I thought they could not be so well placed as in the hands of the Commissioners, which, constituted as that Board now is, is in truth the hands of Government itself, I did not scruple to give my hearty acquiescence to the measure as far as I consistently could without

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deciding upon it, and so early as November last, when Col. Blaquiére laid before the House the state of affairs of the nation, he did by my particular direction state this expense, and additional supplies on this account were granted to the amount of 12,000*l.*, which, being blended with the other taxes, and as they will be continued as matters of course in the ensuing sessions, will more than ten times supply the utmost expense, never upon any estimate more than 4,000*l.*

Wishing to make my despatches as little voluminous as possible, I have avoided touching upon many points in several other Bills, and I have in some cases the same cause to lament. The Bill for prohibiting the importation of wine in small casks is another instance of it. The great and indeed the only resource of revenue in this country is the Excise Law, and all our adjudications are determined by it. There is scarcely an instance of recovering damages to the Crown by a jury in the Court of Exchequer for many years. Our whole dependence is upon this summary proceeding under the Excise Law. This was one of the material reasons for re-uniting the Boards of Revenue, for as the imported excise is five per cent. on all commodities, the same as the Custom, it has been uniformly the practice to proceed under the Act of Excise. Consequently the alteration made in this Bill by transferring all processes to the Customs Laws, has in effect defeated the very purpose of the Bill, and left the revenue exposed to those frauds which there is too much reason to believe will be practised between this and the next session of Parliament.—Dublin Castle. *Received* 30th. 8 *pp.*

25 May.

Isle of Man,
v. 11, 1761–74,
Nos. 132 & 133.

626. CAPT. HENRY HOPE to the EARL OF SUFFOLK.

As to the salary to be allowed him as Lieut.-Governor. Has told the Governor that rather than accept of so very inadequate a consideration as 5*s.* per diem, he will act as Lieut.-Governor during his absence without any emolument at all.—Isle of Man. 2 *pp.*

The same to [W.E.] on the same subject. 3 *pp.*

26 May.

Ireland,
v. 449,
No. 1 a, b.

627. LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND (HARCOURT) to LORD ROCHEFORD.

Enclosing a resolution of the House of Lords in Ireland upon the claim of Andrew Thomas Stewart Moore, Esq., stating their opinion that he hath a right to the barony of Castle Stewart, in the county of Tyrone.—Dublin Castle.

The enclosure. *Received*, 1 June, from Sir R. Wilmot. 4 *pp.* or *parts.*

27 May.

Admiralty,
pcl. 164, No. 38.

628. NEVIL MASKELYNE, Astronomer Royal, to the EARL OF SUFFOLK.

Asking for two months' leave of absence in order to superintend an experiment for measuring the attraction of a hill in the High-

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lands of Scotland, which he proposed to the Royal Society. His late assistant at the Royal Observatory is now on the spot commencing the operations. The experiment will greatly illustrate Sir Isaac Newton's doctrine concerning the general gravitation of matter, and will reflect honour on the nation which both produced the theory and confirmed it by experiment, and on His Majesty, out of whose Royal bounty (namely, the surplus of the 4,000*l.* granted to the Royal Society for the observations of the late transit of Venus), the expenses of the experiment are to be defrayed. The observations, however, are of a very delicate nature, and a small mistake in the observer, either from ignorance or inattention, might throw doubts instead of throwing light on science. The Council of the Royal Society have therefore desired him to go down to Scotland. His assistant is very capable of continuing the ordinary astronomical observations during his absence.—Royal Observatory at Greenwich. 3 *pp.*

27 May.

Church Bk.,
Scotland,
1761–89,
pp. 146–7.
Scotland,
v. 47,
Nos. 101 & 102.

629. GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Letters to the Lord Commissioner and Rev. Dr. Henry, Moderator, respectively, in acknowledgment of the answer of the Assembly to H.M.'s letter, signifying H.M.'s approbation, &c. Also acknowledging the address of the Assembly on the increase of the Royal Family.

28 May.

Channel
Islands,
v. 15,
No. 72 a, b.

630. M. CORBET, Lieut.-Governor of Jersey, to the EARL OF ROCHEFORD.

Relative to the smallness of his appointments, scarce making 200*l.* per annum, and to the addition of 100*l.* per annum, which His Majesty had said he should have, but to which there had been some stop. Encloses a copy of a former petition, &c.—Jersey.

The enclosure.

Received 4 June. 4½ *pp.*

30 May.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 15, No. 58.

631. ANTHONY TODD, Secretary, to JOHN POWNALL, Esq.

As to the method of making up bulky despatches for the Earl of Dartmouth by the different governors, to be done most conveniently, not in boxes, as customary, but in strong paper, linen, or canvas.—General Post Office.

30 May.

Dom. Entry Bk.,
v. 24, p. 366.

632. EARL OF SUFFOLK to the REV. DR. MASKELYNE.

Signifying His Majesty's compliance with his request for leave of absence.—St. James's.

30 May.

Scotland,
pel. 46, No. 166.

633. LORD JUSTICE CLERK (MILLER) to the EARL OF SUFFOLK.

Has finished the business of the Southern circuit, which has been a maiden one. The number of emigrants is certainly not so great as has been represented. Believes they have hitherto suffered no

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great loss. But the danger is that the disease may increase and become epidemical. Several shipmasters, finding they can make a better freight by taking passengers to America than in any other way, advertise their ships to sail from different bays and harbours of this coast, and in the meantime send their emissaries over the country to entice the people to take their passage to America, which they represent as the happiest country upon earth, and where they can feel no want. It is melancholy to hear how the passengers are crowded and in other respects miserably accommodated on board these ships for so long a voyage. Many of them must die in the passage, but while they are under this infatuation they are deaf to all advice, and more particularly of the gentlemen who they consider as interested and combined to deceive them.

Acknowledges receipt of a pardon for Agnes Adam, prisoner in Edinburgh.—Air.

Received 6 June. 1½ pp.

31 May.

Scotland,
v. 47, No. 106.

634. LORD CATHCART to the EARL OF SUFFOLK.

Stating that he had dissolved the Assembly and appointed them to meet again on the 25th May 1775, &c., and giving an account of their zealous endeavours to promote the interests of knowledge, virtue, and religion, and of their warm attachment to His Majesty's person, family, and government. He once saw this kingdom in a very unfortunate and unnatural situation, and was then witness to the effectual exertions and diffusive influence of the ministers of the Church of Scotland in the cause of loyalty and government.

Asks that Mr. David Shaw, Minister of Crittoun, a man as respectable as any in the Church and much respected, who has been very useful on every occasion when his Lordship has been employed as High Commissioner, might have, on a proper vacancy, one of the chaplaincies or other benefices in the Church of Scotland in His Majesty's gift.—Edinburgh. 2½ pp.

31 May.

Scotland,
v. 47, No. 108.

635. LORD MORTON to the EARL OF STAIR.

Asking for his vote and interest in his, Lord Morton's, favour at the next election of peers to represent the peerage of Scotland in Parliament.—Naples. 1 p.

2 June.

Ireland,
v. 449,
No. 3 a, b, c.

636. LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND (HARCOURT) to LORD ROCHFORD.

Announcing the termination of the session on this day, and enclosing a copy of his speech to both Houses, and a list of the Bills which received the Royal Assent.—Dublin Castle.

The enclosures. *Received 7 June. 8 pp. of MS. and 4 of print.*

2 June.

Scotland,
pcl. 46,
No. 167 a to e.

637. EARL OF SUFFOLK to the LORD JUSTICE CLERK.

Enclosing for inquiry, &c. copies of a letter from Lord Seaforth's steward in the Island of Lewis, and of a memorial on the part of Lord Seaforth, requesting that a military detachment may be

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stationed at Stornoway to prevent the illegal practices complained of. In the meantime you will do right to give any orders that may contribute to the more effectual exertion of the civil power within the districts in question. As to sending a military force, the mere suggestion of a private agent is certainly insufficient ground for it, and even supposing the facts which he states to be fully ascertained, it may be doubted how far it would be prudent to send troops professedly on such an errand, for any ostensible measures appearing to give a forcible check to emigration might in their effect have the opposite remedy, and only contribute to increase the evil intended to be remedied.—St. James's. *A draft.*

The enclosures, and also the draft of a letter from Lord Suffolk to the Earl of Seaforth, announcing what had been done. The agent represents, "Matters have come to such lengths now that 'the master of the 'Philadelphia' and others employed are taking 'in boys off the beach and shore without the consent of their parents or masters, locking them up on board the vessel, and the 'poor parents and masters debarred from ever seeing them, nor 'without the aid of a military force could I get a party to assist 'the civil officers to execute the law against such atrocious 'villains. I took a kind of protest against the commander of the 'vessel and his owners. What effect it may have I will not say, 'perhaps none, but I hope it may do no hurt. There are now no 'fewer than seven different companies going on in this strong-hand manner here and on the mainland coast, which in my 'humble opinion without the interposition of a higher power will 'hurt the Highlands much." 6 pp. or parts of pp.

3 June.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 14,
No. 40 a, b.
Let. Bk., Sec.'s,
1771-5, p. 204.

638. LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

Send a copy of a letter from Vice-Admiral Sir George Rodney, Commander-in-Chief of H.M.'s ships at Jamaica, dated 13th March last, at Port Royal, setting forth the great disadvantages that arise to the public service and to the manufacturers of this kingdom from the Act of Parliament allowing three free ports in that island.—Admiralty Office.

The enclosure. Admiral Rodney says that, before the Act of Parliament passed for making Kingston, St. Lucie, and Savannah l'Mer free ports this island had nearly a hundred sail of sloops belonging thereto employed in carrying the manufactures of Great Britain to the Spanish Main and to the Spanish and French islands. Their return was generally silver and mules, &c. from the Spaniards, and from the French cotton, indigo, and gold. The consequence of this commerce was the employment of a number of English seamen and vessels, by which means a great number of experienced pilots were obtained capable of conducting any enterprise that might be undertaken in this part of the world. Now the commerce by British bottoms has totally ceased, and not one single pilot can be obtained in Jamaica capable of conducting any of H.M.'s ships to any part of the Spanish Main or to the Spanish or French islands, the few pilots employed being the masters of the ships who have served on this station. Hence the difficulties

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with which a commanding officer here will have to struggle in case of a future war, and the facility with which the French can disturb the tranquillity of Jamaica from their being perfectly acquainted with every creek and harbour thereof, and from the number of their seamen employed in these seas since the commencement of the Free-port Act. The constant resort of the French ships to the coast of Jamaica, on the pretence of being bound to one of the free ports, gives them the opportunity of smuggling an amazing quantity of the manufactures of France to the detriment of Great Britain, particularly brandy, soap, silks, wines, stockings, hats, &c., which is too much encouraged by the inhabitants on the coast, and particularly by the Jews, who carry on a most pernicious commerce and employ vessels which at St. Domingo are French, at Jamaica English. But few Spaniards have taken the benefit of the Free-port Act, the Spanish Governors in this part of the world having had strict orders to be more attentive and arm more guarda costas than before that Act passed. The Spanish merchants themselves say that it would be more for their advantage if they were only allowed to trade in the former manner. The result of the Act has been to line the Spanish coast with Custom-house officers. If a free port is necessary Kingston is best calculated for such a measure. 5 pp.

3 June.

Dom. Entry Bk.,
"Dom.
despatched,"
1771-6, p. 157.

639. MR. POWNALL to MR. STEPHENS.

Sending packets to be forwarded by ships of war going to America.—Whitehall.

3 June.

Ireland,
v. 449,
No. 4 a, b.

640. LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND (HARCOURT) to LORD ROCHFORD.

Relative to barracks for the cavalry in Ireland, and an offer of Longford to accommodate the Government with his castle of Longford. Encloses a report of the commissioners and overseers of the barracks, favourable to the acquisition of the building, with other papers, the latter in original, to be returned. In 1764 a sum of 3,000*l.* was advanced to the late Lord Longford to enable him to lay in a quantity of corn for the use of the public, to be distributed to the poor during any time of scarcity, for the repayment of which sum his Lordship was to remain accountable after a term of eight years. 1,000*l.* has been paid by the present Lord Longford, although not deemed to be responsible for that debt, and he is ready to allow the sum of 2,000*l.* still unpaid as part of the consideration for granting a lease for ever of the castle and market-house of Longford upon the terms specified in the report.—Dublin Castle.

The report enclosed. *Received* 8th. 11 pp.

3 June.

Isle of Man,
v. 1, 1761-74,
No. 134.

641. EARL OF SUFFOLK to GOVERNOR WOOD.

As to the difficulty of finding a proper person to succeed to the office of Attorney-General in the Isle of Man, &c.—St. James's. *A draft.* 2 pp.

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6 June.

Dom. Geo. III.,
pcl. 87,
No. 8 a, b.

642. ROBERT WHITE (for ALLAN AULD) and WILLIAM ROSS to the EARL OF ROCHFORD.

Submitting a memorial enclosed.—Fenchurch Buildings.

The memorial, recounting the favourable reception Mr. Auld had received from the Emperor of Morocco, and praying that His Majesty would take notice thereof in his letter to the Emperor, and that his Lordship would thank and compliment the Morocco Ambassador for his good offices in the same matter. 1 *p.* and 2 *folio pp.*

10 June.

Admiralty,
v. 165, No. 5.

643. LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY to the SAME.

Ask if Rear-Admiral Man, appointed to relieve Sir Peter Denis in the command in the Mediterranean, is to correspond with H.M.'s Principal Secretary of State for the Southern Department in the same manner as Sir Peter Denis was directed to do in consequence of his Lordship's letter of 17th Jan. last.—Admiralty Office. 1 *p.*

10 June.

Ireland,
v. 449, No. 5.
Entry Bk.,
1770-5, p. 273.

644. LORD ROCHFORD to the LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

Asking for the return of General Elliott's commission, a mistake having occurred as to the date.—St. James's. 4 *draft.* 1 *p.*

10 June.

Ireland,
v. 449, No. 6.

645. SIR S. PORTEN to GENERAL ELLIOTT.

On the same subject as the preceding letter. 1½ *pp.*

11 June.

Ireland,
v. 449, No. 7.

646. LORDS OF THE COUNCIL IN IRELAND to LORD ROCHFORD.

Asking for a new issue of copper coin for Ireland, a scarcity existing.—Council Chamber, Dublin. 1 *p.*

12 June.

Dom. Geo. III.,
pcl. 87,
No. 9 a, b.

647. ROBERT WHITE (for ALLAN AULD) and WILLIAM ROSS to LORD [ROCHFORD].

Relative to their desire to have the favour shown them by the Emperor of Morocco, taken notice of by the King in his letter to the Emperor. Enclose a copy of a letter on the subject to Sir Stanier Porten, who thought the measure irregular.—Fenchurch Buildings.

The enclosure, in which reasons are urged for departing in the case of the Emperor of Morocco from the rules observed in His Majesty's correspondence with other sovereigns. It was authoritatively known that the Emperor expected that the countenance shown to Mr. Auld as His Majesty's subject, and proceeding from his respect and regard for His Majesty, should be taken notice of by the King in his letter of correspondence with him on the return of his ambassador. 4 *pp.*

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14 June.
Dom. Entry Bk.,
"Dom."
despatched,"
1771-6, p. 158.

648. W. KNOX to RICHARD CUMBERLAND, Esq., Agent for Nova Scotia.

Enclosing copies of two letters, the one from Dr. Hind, secretary to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, the other from Lord Dartmouth to the Governor of Nova Scotia, showing the arrangement which is intended to take place in respect to the late Mr. Brizelius's mission, and the manner in which his Lordship has directed the salary to be disposed of.—Whitehall.

14 June.

Ireland,
v. 449,
No. 9 a, b.

649. LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND (HARCOURT) to LORD ROCHFORD.

Enclosing an address to His Majesty from the city of Dublin.—Dublin Castle.

The enclosure, thanking His Majesty for the non-removal of the Custom-house. 1 *p.* and 1 *memb.*

15 June.

Admiralty,
pcl. 164, No. 39.

650. ——— to EDWARD BEAVOR, Esq.

Your attention in offering to Government the State Papers which were in possession of the late Mr. Philip Carteret Webb is very commendable, and I am to desire you to deliver them to the keeper of State Papers, that they may be kept at the Paper Office at Whitehall. *A draft.* 1 *small p.*

15 June.

Ireland,
v. 449,
Nos. 11 and 12.

651. GENERAL G. A. ELIOTT to LORD [ROCHFORD].

Returning his thanks to his Lordship in respect of the earlier dating of his commission.—Dublin Castle. *Received* 20th. 2 *pp.*

A letter from the same to Sir Stanier Porten on the same subject. 2 *pp.*

16 June.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 14, No. 41.
Dom. Entry Bk.,
"Dom."
despatched,"
1771-6, p. 159.

652. EARL OF DARTMOUTH to the LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY.

In answer to letter of 9th of last month, since which date a Bill has passed both Houses of Parliament, by which the coast of Labrador, made part of the Government of Newfoundland by Royal Proclamation of 7 Oct. 1763, is re-annexed to Quebec. When this Act has passed, all authority given to Commodore Shulldham in his capacity of Governor will cease, but as Commander-in-Chief of H.M.'s ships employed for the protection of the fisheries he is to superintend those on the Labrador coast as well as those of Newfoundland, and he is in a particular manner to give all possible encouragement and protection to the seal and sea-cow fisheries as well as the cod-fisheries on such parts of the coast as are not claimed as private property under regular Canadian titles, and also to protect and countenance the establishments formed under the King's authority by the Society of the Unitas Fratrum to the westward of the Straits of Belleisle.—Whitehall. *A draft.* 2½ *pp.*

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16 June.

Dom. Geo. III.,
 pcl. 87,
 No. 10 a, b.

653. DUKE OF ST. ALBANS.

Letter to Lord Suffolk:—

States his obligations. "I was induced to believe last year from Lord North's repeated professions of service that he would have made my difficulties fully known to His Majesty, and at least out of humanity have recommended the granting me some temporary relief till such time as a place became vacant which might be suitable for me, but I was exceedingly surprised to be told by his Lordship that I had already two annuities, one of 1,000*l.* in lieu of logwood, and another of 1,300*l.* as Lord Falconer, out of the Exchequer, and that I could not expect his Lordship to propose to the King the granting me a pension. I will confess that had either of those payments been granted to me out of the Exchequer his Lordship might have reasonably objected to another grant being made me out of the same fund, but when it is considered that those payments are of ye provisions of King Charles the Second, granted on good consideration to my grandfather, are hereditary, and constitute a great part of my family estate, I presume it cannot be justly deemed an objection against granting me relief even out of the Exchequer. It is certain Queen Anne's ministry did not think these payments any objection, when Her Majesty to assist my grandfather in his difficulties granted him an annuity of 1,000*l.* during pleasure. . . . As I have already made application to the King, I am rather doubtful of desiring a second audience, lest I might give offence by appearing too importunate, and on this account I would entreat the favour of your Lordship, as one of the Ministers of State, to present the enclosed memorial for me."—Boulton Row. 2½ pp.

Reply from Lord Suffolk, dated same day. "I have obeyed your Grace's commands by presenting your memorial to the King. His Majesty put it in his pocket without expressing his pleasure one way or the other on the occasion."—St. James's. *A draft.* 1½ p.

16 June.

Ireland,
 v. 449, No. 10.

654. LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND (HARCOURT) to LORD ROCHEFORD.

Accounts have been received that Mr. Andrews, the Provost of the University, on his road to London was taken suddenly so ill that there were no hopes of his recovery. Should he die, I must entreat His Majesty not to allow this office to be filled until I can submit an arrangement suitable to the dignity and duties of the office, and one which will at the same time be highly conducive to the furtherance of H.M.'s affairs in this kingdom.—Dublin Castle. "Most Private." 1½ pp.

16 June.

Ireland,
 v. 449, No. 17.

655. LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND (HARCOURT) to LORD ROCHEFORD.

Returning General Elliott's commission for the date to be corrected. 1½ pp.

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17 June.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 14,
No. 4 a to g.
Let. Bk., Sec.'s,
1771-5, p. 205.

656. LORD VISCOUNT BARRINGTON to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

Sending copies of several papers received from the Island of St. Vincent, viz :

(1.) Letter from Major Maxwell to the Secretary-at-War, 9 Mar. ; (2.) Governor Leyborne's general orders ; (3.) Letter from Governor Leyborne to the Secretary-at-War, 8 April ; (4.) Return of invalids, 10 Mar. ; (5.) Extract of a letter from Major Maxwell to Governor Leyborne, 28 Feb. ; and (6.) Letter from Major Maxwell to the Secretary-at-War, 11 April.—War Office.

The enclosures. The dispute between Governor Leyborne, Deputy Lieutenant-Governor Sharpe, and Major Maxwell, was terminated by a general court-martial held on Nov. 8th, when the major was acquitted. The sentence was ordered by the Governor to be revised, even after which he refused to confirm it, and issued an order contradicting the whole sentence of the court-martial and confirming the authority of his own appointed Deputy Lieutenant-Governor, mentioning only with respect to Major Maxwell that he was released from his arrest. This mode of liberation the Major would not accept after the "unjust, unwarranted, and scandalous treatment" he had received, but declared he would continue in his arrest until the sentence of the court-martial was confirmed or approved of. In this condition he remained until 11 Jan., when the Governor issued the order dated Grenada, Dec. 15. The Major asked that Governor Leyborne should be recalled to answer for his conduct, else he would be obliged to choose the disagreeable, tedious, and expensive alternative of a prosecution at Common Law.

Major Maxwell represented that without orders from Lord Dartmouth, and a certain line drawn to prescribe limits to a Governor entirely unacquainted with every military idea except to harass the troops with constant duty and parading upon his person, they must suffer accordingly, and no commanding officer could possibly be accountable for the duty, discipline, economy, &c. of the troops entrusted to his care in these colonies, who, everything considered, were truly objects of his utmost exertion and attention, were it from humanity only, in a climate where they were exposed to every danger, hardship, and inconvenience. His corps had lost, by the climate and want of proper attention and common conveniences, above 60 soldiers and three officers within a year, while those that remained were far from any prospect of seeing their dreadful situation altered for the better. He instances a "few out of many inconveniences," as for example that there was not a platform, bed, or cradle in any barrack for the soldier to sleep upon, not a mattress even for the sick and dying, though four yards of the coarsest canvas would be the whole expense, as the men might fill them with dry leaves instead of cotton. "There is a very few sheets and not a blanket, though the nights are exceeding cold at all the outposts and on all the eminences, which occasions the greatest part of our sickness, the men being generally seized with fevers and agues at those posts, and not any utensil of any kind at any barrack except a few cast pots, which I had

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"great difficulty to get." The Major complains of the treatment of the soldiery, and especially of the unfair demands made by the Governor on his regiment. Since the islands had been ceded to England the only use the troops seemed to be intended for in the eyes of the Government there was to fill up the pomp, parade, and ostentation of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, "as he styles himself in his orders." "He did the regiment the favour the other day to march it with the colours three miles in the most scorching heat, between one and two o'clock, in the midst of their dinner, to line the street from the boat to the house he was to dine at, about fifty yards from the beach." 20 pp.

18 June.

Ireland,
v. 449, No. 8.

657. LORD ROCHFORD to the LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

Having communicated to Lord Clanbrassil extract of your private letter of the 5th past, I have received one from him, a copy of which His Majesty ordered me to transmit to you, at the same time appearing rather desirous that some method might be found of contenting Lord Clanbrassil, at least in some part of his application, but you must consider this only as a hint from myself, since it is entirely left to your judgment to determine what can be done. I understand that the place given away from him is but 50*l.* a year, and he wishes the man that has it might have a thing of equal value given to him somewhere else, and his friend put into his place, but in this you will do as you please, and yet I must add it will be agreeable if he is quieted.—St. James's. "Private." *Copy.* 1½ pp.

20 June.

Ireland,
v. 449, No. 13.
Entry Bk.,
1770-5, p. 275.

Ibid.,
No. 14 and
p. 276.

658. The SAME to the SAME.

Drafts of three letters:—

1. Signifying H.M.'s approbation of the proposal to convert the Castle of Longford into a barrack, &c. 2 pp.

2. "His Majesty commanded me expressly to convey to you his gracious and entire approbation of your conduct from the beginning to the end of the sessions, in the course of which your zeal for the King's service and your incessant attention to the prosperity and happiness of Ireland have appeared in their full light, and contribute in the highest degree to form the most pleasing expectations of the continued happy fruits of your Excellency's administration." 1½ pp.

3. Relative to the absence from their regiments of the two officers mentioned in letter of 21st past. 1 p.

21 June.

Isle of Man,
v. 1, 1761-74,
No. 135.

659. GOVERNOR OF THE ISLE OF MAN (WOOD) to LORD [SUFFOLK].

As to Captain Hope's affair. His Lordship having recommended an accommodation betwixt themselves, he (the Governor) knew of none but that of making a further offer, which the Captain has accepted.—Isle of Man.

Received 28th. 1 p.

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22 June.

Dom. Geo. III.,
pel. 87, No. 11.**660. QUEBEC.**

The address and petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the city of London in Common Council assembled, relative to the "Act for making more effectual provision for the " Government of the province of Quebec in North America." The address states various objections to the Bill, and prays His Majesty not to give it the Royal Assent. " Presented to the King " at St. James's, 22 June 1774." 2 folio pp.

23 June.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 10, No. 51.**661. GENERAL MELVILL to MR. POWNALL.**

Asks for an interview. Hopes, now the session is over, some little time may be found for attention to the just claims of an injured public officer. The matter is now come to such a crisis that he cannot pay the remaining instalment due for lands he purchased from the Crown, without having justice done to himself, and if any consequences should be disagreeable to any persons concerned and make more noise than he wishes, in the course of his endeavours for redress, surely the world cannot blame him who has shown so much moderation and has been so great a sufferer for these three years as even to want at this instant part of his salary for the time he was the actual governor in the W. Indies,—Great Pulteney Street. 2 pp.

24 June.

Admiralty,
v. 165, No. 6.
Adm. Entry Bk.,
1766-84, p. 129.**662. [EARL OF ROCHFORD] to the LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY.**

In answer to their letter of the 10th inst. As the object of the former instructions has now ceased they are to order Sir Peter Denis as well as Rear-Adml. Man to correspond for the future with their Lordships only.—St. James's. A draft. 1½ pp.

24 June.

Let. Bk., Sec.'s,
1771-5, p. 206.**663. ROBERT WHITE to LORD [DARTMOUTH].**

As to the colony on the Mosquito shore. Encloses a letter from Governor Briton, a Mosquito Indian Chief, who is much dissatisfied with the superintendent. On the 18th of April last the colony at Block River had just then received advices that the Mosquito men had taken a Spanish vessel and killed some of the people, which gave much concern to the settlement, as it may be followed by the most disagreeable ill consequences. This and such like irregularities proceed entirely from the neglect and ill management of the superintendent, who is solely attentive to his private trade, retains no sort of influence over the hearts and conduct of the Indians, and has so greatly injured and abused the colony that peace and good order can never more exist there whilst he has the least vestige of authority amongst them. The proofs of his misconduct are before his Lordship. The colony have suffered under it for six years together. It has been coeval with his first appearance amongst them, and they are now anxious for the event. Having been appointed their agent asks for an audience, &c.—London.

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28 June.

Dom. Geo. III.,
pel. 367, No. 7.

664. Memorandum from Capt. Moutray making suggestions and asking for instructions on points mentioned in connection with his projected visit to Algiers. *Received* 28 June 1774. 2 pp.

28 June.

Irel. Entry Bk.,
1770-5, p. 277.

665. EARL OF ROCHFORD to the LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

As to Genl. Elliott's commission.—St. James's.

29 June.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 10, No. 52.

666. J. POWNALL to GENERAL MELVILL.

In answer to his letter of the 23rd inst. Any application to the Board of Trade which he may think fit to make, either by memorial or otherwise, shall be considered with all due attention.—Whitehall. *A draft.* 1 p.

29 June.

Dom. Entry Bk.,
"Dom.
despatched,"
1771-6, p. 160.

667. The SAME to GREY COOPER, Esq.

Sending a letter and enclosures from the Governor of Nova Scotia, containing the result of his inquiry into the state of H.M.'s quitrents in that province, with his proceedings thereupon, and his own propositions and those of the other branches of the legislature there in regard thereto. Asks for Lord North's sentiments thereupon, Lord Dartmouth wishing to say something on the subject of these papers by the next preket.—Whitehall.

29 June.

Dom. Entry Bk.,
"Dom.
despatched,"
1771-6, p. 161.

668. The SAME to MR. ROBERT WHITE.

In answer to letter of the 24th inst. Lord Dartmouth will not fail to give all due attention to the present state of the settlements of H.M.'s subjects on the Mosquito shore, and to transmit through the proper channel whatever commands and instructions the King may give in regard thereto.—Whitehall.

30 June.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 10, No. 53,
and
v. 11, p. 65.

669. The SAME to GOVERNOR LEGGE.

Mr. Cumberland's office is not a law office, and himself, though a sensible man, no lawyer. The law officer of the Board is Mr. Jackson, one of the King's Council. To him his, the Governor's, letter of March 18, &c. was referred. Encloses his observations thereupon. The proposition about the pilot boat in his letter of 23 March is approved by Lord Dartmouth, and he may carry the plan into execution in the manner suggested.—Whitehall. *A draft.* 1 p.

1 July.

Ireland,
v. 449,
No. 20 a, b, c.
Entry Bk.,
1770-5,
pp. 279-80.

670. LORD ROCHFORD to the LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

As to certain regiments to be placed on the Irish establishment, &c.—St. James's.

Following this draft is a letter from the Secretary of War on the same subject, and "a list of battalions on the establishment of Ireland, 1774," enclosed to the Lord Lieutenant. 6 pp. or parts.

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1 July.

Treas. Entry Bk.,
1763-75, p. 332.**671.** The SAME to the LORDS OF THE TREASURY.

Relative to a license for coining 50 tons of copper money at the Mint in London for the use of Ireland.—St. James's.

2 July.

Ireland,
v. 449,
No. 24 a, b.**672.** LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND (HARCOURT) to LORD ROCHEFORD.

Enclosing an address to His Majesty from several merchants, &c. of Dublin.—Dublin Castle.

Copy of the address, "signed by about 630 merchants and "traders," thanking His Majesty for having relieved them "from the alarming apprehensions of the dangerous consequences "which would follow the removal" of the Custom-house in Dublin from its present situation. *Received 7 July. 2½ pp.*

The original address is in *Ireland*, v. 450.

4 July.

Scotland,
pcl. 46, No. 168.**673.** LORD JUSTICE CLERK (MILLER) to the EARL OF SUFFOLK.

As to the representations in regard to the emigration from the Island of Lewis [see No. 637]. States the number of parishes and inhabitants (about 9,000), size, position, &c. of the island. There is no judge or magistrate in the island, not so much as a justice of the peace, so that no person has any legal authority over the people, except my Lord Seaforth's bailiff, whose jurisdiction as now limited by law extends no further than to the levying his Lordship's rents, judging in small causes where the debt or damages do not exceed forty shillings, and judging in assaults, batteries, and other small offences which he may punish by a fine not exceeding twenty shillings, or by setting the offender in the stocks. The audacious conduct of the shipmaster from Philadelphia is highly injurious to Lord Seaforth and the people of the island, and most provoking to every person interested in Government and the protection due to all H.M.'s subjects. But this notwithstanding, it would be improper, under present circumstances, to send a detachment of troops, because there is no judge or magistrate known in the law there who can take the charge of such detachment or give authority for their acting in a military capacity. The only expedient seems to be to obtain from the Sheriff-depute of Ross-shire, in whose jurisdiction the island lies, a commission to some person of character, appointing him sheriff substitute of that island, who would have jurisdiction over all persons within the island sufficient for their protection, and for the administration of justice, both civil and criminal, subordinate to the King's courts. I have communicated this plan to Lord Seaforth's agent, &c.

The spirit of migration still continues amongst the people of this country. The rise of rents, the low state of our manufactures joined to the high price of provisions, and the enticing accounts of America published everywhere by the shipmasters and agents, have a great effect. The profits of the shipmasters

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and owners must at present be very great, as they are under no check with regard to ship room and provisions for the passengers. It is no doubt difficult for Government to interpose by any restraint upon the subjects to remove themselves from any part of H.M.'s dominions to another. But it would be an act of humanity and justice to put this trade under some restraints, and instead of suffering shipmasters to beat up for passengers in every remote creek and island of an extensive coast where there is no officer, judge, or magistrate to prevent the violence complained of, to oblige them to clear out at the known ports of the kingdom, under the inspection of the proper officers with powers to refuse clearances where sufficient ship room and provisions were not provided. This would in a great measure lessen the profits of the shipmasters, and so far discourage the trade. It would increase the freight to the passengers, and by obliging them to remove from their homes to the port of transportation give them a little more time to reflect. But above all it would prevent violence and unfair seduction, and bring this trade, so hurtful to this country, more immediately under the eye of Government than it can possibly be at present.

P.S.—Since writing the above, I understand that Lord Seaforth's steward in the Island of Lewis is in the commission of the peace, but whether he has accepted or acts under the commission I cannot learn. At any rate one justice of the peace has no power by the law of Scotland to try any offence.—Edinburgh. 6 pp.

6 July.

674. LORD VISCOUNT BARRINGTON to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 14,
No. 5 a to d.
Let. Bk., Sec.'s,
1771-5, p. 207.

Sending copy of a letter from Governor Leyborne dated 13 May last, together with copies of two papers enclosed therein.—War Office.

The enclosures. Major Maxwell, of the 6th regiment, having put three of his officers under arrest for disobedience of orders, Governor Leyborne appointed a court-martial for their trial, and ordered Major Sir James Cockburn and some other officers from Grenada to St. Vincent for that purpose, but they were prevented from proceeding in this business on the day appointed, as Major Maxwell had not given any regimental orders respecting such officers of the 6th Regiment as were to compose a part of the court-martial, and the Major having persisted in his disobedience to the general orders, Sir James immediately put him under arrest, and the Governor said he would appoint a court-martial as soon as a sufficient number of officers could be got together of the rank required by the Articles of War for the trial of field officers. In answer to the complaint of oppressive duty having been put on the 6th Regiment, the Governor enclosed a letter from Major Etherington, by which he said it would be seen there was not the smallest pretence for complaint.

The other enclosures are copies of the general orders for the court-martial on the three subalterns and letter from Major Etherington. The last says that the 6th Regiment had not given a man for duty more than their proportion. 6 pp.

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9 July.

Ireland,
v. 449, No. 25.
Entry Bk.,
1770-5, p. 281.

675. LORD ROCHFORD to the LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

In answer to letter of the 30th past, signifying H.M.'s approval of the further prorogation of Parliament to the 15th Sept.—St. James's. *A draft.* 1 p.

9 July.

Law Officers'
Entry Bk.,
1762-95, p. 211.
Law Ref. and
Reports,
1757-86, No. 14.

676. The SAME to the ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Directing the prosecution, at the expense of the Crown, of Robert Tommis and Mathew Normington for the murder of Mr. Dighton, Excise officer at Halifax, in 1769.—St. James's.

9 July.

Let. Bk., Sec.'s,
1771-75, p. 208.

677. ROBERT WHITE to J. POWNALL, Esq.

As to the settlement on the Mosquito shore. Encloses a memorial to Lord Dartmouth on its behalf. The extraordinary conduct of the superintendent and the long tract of time they have suffered under his authority without any relief from the early and often-repeated complaints to the Governor of Jamaica have not only irreconcilably irritated the inhabitants against Mr. Hodgson, but have brought them to be dissatisfied with the mode of jurisdiction and government they have hitherto been under. In this view, and with the highest deference and respect, offers the enclosed memorandum to Lord Dartmouth's notice. This sketch, whilst meant to give ease and contentment to the inhabitants, aims also at preserving in the highest degree H.M.'s authority in the person of his Governor of Jamaica, and is intended to be entirely consistent with the nature and principles upon which the establishments on that shore were originally founded. But it is only a sketch.—London.

10 July.

Irel. Entry Bk.,
1770-5, p. 282.

678. F. WILLES to the Right. Hon. JOHN BLAQUIERE, Esq.

As to the official letter which should accompany the King's proclamation for allowing a further time for the currency of the coin.—St. James's.

10 July.

Isle of Man,
v. 1, 1761-74,
No. 136.

679. ISLE OF MAN.

Extract from a letter from Mr. Lutwidge to Mr. Robinson, referring to the necessity of having a person appointed as Attorney-General in the Isle of Man, clear of all Manx connections and influence. Is glad to find it is determined to have an English barrister in case a sufficient salary could be fixed. Is sure the plan proposed of dropping one of the Deemsters is very proper and practicable, particularly at this time, Mr. Milrea, Deemster of the Southern Division, having been confined to his house above two years as a lunatic without the least complaint or murmuring in consequence. Ever since the island was vested in the Crown there has been strange manœuvring amongst the civil officers relating to their places. At this time a treaty is going on con-

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cerning the place of Clerk of the Rolls, Mr. Quaile, the present possessor, having agreed to give it up to Mr. John Faubonan, one of the principal merchants in the island, on being appointed Deemster in the room of Milrea. Has this on good authority, but begs not to have his name mentioned. Should it take place there would be a bar to the plan of dropping the Deemster and giving the salary to the Attorney-General. 2 pp.

12 July.

Ireland,
v. 449, No. 26.
Entry Bk.,
1770-75, p. 282.

680. EARL OF ROCHEFORD to the LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

Announcing the despatch of the King's proclamation, dated 8th inst., for enlarging the time for the currency of the gold coin in Ireland, on the conditions therein expressed, until 5th August next inclusive.—St. James's. *A draft.* 1 p.

30 May to
16 July.

Dom. Geo. III.,
pcl. 87,
No. 12 a to k.

681. MURDER of MR. DIGHTON, Supervisor of Excise at Halifax.

Papers relative to the prosecution of certain men for the murder and robbery in 1769 of Mr. Dighton, who had been very busy in detecting debasers of the coin. Two men, named Tommis and Normington, were said to have been hired by Isaac Hartley, of Elphinbrough Hall, through the agency of one Spencer, to commit the murder, but Normington actually fired the shot that killed Mr. Dighton. The payment of 100*l.* which they were promised is said to have been raised by subscription.

The papers are the following:—

- a. 30 May. Lord Chancellor (Apsley) to Lord ———.
- b. 5 June. Marquis of Rockingham to Lord ———.
- c. d. 10 " Sam. Lister to Richard Wilson, Esq. [Recorder of Leeds], and, enclosed, information of Thomas Clayton and confessions of Tommis and Spencer.
- e. 16 " R. Wilson to Sir Stanier Porten.
- f. g. h. 30 " The same to Lord Rochford, and, enclosed, Mr. Lister's account of the murder, and a short case introductory to the evidence against Tommis and Normington.
- i. 9 July. List of papers sent to the Attorney-General.
- k. 16 " Report of the Attorney-General thereon.
16 pp.

19 July.

Dom. Entry Bk.,
" Dom.
despatched,"
1771-6, p. 162.

682. WM. KNOX to GREY COOPER, Esq.

Enclosing an extract from a letter from Josiah Martin, Esq., Governor of N. Carolina, to Lord Dartmouth, with the papers referred to therein, to be laid before the Lords of the Treasury.—Whitehall.

21 July.

Dom. Entry Bk.,
" Dom.
despatched,"
1771-6, p. 163.

683. The SAME to the SAME.

Enclosing an extract from a letter lately received from the Governor of New Hampshire, giving an account of his having appointed Mr. George Sprowle, Surveyor-General of Lands in that

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province, in the room of Mr. Rindge, resigned, and stating his reasons for requesting a salary to be annexed to that office.—Whitehall.

25 July.

Ireland,
v. 449, No. 30.
Entry Bk.,
1770-5, p. 283.

684. LORD ROCHFORD to the LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

As to new pattern hats for the regiments in Ireland. 2 pp.

27 July.

Dom. Entry Bk.,
v. 25, p. 415.

685. The SAME to the MARQUIS OF ROCKINGHAM.

Having signified to the Attorney-General His Majesty's pleasure that the prosecution against Robert Tommis and Mathew Normington, prisoners in York Castle, should be carried on in the most effectual manner and at the expense of the Crown, encloses a copy of the Attorney-General's answer on that subject.—St. James's.

29 July.

Admiralty,
v. 165,
No. 7 a, b.

686. LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY to the EARL OF ROCHFORD.

Send a copy of a letter from Rear-Admiral Sir Peter Denis, dated the 3rd inst. at Gibraltar, giving an account that H.M.S. "Alarm," on her passage to Tangier, had fallen in with some Spanish ships of war full of troops.—Admiralty Office.

The enclosure. 2 pp.

30 July.

Criml. Papers,
v. 13,
1772-6, p. 284.

687. ——— to SIR S. EGERTON, Bart.

Enclosing a free pardon for Joseph Diggles, a prisoner in Lancaster Gaol.—St. James's.

30 July.

Law Officers'
Entry Bk.,
1762-95, p. 212.

688. EARL OF ROCHFORD to the ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

As to a duel fought near Gibraltar, on a spot called the Neutral Ground, between two midshipmen belonging to H.M.S. "Trident," for his opinion what directions may be properly and legally given for the guidance of the Lieut.-Governor on this subject.—St. James's.

31 July.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 14, No. 43.
Let. Bk., Sec.'s,
1771-5, p. 210.

689. SAMUEL DYER.

Petition to the Earl of Dartmouth from the above, "brought prisoner from Boston." Has been led away by gentlemen of Boston, being so unwise as to take their counsel. Prays to be settled in some part of England, as he will never dare to return to Boston. Offers to relate "all affairs from the beginning to the ending in the town of Boston and province," and to lay before his Lordship that "tea affair," and all their schemes concerning the troops in the country, where they have a general and captain and all other officers to head them. — On board H.M. ship "Captain."

Received 4th Aug. 1 p.

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2 Aug.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 14,
No. 42 a to d.
Let. Bk., Sec.'s,
1771-5, p. 211.

690. LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

Rear-Admiral Montagu, just arrived from North America, having informed them in his letter of yesterday's date that he has brought over one Samuel Dyer, who was sent to him the day before he sailed from Boston by the desire of the Governor and Col. Maddison, for endeavouring to entice the soldiers to desert, their Lordships send copies of the letter, together with Dyer's deposition, and that of another man, relative to the same business.

The enclosures. Dyer's deposition states that he had been frequently employed by Mr. Samuel Adams, of Boston, and Dr. Young to collect shipwrights, carpenters, &c. together in the public-houses ("the expense of which used to be paid by "people who styled themselves of Liberty"), in order that they might be sure of a number of men at a moment's notice, when they wished to collect a mob, and particularly after the report arrived that a quantity of tea had been shipped by the East India Company for Boston; that two of the principals in the destruction of the tea were Mr. Short, a merchant near the Mill Bridge in Boston, and Capt. Wood or Hood, who commanded a merchant vessel, in Mr. John Hancock's employ. That Mr. Samuel Adams promised him 4*l.* sterling for every soldier he should persuade to desert, and that he was authorised to promise every soldier so deserting the like sum, or 300 acres of land and a quantity of provisions on their arrival at a certain part of the country, provided they would cultivate the land; that arrangements were made for their disguise, &c., which he details; and that the principal persons present to hear the solemn league and covenant read by Mr. Cooper, the town clerk, were Mr. Samuel Adams, Dr. Young, Mr. Molineaux, sen., Capt. Matchet (agent for Mr. John Hancock, who was ill), Dr. Church, Mr. McIntosh, &c.

The deposition of the other man, Samuel Mouat, a mariner on board H.M.S. "Captain," refers to similar offers made to soldiers, &c. by Colonel Ware, one of the judges of the Superior Court for New Hampshire, and others. 8 *pp. or parts.*

3 Aug.

Dom. Entry Bk.,
"Dom.
despatched,"
1771-6, p. 163.

691. J. POWNALL to GREY COOPER, Esq.

Enclosing, for the information of the Lords of the Treasury, an account of the expenses of the Governor of Rhode Island, one of the commissioners for inquiring into the affair of the Gaspee schooner, together with those of his other joint commissioners in execution of the said duty.—Whitehall.

3 Aug.

Isle of Man,
v. 1, 1761-74,
No. 138.

692. CAPT. HOPE, Lieut.-Governor, to LORD [SUFFOLK].

Notifying the departure of the Governor from the island, and that he had been sworn into office.—Isle of Man. 1 *p.*

4 Aug.

Admiralty,
pel. 164, No. 40.

693. BRAZIL, SPAIN, and PORTUGAL.

"Traduction d'une lettre de Monsieur le Marquis de Pombal, Secrétaire d'état de sa Majesté tres fidèle, au Chevalier de Pinto,

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Envoyé Extraordinaire de sa dite Majesté à la cour Britannique, pour servir de reponse à la dernière déclaration de Mr. Walpole, Envoyé Extraordinaire de sa Majesté Britannique à la cour de Lisbonne."

It communicates an account of what had passed between M. de Pombal and Mr. Walpole on the subject of the contest between the Spanish and Portuguese in the South of Brazil. On the 2nd July Mr. Walpole verbally informed M. de Pombal that he had been ordered to answer his despatch of 18 June, that the Court of Great Britain would send instructions without delay to the Ambassador at Madrid, to use his best offices against the attempts of the Governor of Buenos Ayres, and that the news about the armaments at Ferrol did not agree with those which the Court of Portugal and her Envoy had received. Upon this reply M. de Pombal made two "reflections."

1. That England was not a third impartial Power interposing her good offices to avert a rupture, but an ally of Portugal, bound by the defensive treaty signed at Lisbon, 6 May 1703, to support her in the effort to repel any attacks upon her dominions, and that England had likewise guaranteed the fifth and sixth articles of the Treaty of Utrecht, which laid down the southern limits of Brazil along the northern banks of the River Plate, and that this guarantee had been afterwards confirmed on the several occasions mentioned, the last being that of the Treaty of Peace of 10 Feb. 1763; and, lastly, that the common interests of Great Britain and Portugal laid them both under the necessity of preventing the Spaniards from obtaining possession of all the southern portion of Brazil, and of opposing their efforts to shut up for ever the mouth of the River Plate.

2. That the interposition proposed by the British Government (even if possible) would only increase the evil, as conferences on the matter would draw to great lengths, and give time to the Spaniards to fortify themselves, so as to make it impossible to dislodge them without great trouble.

The answer given to Mr. Walpole by M. de Pombal was therefore that the measure of success which followed the interposition of Lord Rochford at Madrid during the years 1764-5, showed clearly that no advantage would now result from the interposition of Lord Grantham after Spain had acquired the degree of force so well foreseen by Lord Rochford, having advanced her usurpations and strongholds, relying on the indifference shown by England in respect of support of the interests of Portugal. That, after these usurpations carried on for ten years, it was useless to meet with words merely attempts on the part of Spain actually made with arms in hand, and that it was contrary to all decency and dignity, both for England and Portugal, to be pursuing the affair at Madrid by means of verbal persuasions, while Spain, on the other hand, was carrying out her plans in Brazil by means of open and obstinate war, continually advancing her despotic usurpations in the domains of Portugal, and offering, with all the effrontery possible, insult to the interests and guarantees of Great

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Britain. That, therefore, the King of Portugal had given orders to repel force by force, not for a moment imagining that he could overcome the power of Spain, supported as she notoriously was by France on the ground of the *Family compact*, but reflecting that to be overcome by superior force was a misfortune which might often happen without tarnishing a country's glory, but to submit to the laws of despotism without exerting every effort to avoid such a fate was a humiliation so dishonourable and insupportable that it was not even tolerated by the Republic of Geneva in face of the House of Austria, nor by the people of Corsica in face of France. That in case the events of the war in Brazil required that recourse should be had to the subsidies stipulated in the Treaty of Defence of 16 May 1703, then the King of Portugal hoped His Britannic Majesty would aid him, not only with everything contracted for in this alliance, but also with all which a long-continued friendship between the two countries merited.

That upon his Ambassador at Madrid the King of Portugal had imposed a profound silence in respect of his determinations, availing himself in self-defence of the methods practised by the Court of Spain, which had committed all sorts of usurpations and attempts under the nominal authority of the Governor-General of Buenos Ayres. In like manner the Marquis de Lavradio, Viceroy of Brazil, had been instructed to expedite *under his own name* all the orders, &c. necessary in that part of the world.

Received, 1 Sept. 1774, from Mons. Pinto. 7 pp.

4 Aug.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 14, No. 44.

Dom. Entry Bk.,
"Dom."
despatched,"
1771-6, p. 164.

694. EARL OF DARTMOUTH to the LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY.

As to Samuel Dyer. There seems to be no reason for detaining him on board H.M.S. "Captain," but there is no objection to his being told that if he has anything to communicate relative to public transactions in Massachusetts Bay his Lordship will be ready to receive such communication.—Whitehall. *A draft. 1½ pp.*

4 Aug.

Dom. Geo. III.,
pcl. 83, No. 37.

695. GEO. HYAM to the EARL OF HERTFORD.

Asking for some favour from His Majesty in consideration of having prevented an attack on his life.—Storey's Gate Coffee House, Westminster. *1 p.*

4 Aug.

Ireland,
v. 449, No. 36.
Entry Bk.,
1770-5, p. 285.

696. EARL OF ROCHFORD to the LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND

Announcing the appointment of Major-General Earl of Cavan to the command of the 55th Regiment.—St. James's. *A draft. 1 p.*

8 Aug.

Isle of Man,
v. 1, 1761-74,
No. 137.

697. GOVERNOR OF THE ISLE OF MAN (WOOD) to LORD [SUFFOLK].

Notifying his departure from his government on the 2nd, and his arrival in Dumfries. Proposes soon setting out for Glasgow, to reside there for some little time in hopes of acquiring better health and more strength to be enabled to perform a greater journey.—Dumfries. *1 p.*

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8 Aug.

Scotland,
pcl. 46,
No. 169 a, b.

698. HENRY HOME to LORD ———.

Transmitting as preses of the Commissioners for managing the annexed estates in Scotland the annual report of their proceedings. —Annexed Estates' Office.

The report referred to. The income for the year amounted to 6,647*l.* 11*s.* 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*; the expenditure, the items of which are contained in the schedules, to 6,664*l.* 16*s.* 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*

Received 18th. 2 *pp.*, and 17 *pp.* folio size.

10 Aug.

Channel Islands,
v. 42, No. 8 a, b.

699. SIR JEFF. AMHERST to the EARL OF ROCHFORD.

Enclosing the resignation of the Comptroller of the Island of Guernsey on account of his ill state of health. Recommends the commission to be granted to Thomas de Saumarez.—Whitehall.

The enclosure. Mr. Eleazar le Marchant resigned in favour of Mr. Saumarez. 3 *pp.*

10 Aug.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 15, No. 5.

Let. Bk., Sec.'s,
1771-5, p. 213.

700. JOHN ROBINSON to JOHN POWNALL, Esq.

Two letters of this date:—

(1.) Warrant prepared for determining on 1 October next, the commission for the sale of lands in the Ceded Islands. Notice thereof to be given to the governors, &c. 1 *p.*

(2.) The Lords of the Treasury cannot approve of the remission of the quitrents in Nova Scotia as desired by the Governor and House of Representatives.—Treasury Chambers. 1 *p.*

Ibid., No. 6,
and p. 212.

10 Aug.

Ordnance,
v. 6, No. 31.

701. MAJOR HUGH DEBBIEG, Engineer.

Memorial to the King, recounting his services and praying compensation for his losses, &c. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ *pp.* folio size.

11 Aug.

Ireland,
v. 449, No. 40.

Entry Bk.,
1770-5, p. 287.

702. LORD ROCHFORD to the LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

Signifying the King's approbation of the resolution of the House of Lords as to the claim of Andrew Thomas Stewart Moore to the barony of Castle Stewart, and directing the issue of a writ of summons accordingly.—St. James's. *A draft.* 2 *pp.*

16 Aug.

Dom. Geo. III.,
pcl. 87,
No. 14 a, b, c.

703. JOSEPH FOWLE to SIR STANIER PORTEN.

As to a caveat against the pardon of one William Rooke. Encloses copies of letters to Lord Mansfield and the Earls of Rochford and Suffolk on the same subject.—At Mr. Jenkins's, No. 8, New Inn.

The enclosures. Rooke had been twice convicted within a few years for extorting money from persons under pretence of charging them with an attempt to commit a crime, "which, if committed, subjects the party to the severest punishment the laws of the country can inflict." Being convicted a third time, he was sentenced to three years' imprisonment, but obtained His Majesty's pardon and remission of his sentence. All, however, had no effect upon him, and in May 1774 Mr. Fowle became the object

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of the man's attention, from whom, through terror at a charge absolutely groundless in itself, yet pregnant with the most dreadful consequences, he obtained a considerable sum of money. Afterwards Rooke was prosecuted and convicted, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment. Mr. Fowle feared that the same powerful interest which procured him a pardon before might probably exert itself on this occasion also. 7 pp. or parts.

16 Aug.

Dom. Entry Bk.,
" Dom.
despatched,"
1771-6, p. 164.

704. LORD DARTMOUTH to ADMIRAL MONTAGU.

Asking that a plan of the province of Nova Scotia mentioned might be sent to his office as soon as possible.—Whitehall.

16 Aug.

Mil. Entry Bk.,
v. 28, p. 296.

705. S. PORTEN to CH. CHAMIER, Esq.

Enclosing copies of a letter &c. from the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, to be laid before Lord Barrington.—St. James's.

17 Aug.

Criml. Papers,
v. 15, 1772-6,
p. 289.

706. EARL OF ROCHFORD to the EARL OF ASHBURNHAM.

As to William Butcher, capitally convicted at the last assizes at Horsham, in whose behalf the whole parish of Boxhill seem to interest themselves. His Majesty is inclined to show mercy to him if, instead of 14 years' transportation, the petitioners will enter into a recognizance in the penalty of 500*l.* for his good behaviour and constant residence in Boxhill during that period, the man not to leave the parish during the 14 years without His Majesty's express license. If the petitioners do this, they will prove to His Majesty that they think he may be reclaimed, and it will be their interest to keep him employed.—St. James's.

17 Aug.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 10,
No. 54 a, b.

707. EDWD. ADAMS, ANTHONY HANLEY, and ROBERT WOGDON to the EARL DARTMOUTH.

Relative to a demand of theirs upon Wm. Stuart, Esq., Lieutenant-Governor at Dominica, for uniform of a troop of militia dragoons there. Enclose a short state of their case with counsel's opinion taken by them thereupon.—David Street.

The enclosure. 2 pp.

18 Aug.

Law Officers'
Entry Bk.,
1762-95, p. 213.

708. EARL OF ROCHFORD to the ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Hastening his report on the subject of the duel between the midshipmen at Gibraltar.—St. James's.

19 Aug.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 10,
No. 55 a, b.

709. BOUNDARY LINES between PENNSYLVANIA and MARYLAND.

(a.) "Copy of Governor Penn's last letter to Governor Eden and his answer."

(b.) "Copy of a letter and depositions sent to the President of the Council by Messrs. Allen and Harris relative to the disturbances in Worcester county."

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These papers, received 19th Aug. 1774, appear to belong to the same set. In his letter to Mr. Eden, Mr. Penn gives notice of his resolution to issue an *ex parte* proclamation for the exercise of the jurisdiction of the province of Pennsylvania up to the lines run and marked by the Commissioners under the proprietary agreements as the boundaries between Maryland, Pennsylvania, and the three lower counties, which had been delayed till it was known whether the guardians of Mr. Harford, the proprietor of Maryland, would sign the Commissioners' return and instruct Mr. Eden to join in such proclamation. The guardians having expressly refused, Mr. Penn determined no longer to delay the protection so repeatedly applied for by the people settled on "our" side of those lines, who had been and then were in a lawless state. Mr. Penn hoped that Mr. Eden, before embarking for England, would take the proper measures to prevent the peace of the two provinces from being again disturbed.

The second set of papers relates to the confusion that had "happened in the upper part of the county by Col. Jno. Dagworthy and those under him (on the Pennsylvania side of the "West line as run between the two proprietors.)" Messrs. Allen and Harris apply for directions how to act, in order to prevent a scene of bloodshed on the sheriffs attempting to execute any process whatever above the said line. The report from the people was that Col. Jno. Dagworthy had informed them that the proclamation for establishing the lines between the two Governments was made out in Pennsylvania and would soon be published. They, Allen and Harris, had sent warrants for sundry of the offenders, but they left the President to judge how these were to be taken, as they alleged they were in Pennsylvania, and had declared they would kill any officers attempting to serve any process from the Maryland court. 10½ pp.

[About
24 Aug.]

Dom. EntryBk.,
v. 25, p. 417.

710. EARL OF ROCHFORD to WILLIAM COOPER, Esq., Deputy Governor of the Turkey Company.

Informing him of the peace between Russia and the Porte, concluded and signed the 17th of "last" month. *Undated, but peace was signed in July 1774.*

24 Aug.

Dom. EntryBk.,
v. 25, p. 417.

711. F. WILLES to MR. ROBERTSON, Librarian of the Royal Society.

Enclosing a copy of the Marquis de Grimaldi's answer to a letter Lord Grantham wrote him on the subject of the present to be made from the Royal Society to the King of Spain.—St. James's.

25 Aug.

Criml. Papers,
v. 14, 1770-5,
p. 360.

712. MR. JUSTICE BLACKSTONE to MR. EDEN.

In answer to letter of the 23rd, enclosing Dr. Kaye's to Lord Suffolk, now returned. Is much obliged to his Lordship for his delicacy in not sending an official letter upon an application so

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slightly founded. Dr. Kaye has represented very justly the case of the poor criminal at York, Wm. Birch. Enters into particulars. If Lord Suffolk has a wish to oblige Dr. Kaye (whose nice feeling he, Mr. Justice Blackstone, is not unacquainted with), it is not a case of so very great guilt or notoriety that any prejudice can result to the public from granting Birch a free pardon.—Wallingford.

25 Aug.

Criml. Papers,
v. 15, 1772-6,
p. 299.

713. EARL OF ROCHFORD to CHARLES MORGAN, Esq.

Relative to Wm. James, capitally convicted at Monmouth assizes, but pardoned by His Majesty on condition of transportation for life.—St. James's.

27 Aug.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 15, No. 13.
Dom. Entry Bk.,
"Dom.
despatched,"
1771-6, p. 165.

714. EARL OF DARTMOUTH to the EARL OF ROCHFORD.

Drafts of two letters of this date:—

(1.) Encloses a memorial of Messrs. Bosanquet and Fatio, merchants of the city of London interested in the Island of Grenada, for his Lordship, if he should think fit, to receive His Majesty's pleasure for making an effectual representation to the Court of France for obtaining an order to the Governor of St. Lucia for the restitution to the creditors of Andrew Phellippe of those negroes who are the pledges and security for the sums advanced to him on the mortgage of his lands and slaves in Grenada, and who have been carried off by him to St. Lucia in order to evade payment of his just debts. $1\frac{1}{2}$ pp.

Ibid., No. 14,
and p. 166.

(2.) Enclosing another memorial relating to a subject of the same nature as the above.—Whitehall. 1 p.

27 Aug.

Dom. Entry Bk.,
"Dom.
despatched,"
1771-6, p. 165.

715. The SAME to LORD BARRINGTON.

Enclosing an extract from a letter from Governor Leyborne (No. 27, relative to Major Maxwell).—Whitehall.

31 Aug.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 15, No. 15.
Dom. Entry Bk.,
"Dom.
despatched,"
1771-6, p. 166.

716. The SAME to the EARL OF ROCHFORD.

Enclosing an extract from a letter from Governor Leyborne relative to the desertion of some of H.M.'s new subjects of Grenada with their slaves to the French islands.—Whitehall. *A draft.* 1 p.

31 Aug.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 15,
No. 16 a, b, c.
Let. Bk., Sec.'s,
1771-5, p. 213.

717. EARL OF SUFFOLK to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

Sends extracts from two letters from Sir Joseph Yorke relative to large quantities of gunpowder said to be purchased in Holland and shipped for some of the ports in North America.—St. James's.

The enclosures. It was the house of Crommelin at Amsterdam which was chiefly concerned in this trade. A great quantity of war material was exported by the Dutch to St. Eustatia, the centre of all contraband in that part of the world. 3 pp.

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2 Sept.

Criml. Papers,
v. 14, p. 362.**718.** WM. EDEN to MR. JUSTICE BLACKSTONE.

As to Wm. Birch, who, upon the favourable representation of his case by Lord Suffolk, has received a free pardon. Suggests a method by which he may be released without being sent back to York gaol, to remain there with a pardon in his pocket till the next assizes.—St. James's.

2 Sept.

Criml. Papers,
v. 15,
1772-6, p. 302.**719.** SIR STANIER PORTEN to JEFFREY HORNBY, Esq., High Sheriff of the County of Lancaster.

Informing him of the free pardon of John Jones, capitally convicted at the last Lancaster assizes.—St. James's.

3 Sept.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 10, No. 56.**720.** CAPT. PATT. SINCLAIR to ———.

Conveying information, which, as he no longer entertains any hopes of succeeding to an appointment which he once solicited the Board of Trade for, cannot be supposed to proceed from interested motives. The hostilities of the Indians on the frontiers can never be countenanced from any political view of chastening the colonies, and may be the prelude to something more serious. Calls attention to a settlement on the River Wabache, consisting of 400 French and upwards, most of whom served in the European regiments employed in Canada. This settlement General Gage had always considered of no consequence, though the inhabitants of it held such a correspondence with New Orleans as enabled them to exclude our traders from that place, from St. Joseph's, and from the lower part of the Lake Michigan ever since the Indian commotion in 1763. General Gage has overlooked the repeated intelligence given him that French colours were hoisted in their small forts, that trade was obstructed, our traders murdered, and that the machinations of the French and Spaniards on the Mississippi were so artfully and successfully used as never to fail of poisoning the minds of the Indians. From this settlement a few men secure in their retreat, seconded by the Indians, can destroy the settlers on the Ohio at pleasure, and may with very great ease cut off the communication between Canada and the Upper Lakes. Does not flatter himself that an opinion of his will have much attention. Only gives it from a principle of humanity, &c.—Scotland. 3 pp.

5 Sept.

Dom. Entry Bk.,
v. 25, p. 417.**721.** SIR STANIER PORTEN to the CHAIRMAN, &c. of the EAST INDIA COMPANY.

Enclosing an extract from a letter to Lord Suffolk from the King's Ambassador at the Hague, dated the 2nd of this month.—St. James's.

5 Sept.

Ireland,
v. 449, No. 49.**722.** LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND (HARCOURT) to LORD ROCHFORD.

Proposing the further prorogation of Parliament to the 18th April.—Dublin Castle. 1 p.

1774.

6 Sept.

Criml. Papers,
v. 14, 1770-5,
p. 353.

9 Sept.

Criml. Papers
(Scotch),
1762-86, p. 141.

10 Sept.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 14, No. 7.

Dom. Entry Bk.,
"Dom.
despatched,"
1771-6, p. 167.

15 Sept.

Dom. Geo. III.,

v. 14,
No. 10 a, b.

Dom. Entry Bk.,
"Dom.
despatched,"
1771-6,
pp. 168-9.

15 Sept.

Ireland,
v. 449, No. 51.

Entry Bk.,
1770-5, p. 291.

Ibid.,
No. 54, p. 292.

16 Sept.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 15,
No. 17 a, b.

Let. Bk., Sec.'s,
1771-5, p. 214.

723. WM. EDEN to JOHN RIGG, Esq., Clerk of the Assize for the Northern Circuit.

Forwarding papers relative to Wm. Birch, a pardoned convict, to be filed in his office of record.—St. James's.

724. EARL OF SUFFOLK to the LORD JUSTICE CLERK.

In answer to letter of 31 Aug., &c. relative to John Reid. As there do not appear to be any favourable circumstances in the unhappy man's case, there will not be any further respite. Cannot help regretting that Mr. Boswell did not learn his, the Lord Justice Clerk's, opinion before he wrote to this office, as in all probability, if he had done so, he would not have occasioned the hopes which the respite may have given the poor man.—St. James's.

725. J. POWNALL to CHARLES GOULD, Esq., Judge Advocate General.

Enclosing a copy of the proceedings and sentence of a court-martial held in St. Vincent in June last for the trial of Major William Maxwell, of the 6th Regiment, upon several accusations brought against him; also an extract of General Leyborne's letter to the Earl of Dartmouth accompanying these proceedings, and the copy of a letter to him from Major Maxwell, to the end that the whole of this transaction may be communicated to His Majesty through the proper channel.—Whitehall. *A draft.* 1½ pp.

726. EARL OF DARTMOUTH to the MASTER-GENERAL OF THE ORDNANCE.

As to certain ordnance stores wanted for the Island of Jamaica, to be supplied out of H.M.'s stores, if it can be done without prejudice to H.M.'s service, the Agent for the island being instructed to pay for them. Also directing report to be made whether any fortifications, &c. have at any time been erected in Tobago at the public expense, or stores sent thither by the Office of Ordnance.—Whitehall. *A draft.*

List of stores wanting for Jamaica. 3 pp.

727. EARL OF ROCHFORD to the LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

Two drafts:—

1. Signifying the King's approbation of the further prorogation of Parliament to 18th April. 1 p.

2. Relative to information given by a soldier sentenced to punishment at Gibraltar as to a murder said to have been committed in the county of Donegal.—St. James's. 2 pp.

728. The SAME to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

Enclosing a copy of a letter from Lord Grantham, stating that he had delivered to the agent of Messrs. Jacob and William Walton, at Madrid, an order from the Court of Spain for the payment of their claim at the Havauna.—St. James's.

The enclosure. 1½ pp.

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19 Sept. **729.** GENERAL J. MOSTYN to LORD ———.
Dom. Geo. III.,
pcl. 367, No. 8. Recommending Mr. Joseph Oliver to succeed Mr. Taverner,
H.M.'s late Consul at Cagliari.—Ayston. 1 p.
- 21 Sept. **730.** CHARLES GOULD to JOHN POWNALL, Esq.
Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 14, No. 8. Acknowledging receipt of papers relating to the court-martial
on Major William Maxwell, of the 6th Regiment, and explaining
the cause of the delay in their coming into his hands.—Horse
Guards. 1 p.
- 23 Sept. **731.** LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND (HARCOURT) to LORD
Ireland,
v. 449, No. 58. ROCHFORD.
Relative to the supposed murder in the county of Donegal.
Inquiries directed.—Dublin Castle. 1 p.
- 24 Sept. **732.** EARL OF SUFFOLK to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.
Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 15, No. 18. Giving notice of intelligence received from Sir Joseph Yorke
that it was being confirmed to his Excellency more and more
every day that North America is largely supplied by way of
St. Eustatia with what it does not choose to take from England,
or to export directly from Holland, in which the Dutch find their
account and will not let the market want.—St. James's.
- 27 Sept. **733.** SIR STANIER PORTEN to JOHN ROBINSON, Esq.
Treasury
Entry Bk.,
1763-75, p. 335. Inclosing for inquiry, &c. translation of a letter from M. de
Sartine to the Count de Vergennes, together with an extract of
the declarations made before the officers of the Admiralty at La
Hogue, containing an account of some violences committed by
some of H.M.'s subjects off Mounts Bay against some French
fishing boats.—St. James's.
- 29 Sept. **734.** Receipt signed by the Earl of Rochford for the quarterly
Dom. Entry Bk.,
v. 25, p. 419. allowance from the Post Office to the clerks of his office.
- 1 Oct. **735.** LORD LISBURN to LORD DARTMOUTH.
Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 14,
No. 45 a, b, c. In the absence of the other Commissioners of the Admiralty,
sends the enclosed letters received this day from Admiral Graves.
—Admiralty Office.
Let. Bk., Sec.'s,
1771-5, p. 216. The enclosures (extracts), dated at Boston, 31 Aug. and 3 Sept.
respectively. In the first, Admiral Graves refers to intelligence
received of a ship from the Elbe, bound for the coast of America
with a cargo of arms, ammunition, and Copenhagen tea, and
laments the impossibility of properly guarding the extensive coast
with the few vessels under his command. A marine, resident
chiefly in Connecticut, reports that among the common people of
that colony it was very dangerous to express the least attachment
to His Majesty or Great Britain. Disguised mobs had been

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surrounding in the night-time the houses of the newly-made Councillors of Massachusetts Bay, and endeavouring to compel them to resign the King's appointment. One had been obliged to take refuge in Boston, and there were more in the same situation. Great reason to apprehend every extravagance of behaviour from these misled, violent people.

In the second letter he says, "Since my last affairs have suddenly taken a more serious turn. The mob yesterday assembled at Cambridge, eight miles from Boston, some with arms, others with clubs. They seized the High Sheriff of the county and obliged him, to save his life, to sign an obligation to desist entirely from any execution of his office under the new laws. They pursued a Commissioner of the Customs within sight of the pickets of the guard at the Town Neck, and it was with the utmost difficulty he got safe to Boston, now become the only place of safety for people in employment under the Crown. This infatuation is such that an effectual interposition of the military power is, I am afraid, the only means left to restore these deluded people to a right use of their reason." 6 pp. or parts.

1 Oct.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 14,
No. 46 a to f.
Let. Bk., Sec.'s,
1771-5, p. 215.

736. LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY to the SAME.

Send copies of letters from Vice-Admiral Graves at Boston, dated 31 Aug. and 3rd of last month, together with a duplicate of one of the 8th of August last, giving an account of the violent proceedings of the populace in those parts.—Admiralty Office.

The letter of 8 Aug. [for the others see preceding abstract] and four other enclosures, viz., a petition from certain inhabitants of Boston, and three opinions of Jona. Sewall, the Attorney-General, as to vessels leaving Boston in ballast, the effect of which was that, notwithstanding the Act of Parliament for discontinuing the trade, &c. of Boston, the place was still in possession of a very considerable trade of building and repairing shipping, employing a great number of handicrafts and other people (near three thousand), and evidently preventing the general distress among the lower class, which was seemingly intended by the Act as one means to bring their rulers sooner to a proper sense of their duty. Admiral Graves also gives an account of a meeting with General Gage at Salem on Aug. 2, to consult on the petition above referred to, and to consider whether the donations of rice, &c. from the other colonies to the poor of Boston came under the head of victual "necessary for the use and sustenance" of its inhabitants as mentioned in the Act. General Gage, the Admiral, the Commissioners of the Customs, and the Attorney-General were all clearly of opinion that there was no authority to stop the launching of the ships and their departing in ballast, and that they could not prevent the donations, provided they complied with the directions of the Act by first entering at Salem. The petition represents the hardships the subscribers were exposed to in consequence of the operation of the Act for shutting up the port. They were ship-builders who had entered into contracts previous to any expectation of the measure. 14½ pp.

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1 Oct.

Dom. Entry Bk.,
v. 25, p. 418.**737. EARL OF ROCHFORD to the POSTMASTER-GENERAL.**

Giving notice of the appointment of Mr. James Nassau Colleton to be a clerk in his office in the room of Mr. John James Fenoulhet, resigned, for him to have the privileges of free postage, according to the Act.—St. James's.

1 Oct.

Ireland,
v. 449,
Nos. 59 and 60.
Entry Bk.,
1770-5, p. 295.**738. The SAME to the LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.**

Drafts of two letters :—

1. Informing him that His Majesty had dismissed from his service Lieut.-General Sir Robert Rich, as Lieut.-General and Governor of Londonderry and Culmore. $\frac{3}{4}$ p.

2. *Marked* "Private." On the same subject. After some arrangements shall be settled, the King will appoint a new Governor. $\frac{3}{4}$ p.

To 3 Oct.

Law Reports,
1774-81,
pp. 29 to 78.**739. DISTURBANCES in AMERICA.**

Papers, evidently portions of a series, being numbered on the back respectively 36, 45, 34, 33, 24, 30, 37, and 38, consisting of the following, viz. :—

Copy of Proceedings of the Committee of Correspondence at Worcester, 9 Aug. In Governor Gage's of the 20th Sept. 1774.

Copy of a proclamation issued by Governor Gage, dated 28 Sept. 1774, and resolves of a committee for the county of Worcester, held by adjournment at the court-house on 29 Aug., and continued by adjournment to the 21st Sept. In Governor Gage's of 3 Oct. 1774.

Copy of letter to Josiah Edson, Esq., and form of a resignation as councillor therein enclosed. In Governor Gage's of 20 Sept. 1774. The letter was to demand, on behalf of the town, his resignation on pain of being considered as "obstinate, refractory, and unfit to live in the town for the future."

Copy of Mr. Paine's account of Proceedings at Worcester, Sept. 6 and 7, 1774. In Governor Gage's of 20 Sept. 1774. This relates to the stoppage by the people of the sitting of the county courts on the 6th Sept., and to the meeting on the 7th in the court-house of the committees of correspondence for the several towns and districts of the county who were "assuming" to themselves more power and authority than any body of men ever did, looking upon Government as at an end, and making rules and orders for the regulation of the people of the county. In truth, the people here have taken the government into their own hands, and whoever does not comply with every thing proposed by them, their persons and properties are not safe.

Copy of a letter from the Boston Committee of Correspondence to the several counties. In Governor Gage's of 27 Aug. 1774.

Extract of a letter from the Honourable Governor Gage to the Earl of Dartmouth dated Boston, 20 Sept. 1774.

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Copy of the proceedings of the Committee of Correspondence in the county of Worcester on the 30th and 31st Aug. 1774. In Governor Gage's of 20 Sept. 1774; and

A copy of the "Massachusetts Gazette and Boston Weekly News-Letter" for Thursday, Sept. 8, 1774, No. 3702.

4 Oct.

Circular Bk.,
1761-86, p. 102.

740. CIRCULAR.

From the Earl of Rochford, announcing the dissolution of Parliament, &c.

Sent to the Lord Lieutenant, Lord Stormont, Lord Grantham, Mr. Murray, Mr. St. Paul, Hon. Mr. Robinson, Mr. Walpole, Sir Wm. Lynch, Sir Hor. Mann, Sir Wm. Hamilton, Mr. Strange, Mr. Catt, Major-Gen. Boyd, and Major-Gen. Johnston.

4 Oct.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 14, No. 47.

741. EARL OF DARTMOUTH to the EARL OF SANDWICH.

Despatch from General Gage enclosed, showing the serious state of affairs in New England, that civil government in Massachusetts Bay is nearly at an end, and that the people seem resolved at all events to oppose by force the execution of the late Acts of Parliament regarding that province. The apprehension of General Gage that, even with all the troops in North America that can be collected, he may still be exposed to great risk and hazard, is a very embarrassing consideration. It seems highly dangerous to trust to additional levies there, and the season of the year and many other considerations of general policy offer great objections to the step of sending troops from hence, &c. Encloses a minute of a meeting at Lord North's last night, when it was agreed that the best thing to be done for the present was to send two or three ships to Boston immediately, with as large a number of marines as can be accommodated conveniently, if in his, Lord Sandwich's, opinion it may be done at this season of the year without any material hazard and difficulty.—Whitehall. *A draft. 2 pp.*

4 Oct.

Dom. Entry Bk.,
v. 25, p. 420.

742. EARL OF ROCHFORD to LOVEL STANHOPE, Esq.

Signifying His Majesty's acceptance of his resignation of the office of law clerk to the Secretaries of State's offices.—St. James's.

5 Oct.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 14,
No. 9 a, b.

743. MR. GOULD to MR. POWNALL.

Encloses a copy of the letter which signifies the King's pleasure respecting the court-martial lately held at St. Vincent upon the trial of Major Maxwell.—Horse Guards.

The enclosure, viz., extract of a letter from the Judge Advocate-General to Governor Leyborne, dated 30th Sept. 1774. In respect of the court-martial in June 1774, His Majesty remitted the punishment awarded by the court in respect of those two articles of charge whereof Major Maxwell was found guilty, and approved their acquitting him of the other part of the charge.

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But the Major having since broken his arrest, and come to Great Britain without leave, His Majesty thought it indispensable that he should answer to this further charge before a general court-martial, and had ordered him to be remanded to St. Vincent (still considering himself in arrest), there to take his trial. And three subalterns of his regiment having complained that the Major had traduced their characters by charging them with several heinous crimes, for which they were brought to trial the 13th May last, and acquitted upon the Major's declining to proceed with the prosecution from a mistaken conception that he could not give evidence while under arrest, His Majesty likewise expected that he would answer before the same court to this complaint also. 2½ pp.

5 Oct.

744. EARL OF SANDWICH to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 14, No. 48.

As to the practicability of sending a reinforcement of ships and marines to North America. The measure may be executed without any material inconvenience. Details steps taken accordingly. To be sure it is rather late in the year to expect a good passage, but English men-of-war, especially single ships, are very likely to make their passage at any time of the year; and at the worst, they would only be driven to some of the southern colonies. —Hinchinbrook. 2 pp.

4 May
to 10 Oct.

745. CATTLE DISTEMPER.

Dom. Geo. III.,
pcl. 83,
No. 38 a to qq.

A number of papers (chiefly copies) relative to the distemper among the horned cattle in the county of Suffolk. It first appeared at Laxfield. Early information was given to Lord Rochford by Mr. J. F. Scrivener, of Sibton Abbey, one of the justices of the peace for the county; and by direction of the Government active steps were taken by him and other justices, and the Commissioners of the Land Tax, to prevent the infection spreading. At one moment their operations were paralysed by an idea which generally prevailed that the Acts of Parliament enabling His Majesty to make orders in Council relative to infected cattle had expired, a mistake which the Secretary of State immediately wrote to correct. Mr. Scrivener, in a letter dated 25 May, adverts to the "absurd spirit of liberty and folly" prevalent among the common people. Dogs were said to assist materially in spreading the contagion, and an effort was made to compel the owners to confine them by imposing a penalty for non-compliance, but it was found that this step could not be taken, being unauthorised by the Act of Parliament. Lord Rochford promised to endeavour to get an Act passed to remedy this defect, but thought it was too late to attempt it in the session of 1774, supposing such an Act could be carried through both Houses, which he much doubted. The farmers offered considerable opposition to the killing of their cattle, &c., from an apprehension that the Treasury would not reimburse them for their losses according to promise, whereupon Lord Rochford suggested that

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the assurance to this effect should be repeated. It is said (*ee*) that in some cases the inspectors would not have been suffered to kill the cattle and burn the haystacks had not the owners themselves entreated the labourers, &c. to let them perform their duty. The contagion did not spread outside the circle where it first appeared, a circumstance said to be mainly owing to the judgment, care, and vigilance of the inspectors. In October, the symptoms of the distemper having ceased, the inspectors were discharged. At that time the cost to the Government had been 1,100*l.*, but it was suggested that as this sum was far below the loss sustained, an additional 500*l.* should be granted for distribution amongst the sufferers.

Schedule of papers (several having the endorsement that the originals had been sent to the Council Office):—

<i>a.</i>	4 May.	J. F. Scrivener to Lord [Rochford].
<i>b.</i>	" "	Affidavit of John Smith.
<i>c.</i>	7 "	Sir Stanier Porten to the Clerk of the Council.
<i>d.</i>	" "	[Lord Rochford] to Mr. Scrivener.
<i>e.</i>	9 "	J. F. Scrivener to Lord [Rochford].
<i>f.</i>	10 "	Ditto to ditto.
<i>g.</i>	12 "	Ditto to ditto.
<i>h.</i>	" "	Resolutions of the Justices of the Peace at a meeting at Dennington.
<i>i.</i>	" "	Information of Robert Spink, &c.
<i>k.</i>	13 "	John Robinson [Treasury] to ———.
<i>l.</i>	—	——— to Rev. Mr. Carter at Turnstall.
<i>m.</i>	13 "	——— to Mr. Scrivener.
<i>n.</i>	14 "	Col. Wollaston to Lord Rochford.
<i>o.</i>	13 "	J. Dade to Col. Wollaston.
<i>p.</i>	14 "	Jonath. Keer to Mr. Samuel Kilderbee.
<i>q.</i>	19 "	Rev. Mr. Carter to Lord Rochford.
<i>r.</i>	22 "	Henry Collett to ditto.
<i>s.</i>	24 "	Ditto to ditto.
<i>t.</i>	25 "	Mr. Scrivener to ditto.
<i>u.</i>	26 "	Hen. Collett to ditto.
<i>v.</i>	—	Act. 12 Geo. III., c. 51.
<i>w.</i>	26 "	Steph. Cottrell to Sir S. Porten.
<i>x.</i>	" "	Lord Rochford to Rev. Mr. Carter.
<i>y.</i>	—	Ditto to Mr. Collett.
<i>z.</i>	27 "	Steph. Cottrell to Lord Rochford
<i>aa.</i>	5 June.	Hen. Collett to ditto.
<i>bb.</i>	—	Mr. Cottrell to Sir S. Porten.
<i>cc.</i>	9 "	——— to Mr. Collett.
<i>dd.</i>	24 "	Duke of Grafton to Lord Rochford.
<i>ee.</i>	22 "	Mr. Collett to the Duke of Grafton
<i>ff.</i>	25 "	Col. Wollaston to Lord Rochford.
<i>gg.</i>	27 "	Lord Rochford to Duke of Grafton.
<i>hh.</i>	29 "	Mr. Rigby to Lord Rochford.
<i>ii.</i>	22 "	Mr. Collett to Lord ———.
<i>kk.</i>	28 July.	Rev. Mr. Carter to Lord Rochford.
<i>ll.</i>	8 Aug.	Report of the Attorney-General.

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mm. 11 Aug. ——— to Rev. Mr. Carter.
 nn. 22 „ Mr. Scrivener to Lord Rochford.
 oo. 10 Sept. Rev. Mr. Carter to [ditto].
 pp. 15 „ ——— to Mr. Scrivener.
 qq. 10 Oct. Rev. Mr. Carter to Lord Rochford.

10 Oct. **746.** MOURIER LE JEUNE, OF GENEVA, to the EARL OF
 Dom. Geo. III., DARTMOUTH.
 v. 10, No. 57.

Excuses his hardihood in addressing his Lordship. His business has been interrupted, and having leisure, and not being able to work for himself, he has the folly to form projects for the good of humanity. Suggests that the American English should take for their supreme visible umpire him whom the invisible King of kings has given, the Sovereign Father. — Marseilles. *French.*
 1 p.

11 Oct. **747.** MR. JACKSON to MR. POWNALL.
 Dom. Geo. III., As to the formal transmission of letters, &c. from Admiral Graves
 v. 14, No. 51. [already referred to].—Admiralty. 1 p.

11 Oct. **748.** EARL OF SUFFOLK to LOVEL STANHOPE, Esq.
 Dom. Geo. III., Informing him of His Majesty's acceptance of his resignation of
 pcl. 87, No. 15. the office of Law Clerk, and expressing his concern at the loss of so
 able an officer.—St. James's. *A draft.* 1 p.

11 Oct. **749.** LORD ROCHFORD to SIR JOHN FIELDING and SIR JOHN
 Dom. Geo. III., HAWKINS.
 pcl. 87, No. 16. Urging them on the occasion of the present elections to exert
 their utmost endeavours to prevent any disorders, and to give such
 immediate and constant attendance as they shall judge expedient.
 —St. James's. *A draft.* 1 p.

13 Oct. **750.** The SAME to the LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.
 Ireland, Announcing the appointment of Sir George Macartney to be
 v. 449, No. 62. Constable and Commander of the Castle of Toome, in the county of
 Entry Bk., Antrim.—St. James's. *A draft.* 1 p.
 1770-5, p. 295.

15 Oct. **751.** LORD SUFFOLK to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.
 Dom. Geo. III., Loses no time in transmitting a copy of a letter from Sir Joseph
 v. 15, Yorke giving an account of the arrival of an English brigantine at
 No. 19 a, b. Amsterdam from Rhode Island, for the express purpose of loading
 Let. Bk., Sec.'s, with different sorts of fire-arms, and of forty small pieces of cannon
 1771-5, p. 215. being already shipped on board.—St. James's.
 The enclosure. 2 pp.

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18 Oct.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 14, No. 52.
Dom. Entry Bk.,
"Dom."
despatched."
1771-6, p. 170.

752. EARL OF DARTMOUTH to the LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY.

Enclosing a copy of a letter from Sir Joseph Yorke to Lord Suffolk. One of H.M.'s sloops or cutters to be immediately despatched to Amsterdam with instructions to the commander to send the enclosed letter to Sir Joseph Yorke, from whom he will hear whether the Rhode Island vessel mentioned has or has not sailed, and if not, receive a more particular description of her, when if the export of fire-arms, &c. cannot be prevented, the commander of the sloop is to watch the vessel narrowly and accompany her to sea, and when out of the limits of any port belonging to the States General, to seize and arrest her, and bring her into the nearest port in Great Britain. The commander to be very circumspect and secret in all his proceedings.—Whitehall. *A draft.* 2½ pp.

19 Oct.

Dom. Entry Bk.,
"Dom."
despatched,"
1771-6, p. 172.

753. MR. POWNALL to MR. STEPHENS.

Sending packets and duplicates to be forwarded by men-of-war. —Whitehall.

"N.B.—Sent to the Admiralty at night."

19 Oct.

Ireland,
v. 449, No. 70.

754. LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND (HARCOURT) to LORD ROCHFORD.

As to the promotion of Lient. Packenham, of the 54th Regiment, brother to Lord Longford, in accordance with an assurance on this head given to his Lordship, very early in the last session of Parliament. Indicates an arrangement by which his Excellency's engagement may be made good. The Lieutenant is one of the representatives in Parliament of the county of Longford. He and Lord Longford were very active in support of Government, and the latter is a very able speaker, and has great weight in the House of Lords, and is very much respected and esteemed by all ranks. Is also a suitor from motives of personal regard for both.—Dublin Castle. *Holograph.* "Private." Received 27th. 3½ pp.

19 Oct.

Isle of Man,
v. 1, 1761-74,
No. 139.

755. EARL OF SUFFOLK to the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR of the ISLE OF MAN.

The office of Attorney-General will soon be filled up by the appointment of a barrister of considerable experience. From the unhappy state in which Mr. Mylrea, one of the Deemsters, has been for so long a time, and his total inability to attend to any part of his duty, it has appeared to His Majesty both unnecessary and improper to continue him the name of that office. This is to be made known to his friends. His salary will be continued to him. As Mr. Moore, the other Deemster, has not, during the whole time of Mr. Mylrea's appointment, complained of an additional load of business, it is evident it has not been burthensome to him. And His Majesty is fully convinced that one Deemster is sufficient for the discharge of the duty of that office.—St. James's. *A draft.* 2 pp.

1774.

20 Oct.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 15, No. 7.
Let. Bk., Sec.'s,
1771-5, p. 216.

756. JOHN ROBINSON to JOHN POWNALL, Esq.

Having taken into consideration a petition of William Gerard de Brahm, Provincial Surveyor of East Florida, suspended from the execution and income of his office on a complaint against him by Governor Grant, and that Governor having declined to attend their Lordships to make good the said complaint, the Lords of the Treasury are of opinion Mr. de Brahm should be reinstated.—Treasury Chambers. *Received* 22nd Oct. 1 p.

20 Oct.

Ireland,
v. 449, No. 65.
Entry Bk.,
1770-5, p. 296.

757. LORD ROCHFORD to the LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

Communicating intelligence about the exportation of gunpowder, &c. from Ireland, in order to its prevention.—St. James's. *A draft.* 1 p.

20 Oct.

Ireland,
v. 449, No. 71.

758. LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND (HARCOURT) to LORD ROCHFORD.

Suggesting that Genl. Elliott should have the appointment of Governor of Londonderry until His Majesty should have a proper opportunity of giving him some more distinguished proof of his bounty. However inadequate the stipend of the Commander-in-Chief may be to the unavoidable expenses, he has not uttered the least complaint on that head.—Dublin Castle. *Holograph.* "Private." *Received* 27th from Sir John Blaquiere. 2 pp.

22 Oct.

Passes,
1760-84, p. 86.

759. Passport for Signor John Baptist Pizzoni, Venetian Resident in England. Countersigned by Lord Rochford. *Latin.*

23 Oct.

Dom. Entry Bk.,
v. 25, p. 420.

760. LORD ROCHFORD to the CHAIRMAN and DEPUTY CHAIRMAN of the EAST INDIA COMPANY.

Encloses for their own private information an extract from a letter from the King's Ambassador at the Hague to the Earl of Suffolk, dated 11th of this month.—St. James's.

24 Oct.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 15,
No. 20 a, b.
Let. Bk., Sec.'s,
1771-5, p. 219.

761. EARL OF SUFFOLK to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

Enclosing a copy of a letter from Mr. Mathias, H.M. Resident at Hamburgh, giving an account of a vessel which was intended to sail from the Elbe with ammunition on board for New York, and describing the practices made use of by the ships concerned in the contraband trade to avoid detection by H.M. ships on the American station.—St. James's.

The enclosure. 3 pp.

25 Oct.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 15,
No. 21 a, b.
Let. Bk. Sec.'s,
1771-5, p. 219.

762. The SAME to the SAME.

Enclosing an extract from a letter from Sir Joseph Yorke, stating the steps taken by him in consequence of the instructions transmitted to him by messenger on the 17th instant.—St. James's.

1774.

The enclosure. Sir Joseph found the Pensionary as well disposed to satisfy the King as the most zealous wishes could expect. He said that whatever depended upon him to stop such a dangerous traffic should be done, though the manner of doing it could not be immediately determined, because it might not be advisable to exert an extraordinary power which might occasion both a clamour and alarm. He explained, in conversation, that in the present temper of the magistracy of Amsterdam it would be difficult for the Ministry at the Hague to work at all through that channel. He imagined that the channel of the Admiralty at Amsterdam, which is at the same time charged with the department of the Customs, might be preferred. Afterwards saw M. Fagel, whose attachment and zeal are too well known to require any new assurances. He soon brought a letter to M. Boreel, Fiscal of the Admiralty, and said the Prince did not think it necessary or advisable to use any extraordinary methods, but that he had desired M. Boreel to examine strictly into the affair, to prevent in every way the departure of any vessel with such a cargo, &c. Calling on the Prince to thank him in the King's name, the Prince said he should always contribute with joy to the ease and welfare of His Majesty and his dominions, but that he, Sir Joseph, knew the merchants well enough to be convinced they would sell arms and ammunition to besiege Amsterdam itself. 4 pp.

26 Oct.

Isle of Man,
v. 1, 1761-74,
No. 140.

763. CAPT. HENRY HOPE to the EARL OF SUFFOLK.

In answer to letter of the 19th inst. The reason why Mr. Moore did not complain of an additional load of business was that almost since the commencement of Mr. Mylrea's indisposition his duty has been done by Mr. Quayle, the Clerk of the Rolls, who was specially appointed for the time by warrant from Governor Wood, for which an allowance was made to him from Mr. Mylrea's salary. The Governor's principal motive for not directing Mr. Moore to officiate in Mr. Mylrea's district, as well as in his own, was on account of the difficulty he foresaw one person would have in discharging the duty of both Deemsters. Refers to Gov. Wood's letter on the subject. [See Vol. 1770-72, No. 1536].—Isle of Man, 3 pp.

27 Oct.

Dom. Entry Bk.,
"Dom."
despatched,"
1771-6, p. 172.

764. EARL OF DARTMOUTH to the ATTORNEY and SOLICITOR GENERAL.

Encloses copies of a letter from the Hon. Edward Hay, Governor of Barbadoes, and of papers therein referred to, for their opinion how far Governor Hay is warranted by law in the issue of a writ of protection in the case he has stated.—Whitehall.

29 Oct.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 14,
No. 54 a, b, c.
Let. Bk., Sec.'s,
1771-5, p. 217.

765. LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

Enclose a copy of a letter from Molineux Shuldham, Esq., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of H.M. ships at Newfoundland, giving an account of the tranquillity of his Government, the end of the business of the works for the season, and the inaccessi-

1774.

bility of the island to any foreign attempts for the ensuing six or seven months, and that therefore he had sent two companies from the 63rd Regt. on board H.M. ship "Rose" to Boston to the aid of Admiral Graves, &c. Also a copy of his instructions to Captain Wallace of the "Rose" on this occasion.—Admiralty Office.

The enclosures. 7 *pp.* or *parts*.

1 Nov.

Admiralty
Entry Bk.,
1766-84, p. 131.

766. EARL OF ROCHFORD to the LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY.

Relative to a duel fought on the 3rd of July last, near Gibraltar, between two midshipmen belonging to H.M.S. "Trident." Encloses a copy of the whole case, the report of the Attorney-General thereupon, and the letter to Lieutenant-Governor Boyd, containing H.M.'s orders on this subject. Their Lordships to take such further steps as shall be found expedient.—St. James's.

2 Nov.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 14,
No. 6 a, b, c.

767. LORD VISCOUNT BARRINGTON to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

Enclosing a copy of a letter from Governor Shuldham, together with a copy of the Governor's orders therein enclosed.—War Office.

The enclosures. [To the same effect as those transmitted by the Lords of the Admiralty on 29th Oct.] 4 *pp.*

3 Nov.

Irel., v. 449,
No. 74 a, b, c.

768. LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND (HARCOURT) to LORD ROCHFORD.

As to a vessel bound from Belfast to Philadelphia, lately stranded near Plymouth. Enclosing papers showing that whatever quantity of gunpowder may have been on board of her, it came from Bristol.—Dublin Castle.

Two enclosures. *Received* 10th. 4½ *pp.*

7 Nov.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 15,
No. 22 a to d.
Let. Bk., Sec.'s,
1771-5, p. 218.

769. WM. FRASER to WM. KNOX, Esq.

Enclosing, for Lord Dartmouth's use, the copies of two letters from Sir Joseph Yorke, and an extract from another just received.—St. James's.

The enclosures. Relative to the vessel loading with war material for the American colonies. Alarm is taken at Amsterdam by all the houses trading to North America, who see ships of war waiting to intercept them from the Elbe to the Scheldt. Principal houses trafficking with America are Crommelin, Chabanelles, and Hodson. The Admiralty at the Hague is so well instructed, and so much encouraged to be exact in its search, that it would be unjust to the friendship shown upon this occasion to have any doubt of its being performed. 6½ *pp.*

Ibid., No. 23.

Also an extract from a letter from Mr. Mathias, dated Ham-
burgh, 1st Nov. 1774, transmitted the same day, relative to
vessels engaged "on the same smuggling trade." 1 *p.*

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12 Nov.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 15, No. 8.

770. WAR MATERIAL for the COLONISTS.

Copy of declaration of Capt. James Normand, respecting vessels proceeding from Amsterdam to Boston, in America, with powder, shot, and fire-arms, under clearances for St. Eustatia. *Dated* 5th Nov. 1773, but "transmitted to the Lords of the Treasury" and communicated to Mr. Pownall by Lord North, 12th Nov. "1774." 1 *p.*

12 Nov.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 15,
No. 24 a, b, c.
Let. Bk., Sec.'s,
1771-5, p. 218.

771. WM. EDEN to JOHN POWNALL, Esq.

Enclosing three extracts from intelligence received this day by the Dutch mail relative to the illicit trade carrying on between the continent of Europe and North America.—St. James's.

The extracts, the last two on the same page, viz., from Sir Joseph Yorke, dated Hague, 8th Nov.; Mr. De Laval, dated Copenhagen, 1st Nov.; and Mr. Matthias, dated Hamburg, 4th Nov.

Sir Joseph says: "Whatever may be the discovery made in the Rhode Island vessel, the effects of looking after it as we have done cannot but be salutary, as it makes a strong impression on the exchange of Amsterdam."

Mr. De Laval: "Some people here, and some of the St. Croix, amongst whom are Messrs. Heyliger, De Neuilly, and Hesselberg, have formed a scheme for throwing a quantity of tea into North America. They are, for that purpose, loading three ships with timber for the West Indies. The intervals of the cargo are filled with chests of tea." 3 *pp.*

12 Nov.

Ireland,
v. 449, No. 76.
Entry Bk.,
1770-5, p. 297.

772. LORD ROCHFORD to the LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

As to the future promotion of Lieut. Pakenham. States incidentally that the cause of the King's having, in 1771, given the rank of captain to the captain-lieutenants was for the sake of securing to them the company when vacant.—St. James's. *A draft.* 2 *pp.*

14 Nov.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 14,
No. 11 a, b.
Let. Bk., Sec.'s,
1771-5, p. 222.

773. MASTER-GENERAL OF THE ORDNANCE (TOWNSHEND) to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

In answer to letter of 15th Sept. The stores for Jamaica are ready to be delivered. Also enclosing a letter from the Board showing the state of the military stores in Tobago, as desired.—Rainham.

The enclosure. 3 *pp.*

14 Nov.

Treas. and Cust.,
v. 3, 1763-75,
No. 37.
Trea. Entry Bk.,
1763-75, p. 337.

774. ——— to the LORDS OF THE TREASURY.

Enclosing, for their consideration, &c., papers relative to a dispute between the Patrimonial Court and naval officer of Minorca concerning the occupation of the old careening and victualling wharfs at Mahon, &c.—St. James's. (A list of the papers sent is in the Entry Book.)

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11 and 15
Nov.Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 15, Nos. 25
and 26 a, b, c.**775. WAR MATERIAL for the COLONISTS.**

Extracts from two letters from Sir Joseph Yorke, dated respectively as above, relative to "the Rhode Island vessel we have been so long watching," and copies of two enclosures in the latter. The appearance of the "Wells" cutter before Amsterdam has produced the expected effect of preventing the departure of the vessel, but also a strong alarm upon the exchange, and an application from the merchants to the Admiralty, and from thence to the Government. Conversation with the Greffier on the subject—the result of which was that M. Fagel assured Sir Joseph he would talk with the Prince of Orange as desired, and turn his letter to M. Boreel so as to elude a positive answer, while he endeavoured to reassure the fair traders and keep the others in suspense. The cutter may leave its station and fall down at least to Texel. The coming-up of King's ships so near Amsterdam again not advisable, as that embarrasses Government, and prevents a more secret and at the same time more certain way of going to work.

The enclosures are copies of letters from Sir Joseph to Renard, the agent at Amsterdam, and Captain Walton of the "Wells" cutter. 8 pp. *or parts.*

15 Nov.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 14,
No. 56 a, b.
Let. Bk., Sec.'s,
1771-5, p. 220.**776. LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.**

Send a copy of a letter from Vice-Admiral Graves, dated 23rd Sept. last, at Boston, containing some further accounts of the violent proceedings of the populace in those parts.—Admiralty Office.

The enclosure. Arrangements to frustrate attempts of the insurgents detailed. The people have lately attempted to remove several pieces of cannon by night, and have actually carried some off from Charles Town and Boston, in order to fortify a camp in the country. Flat also seized two or three days back with six good guns, 6 pounders, which were being carried up Charles River, supposed "for the above loyal purpose." Newspapers transmitted to show behaviour, &c. of the "good people." Reason to expect they will be rash enough to attempt insulting the King's ships and Castle William, which they boast can with facility be carried by numbers when the ice sets in. 4 pp.

10 Sept. to
16 Nov.Scotland,
v. 47
Nos. 110 to 160.**777. ELECTION of SCOTCH REPRESENTATIVE PEERS.**

A number of letters connected with the election of the 16 representative peers for Scotland, rendered necessary by the dissolution of Parliament. They consist chiefly of letters from Scotch peers, promising to support the list recommended by the Government. Others, however, apply for votes on behalf of themselves. Lord Marchmont acted the part of adviser to the Earl of Suffolk on the occasion, and revised the list of peers to whom it was thought proper to apply for votes. Lord Marchmont said that two titles which he had marked with a star

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[? Earl of Dysart and Lord Rutherford] had latterly had "one or more voters, how far qualified I know not, but I durst not omit them."

Earl of Stair writes (No. 121), referring apparently to applications from Lord Morton [*see* No. 635] and Lord Strathmore: "I received the letters sent herewith this morning, not knowing that Administration had any design of bringing my Lord Morton into Parliament. I suspect this application is on what they call the independent plan. He refused to vote for me at the last contest, and sent in a letter full of great personal regard and very bad excuses. I am likewise somewhat jealous of Lord Strathmore's designs; he never took any notice of Lord Sandwich's letter in my favour, nor of a very pressing one I wrote to him, and I was well informed kept my Lord Gray, who is my relation, from appearing for me. I write all this in the strictest confidence to your Lordship. I know your Lordship is too noble, too generous, to suspect I mean to make myself necessary if there is truth in man. I would give you the same intelligence was I sure I was left out of the list of Administration; the knowledge I gained by being employed in their service shall ever be at their command. Might I presume to offer an advice, it would be for the Ministry to make manifest their designs as soon as possible; the well-disposed will take no steps till these are known, whilst others will not be inactive, and some will really be deceived by letters of the kind I send you; others will pretend they are so, engagements will be entered into, and the business may be made infinitely more difficult than it otherwise would have been. I speak from experience. In my poor opinion the Government ought, without loss of time, to put their interests in somebody's hands."

The Duke of Buccleugh, having received a list of peers recommended by Lord Suffolk and the Scotch peers in London who thought a letter from his Lordship's office was the properest way of communicating their sentiments as to the choice of representatives, writes (129): "I cannot help informing your Lordship that I differ most essentially from them; I did not expect, after what passed at the last election, that a method which has always been so disgusting to the generality of the peers of Scotland would have been revived upon this occasion. Those of our brethren in London that have approved this step (whose number must necessarily be very small, as almost all the peers are at present in this country,) would not, I am sure, have advised your Lordship to sign that letter had they known the sentiments of their brethren here, who think those very few Lords would have better consulted their own dignity and the dignity of the peerage if they had, either in person or by letter, communicated their sentiments to the numerous body of peers residing in this country, before they gave this very extraordinary opinion to your Lordship."

Before the election was completed the deaths of two of the peers named in the list chosen by the Ministry occurred, viz, the

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Earl of Morton at Taormina in Sicily (134), and the Duke of Atholl, who, while walking in his garden (141), slipped from a steep bank into the Tay and was drowned. The Earl of Aberdeen and the Earl of Cassillis were nominated in their stead.

The Earl of Dysart complained (140) that he considered himself very ill-treated in not having been nominated. He represents that he had been named on a previous occasion on the death of the Duke of Argyll, and that he had very near been chosen, but, just before the election, had been objected to for not having any estate in Scotland. "To remove those difficulties I told Lord Weymouth I would buy an estate to qualify me there." The case of Lord Irwin, one of the nominees on this occasion, was, he said, similar to his own, and therefore he thought he might with justice consider himself ill-treated.

Lord Cathcart, writing in a private letter on the 11th Nov. (153), says that since a meeting (which he refers to) the Duke of Buccleugh had taken a great deal of pains to soften the heats which were but too likely to appear at the election in a greater degree than happened, and that it was owing to his Grace that there had been no separate dinner, but that the peers had dined together, and that there would be no meeting in consequence of a conversation which had passed that day.

On the 15th Nov. all the Government nominees were elected, Lord Cassillis defeating Lord Eglinton (158a) by a majority of 13.

At the election the Duke of Buccleugh, before voting, gave in a written declaration setting forth that he voted out of personal respect to the candidates, and not in consideration of certain means used to recommend them; in which he was afterwards followed by the Earl of Aboyn. The Earls of Haddington and Selkirk and Lord Elibank preferred their votes (which included only the Earls of Eglinton and Breadalbane, to whom Lord Elibank added Lord Irwin), with words to the same import, but Lord Selkirk having proposed a petition to the King to give orders that no minister of his should for the future write recommendatory letters or send lists to the peers of Scotland, and being seconded by Lord Haddington, Lord Cathcart stood up "to remind" their Lordships of the circumstances of *time* and *place* without "entering into the question where *speech* upon any subject was so improper." He insisted that they had all formed their lists; that they were met to declare them; that they had no president, no orders, no rules; that no motion could be made, nor any difference of opinion decided; and that they were incapacitated by the constitution of the meeting as well as prohibited by Act of Parliament from entering into other matters or discussions. This having been warmly disputed, Lord Dalhousie supported him, and proposed that proper measures might be referred to another meeting in another place, where he would attend and give his opinion. This satisfied many, but the Duke of Buccleugh declared such meeting unnecessary, and that he would not attend it, as a proper answer to such letters would prevent their repetition.

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The peers elected were, Duke of Gordon; Earls of Cassillis, Strathmore, Abercorn, Galloway, Loudoun, Dalhousie, Breadalbane, Aberdeen, March, Marchmont, Rosebery, and Bute; Viscounts Stormont and Irvine; and Lord Cathcart.

SCHEDULE of LETTERS, &c., the greater number to or from the
EARL OF SUFFOLK.

No. 110.	From Duke of Atholl,	10 Sept.
" 111.	" Lord March and Ruglen,	3 Oct.
" 112.	" " Strathmore,	5 "
" 113.	" " Stair,	6 "
" 114.	" " Marchmont,	6 "
" 115.	" " Portmore,	17 "
" 116.	" " Loudoun,	7 "
" 117 a, b, c.	To Lord Marchmont, 9 Oct., with draft of circular to the peers, and a list of those applied to.	
" 118.	Circular to the sixteen peers, 5 Oct., and to all the peers, 11 Oct.	
" 119.	From Lord Marchmont,	9 Oct.
" 120.	" " Dalhousie,	10 "
" 121.	" " Stair,	10 "
" 122.	" " Cathcart,	10 "
" 123.	" " Breadalbane,	13 "
" 124.	" Duke of Gordon,	13 "
" 125.	" " Leeds,	14 "
" 126.	" Lord Newark (at Boulogne),	14 "
" 127.	" " Napier,	16 "
" 128.	" " Lauderdale,	22 "
" 129.	" Duke of Buccleugh	26 "
" 130.	To Lord Aberdeen	29 "
" 131.	Circular,	30 "
" 132. }	From Lord Marchmont (two letters):	30 "
" 133.		
" 134.	" Thos. Forsyth, Bond Street,	30 "
" 135.	" Lord Portmore,	31 "
" 136.	" " Lauderdale,	2 Nov.
" 137.	" " Cathcart,	3 "
" 138.	" " Napier,	3 "
" 139.	" " Aberdeen,	4 "
" 140.	" " Dysart,	5 "
" 141.	" " Cathcart.	6 "
" 142.	" " Findlater and Seafeld (Vienna),	7 "
" 143a,b,c.	" Stormont (Paris), 9 Nov., with the "instrument of nomination," &c.	
" 144.	To Lord Cathcart,	10 Nov.
" 145.	" " Cassillis,	10 "
" 146.	" Duke of Gordon,	10 "
" 147.	" Lord Balcarres,	10 "
" 148.	" " Marchmont,	10 "
" 149. }	From Same (two letters),	10 "
" 150.		
" 151.	" Duke of Leeds,	11 "
" 152.	" Lord Portmore,	11 "
" 153.	" " Cathcart (private),	11 "
" 154.	" " Balcarres,	14 "

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No. 155.	From Lord Caithness,	14 Nov.
„ 156.	„ „ Cassillis,	15 „
„ 157.	„ „ Elphinstone,	15 „
„ 158 a, b.	Duke of Gordon (with list of peers elected),	15 „
„ 159.	„ Lord Cathcart (private),	15 „
„ 160.	„ Alexr. Tait, Clerk of Session,	16 „

20 and 26

778. EARL OF CASSILLIS.

Nov.

Scotland,
v. 47.

No. 161 a, b.

J. S. Mackenzie to the Earl of Suffolk. Enclosing a letter from Lord Cassillis, and asking what answer shall be given to it.—Ham, Surrey.

The enclosure (bound in before the above), explaining that it would be inconvenient for him to attend Parliament until after Christmas, and asking whether his absence would be of material consequence.

Ibid.,
No. 162.

Reply, intimating that attendance would not be necessary until after Christmas. “We certainly always wish to see our friends “in the House of Lords, and I flatter myself Lord Cassillis will “be a good attender after the holidays.” — Duke Street, Westminster. *A draft.* $\frac{1}{2}$ p.

23 Nov.

779. LORD SANDWICH to the EARL OF ROCHFORD.Admiralty,
v. 165.

No. 8 a, b.

Sending a copy of a letter lately received from Morlaix.—Admiralty.

The enclosure, containing information of the armament at Brest, of the approaching trial of Capt. Kergelin, just returned from the *Terris Australis*, for embezzling near two millions of livres, he having “unfortunately depended upon the Duc D’Aiguillon’s protection,” and of the behaviour of the Gardes Marines at Brest on the day a ship was launched, when they refused to go to their exercises. 3 pp.

24 Nov.

780. EARL OF ROCHFORD to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 15,

No. 27 a, b, c.

Let. Bk., Sec.’s,
1771–5, p. 221.Dom. Entry Bk.,
v. 25, p. 423.

Relative to the petitions of Messrs. Bosanquet, Fatio, and Ballone. Transmits copy of a letter received by Lord Stormont from Count de Vergennes, in answer to his application on those subjects, and a copy of another letter from Mons. de Sartine to Count de Vergennes. Makes no doubt but the contents of those letters will be satisfactory to the persons concerned.—St. James’s.

The enclosures (*French*). The king of France authorised the Commandant of the Windward Isles to ascertain, in concert with the Governor of Grenada, the amount of the debts of the defaulting creditors, and to compel them to make arrangements for satisfying them. The second letter announces a satisfactory conclusion to proceedings against one of the creditors. $4\frac{1}{2}$ pp.

24 Nov.

781. J. POWNALL to ROBERT WHITE, Esq.Dom. Entry Bk.,
“Dom.
despatched.”
1771–6, p. 174.

In answer to letter of the 23rd inst. The proper steps have been taken to obtain full information of the state of affairs upon the Mosquito shore, not only in what regards the matter stated in

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the memorial of the 9th of July, but also in regard to every circumstance of the present situation and condition of H.M.'s subjects there.—Whitehall.

25 Nov.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 15, No. 28.

782. DUTCH TRADE to the AMERICAN COLONIES.

Extract of a letter from Sir Joseph Yorke to Lord Suffolk.—Hague, 22 Nov. 1774.

It was certainly time to make the Exchange of Amsterdam feel that notice was taken of the illicit trade some of the merchants were carrying on with North America, and what has been already done seems to have had a good effect. The Rhode Island vessel is very near unloaded and the crew are to be discharged. Will continue to give all possible attention to this dangerous species of commerce, and talk freely to the minister upon the necessity of abstaining from it if they wish to preserve their navigation free and unmolested. *Received* 25 November from Earl of Suffolk's office. 1½ pp.

25 Nov.

Dom. Entry Bk.,
"Dom.
despatched,"
1771-6, p. 175.

783. J. POWNALL to STEPHEN FULLER, Esq.

Informing him that the stores requested by the Governor of Jamaica are ready to be delivered on payment.—Whitehall.

26 Nov.

Church Bk.,
Scotland,
1761-84, p. 242.

784. LIVING of NORTH KNAPDALE.

Earl of Suffolk to the Lord Advocate for Scotland. Relative to the living of North Knapdale. His Majesty very much approves his zeal in support of the rights of the Crown, and has ordered a warrant for the presentation of Mr. Archibald Campbell. As Mr. McTavish has not hitherto produced the necessary proof of his right of patronage, he will be obliged either to recall the presentation to Mr. McKinnon, or agree to bring an action in the Court of Session.—St. James's.

Ibid., p. 243.

The Same to the Duke of Argyll. Relative to the living of North Knapdale. Is sorry it is not in his power to obey his Grace's commands on this occasion, as a presentation has been made out for Mr. Campbell, recommended by Mr. McNeill, who gave the information that the right of presentation to this living is in the Crown.—St. James's.

Ibid., p. 244.

The Same to Mr. McNeill. On the same subject.

26 Nov.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 15,
No. 9 a, b.
Dom. Entry Bk.,
"Dom.
despatched,"
1771-6, p. 175.

785. W. KNOX to GREY COOPER, Esq.

Enclosing the petition to His Majesty of Pierre Janno, Cayenne Janno, and Marie Janno, charibbs of the island of St. Vincent, and of William Crooke Esq., it appearing to Lord Dartmouth to be of a different nature from those which it has been usual for the Board of Trade to take into consideration, and to belong to the Department of the Lords of the Treasury.—Whitehall.

1774.

A copy of the petition, the prayer of it being for His Majesty's permission to sell to Mr. Crooke a portion of their land (situation described) secured to them by the Commissioners for the Sale of Lands in the Ceded Islands. 6 pp.

29 Nov.

Dom. Entry Bk.,
v. 25, p. 424.

786. EARL OF ROCHFORD to the LORD PRESIDENT.

Enclosing a copy of a letter from Sir John Blaquiere, stating the desire of the Lord Lieut. of Ireland to be authorised to grant by proclamation, in case he shall find it necessary, a further time, not exceeding fifteen days, to the holders of light gold in Ireland to exchange the same at the treasury of that kingdom.—St. James's.

1 Dec.

Scotland,
v. 47, No. 163.

787. LORD BREADALBANE to LORD [SUFFOLK].

Expressing his sorrow that he was not able to be present at the beginning of the session of Parliament.—Edinburgh. 1 p.

2 Dec.

Circular Bk.,
1761–86, p. 102.
(Pp. 103 and 104
cut out,
apparently
at the time.)

788. CIRCULAR.

From the Earl of Rochford; transmitting the King's speech in Parliament "on Wednesday last." Sent to same list as that of 25 Feb., adding Mr. Strange and Sir John Hort, and omitting Mr. Pictet, Sir Peter Denis, and consuls Magra, Katenkamp, and Taverner.

2 Dec.

Dom. Geo. III.,
pcl. 87, No. 18.

789. PARLIAMENT.

Note from Lord Rochford to Peers (list given), reminding them of business in the House of Lords on Tuesday, 6th inst. *A draft.* 1½ pp.

4 Dec.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 15, No. 29.

790. WAR MATERIAL.

Extract from a letter from Mr. Mathias to the Earl of Suffolk, dated Hamburg, 22 Nov., transmitted by Mr. Fraser to Mr. Pownall, 4 Dec. 1774.

Relative to gunpowder shipped on board a vessel off the river Stohr. 1½ pp.

5 Dec.

Dom. Geo. III.,
pcl. 87,
No. 19 a, b.

791. Sir JOHN FIELDING to the EARL OF SUFFOLK.

Applying for the office of law clerk become vacant by Mr. Lovel Stanhope being chosen member for Winchester. For 20 years has contentedly laboured for daily bread, and has neither asked for anything nor bettered his situation.—Bow Street.

Attached is a slip of paper with the words, "I will consider of the proper manner of answering the inclos'd against we meet next.—10/m. pt. 6 p.m."

1774.

8 Dec.

Dom. Geo. III.,
pel. 87, No. 20.

792. MR. CHANGUION.

Opinion of the Solicitor-General, written on the second page of the "case" submitted to him. It relates to personal effects left by Philip Changuion, Esq., His Majesty's late consul in Sicily, who committed suicide in 1771. The surplus was claimed by Mr. Copithorne, the executor, but this claim was resisted by the Earl of Rochford by virtue of certain words in the letter to Mr. Copithorne which the last had proved as the will of Mr. Changuion, his Lordship intending to distribute it among Changuion's relatives. The Solicitor-General's opinion was adverse to Mr. Copithorne's claim. The case is marked "2 gus." 2 pp., *brief size*.

9 Dec.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 14,
No. 57 a to d.
Let. Bk., Sec's.,
1771-5, p. 223.

793. LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

Send copies of letters of 1st and 11th Nov. and 6th inst. from Lieut. Walton, of the "Wells" cutter, giving an account of his proceedings consequent on Lord Dartmouth's letter of 18 Oct.—Admiralty Office.

The enclosures. The vessel Lieut. Walton was sent to watch at Amsterdam, after one attempt to sail, was finally unladen of her cargo and partly unrigged. Information was also obtained that if she attempted to go down the river she would certainly be searched at the Texel by the Dutch Admiralty. 7 pp. *or parts*.

10 Dec.

Ireland,
v. 449,
No. 91 a, b.

794. LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND (HARCOURT) to LORD ROCHFORD.

As to information given by a soldier under sentence at Gibraltar of a supposed murder in Donegal. Encloses a letter showing that no such murder happened.—Dublin Castle.

The enclosure. 3 pp.

12 Dec.

Dom. Entry Bk.,
"Dom.
despatched,"
1771-6, p. 177.

795. WM. KNOX to GREY COOPER, Esq.

Enclosing a petition of the coffee planters of Jamaica to Sir Basil Keith, to be laid before the Lords of the Treasury, as relative to a matter within their Lordships' department, which, in Lord Dartmouth's opinion, merits consideration.—Whitehall.

13 Dec.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 15, No. 60.
Law Reports,
1774-81, p. 99.
(Pp. 95-8 of
this vol.
missing.)

796. AMERICAN REBELLION.

Report of the Attorney and Solicitor-General (Thurlow and Wedderburn) as to whether the acts of the people of the province of Massachusetts Bay, as stated in correspondence of Mr. Graves and Mr. Gage, are overt acts of treason and rebellion, and as to the draught of a proclamation requiring persons guilty to surrender themselves, &c. Of opinion that the letters mentioned contain the history of an open rebellion and war in the province. Joshua Bigelow, Edward Rawson, Thomas Denny, John Goulding, and Joshua Gilbert charged therein with overt acts of high treason in levying war against His Majesty on 26 Aug. 1774, Capt. Wilder, of Templeton, and Capt. Halden, of Princetown, on 28 Aug., and several others at different times. Ask the terms of submission, &c. for the proclamation. 3 pp.

Let. Bk., Sec's.,
1771-5, p. 241.

1774.

15 Dec.

Dom. Entry Bk.,
"Dom."
despatched,"
1771-6, p. 178.

797. W. KNOX to GREY COOPER, Esq.

Enclosing extracts from a letter from Lieut.-Governor Colden, containing an account of an illicit trade carried on in the province of New York, and pointing out some methods for preventing it; to be laid before the Lords of the Treasury.—Whitehall.

20 Dec.

Ireland,
v. 449,
No. 93 a, b,
Entry Bk.,
1770-75, p. 306.

798. EARL OF ROCHFORD to the LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

Enclosing a petition from Jer. Meara, late lieutenant of the 29th Regt., claiming the merit of having rendered some useful services in Ireland in 1763, and complaining that some officers have been put over his head from other regiments. His Majesty wishes the strictest inquiry to be made.—St. James's.

The petition. 4 *pp* or *parts*.

21 Dec.

Admiralty,
v. 165,
No. 9 a, b.

799. EARL OF SANDWICH to the EARL OF ROCHFORD.

Sending copy of a letter lately received from Morlaix. — Admiralty.

The enclosure, dated 5 December. It recapitulates the contents of two letters miscarried. The result of the writer's conversations with several of the crews, both of Capt. Kergelin's and Capt. Resnovet's vessels, was that they were off the coast of the "Terris Australis" for three months with continual storms and cold; that the boat of Capt. Resnovet's frigate could only once approach the shore, when they left in a bottle the arms of France; that on their return they touched at Madagascar, where they had only the year before, with great difficulty, established a garrison, not daring as yet to lay out of its walls; and that the country produced plenty of corn and rice. 2½ *pp*.

22 Dec.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 10,
No. 58 a to d.

800. CAPT. PATT. SINCLAIR to Mr. ———.

Enclosing an account, in lieu of which he requested the house at Detroit. General Gage wrote in a letter that the improvements, &c. for which the enclosed charge is made were entirely his (Sinclair's) property. The General's letter, without a proper title from Government for them, is not sufficient. Asks that the account may be paid or the house given him.—Lybster, Caithness, N.B.

Following this letter are General Gage's letter referred to, dated Nov. 5, 1769; a deed from the Chippawa nation for a tract of land to Lieut. Patrick Sinclair, dated 27 July 1768; and Captain Sinclair's account of money due to him from Government for sundry disbursements at Pine River, N. America. 4 *pp*.

22 Dec.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 15,
No. 30 a, b.

801. WM. EDEN to JOHN POWNALL, Esq.

Enclosing a copy of a letter from Sir Joseph Yorke on the subject of some intelligence lately communicated by him, Mr. Pownall.—St. James's.

The enclosure, dated Hague, 16 Dec., relative to information received that "the smack's" cargo might have been re-shipped in

1774.

another vessel in the night. Thought to be improbable, though not quite impossible. Messenger despatched to Amsterdam to follow the affair. Sir Joseph waited on the Dutch Ministers, and afterwards on the Prince of Orange, who all persist in the same language of disapprobation of such a conduct, and their desire to do all that depends upon them to prevent it. Did not conceal the consequences of its continuance. Cannot foresee what precautions will be taken, having no report yet from the Pensionary who undertook to speak clearly and roundly to the magistrates of Amsterdam, notwithstanding the terms he is upon with that town at present. The Admiralty at Amsterdam, too, have been written to that no ships laden with ammunition, &c. may be permitted to sail from Texel to the West Indies without a previous report to the Government here. Has suggested his idea that, to intimidate the merchants of such suspicious cargoes to the West Indies that they should be *bonâ fide* landed at the place pretended to be their destination, and not conveyed from thence to N. America, because if that were attempted, and the King's ships intercepted them, the States would never reclaim them. Cannot yet tell how this will be relished, though he has no reason to doubt of the friendship and good faith of the Ministers, but is sensible they have their difficulties. The Regents in general highly disapprove such a pernicious trade, and many even think the States ought to publish a *placaat* prohibiting it under severe penalties. 4 pp.

22 Dec.

802. LORD NORTH to LORD ———.Dom. Geo. III.,
pcl. 87, No. 22.

Relative to a complaint of Mr. Garnier against the custom-house officers.—“Friday evening.”—*No date, but received* 23 December.
1 p.

22 Dec.

803. LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND (HARCOURT) to LORD [ROCHFORD].Ireland,
v. 449.
No. 95 a b.

Returning the patent appointing his first chaplain, Rev. D. G. L. Jones, Bishop of Kilmore, it being void on account of an informality, in order that another may be prepared.—Dublin Castle.

The enclosure. 4 and 2 quarter pp.

23 Dec.

804. LORD DARTMOUTH to MR. BOLLAN, DR. FRANKLIN, and MR. LEE.Dom. Entry Bk.,
“Dom.
despatched,”
1771-6, p. 179.

Asking to see them at his house in St. James's Square the next morning at 10 o'clock.—St. James's Square.

23 Dec.

805. EARL OF ROCHFORD to the LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.Ireland,
v. 449, No. 94.
Entry Bk.,
1770-5, p. 306.

Announcing the appointment of Lieutenant-General Elliott to the Government of Londonderry and Culmore Fort in Ireland.—St. James's.

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23 Dec.

Law Officers'
Entry Bk.,
1762-95, p. 214.

Law Ref.
and Reports,
1757-86,
No. 15.

806. The SAME to the ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Relative to a confirmation and addition of arms granted to Mr. George Stacpoole by His Majesty's sign manual, which the Herald's College has refused to register under pretence that he ought previous thereto to make proof of the several facts alleged by him concerning his descent. To report his opinion whether the officers of the College are not bound to exemplify the said arms, and to register the King's concession and declaration implicitly without such proofs, and if so, the proper method to pursue.—St. James's.

Two other papers, viz., a list of precedents, and a state of the whole case, are in *Law Ref. and Reports*, 1757-86, No. 13 a, b.

25 Dec.

Dom. Entry Bk.,
v. 25, p. 425.

807.

Receipt signed by the Earl of Rochford for the quarterly allowance from the Post Office to the clerks of his office.

21 & 26 Dec.

Dom. Geo. III.,
vol. 87,
No. 23 a, b.

808. ROGER-MAINWARING ELLERKER.

Certificates of the Heads of Colleges and of the Chancellor of the University (Duke of Grafton) as to the fitness of Roger-Mainwaring Ellerker, Fellow-Commoner of Trinity College, Cambridge, to receive the degree of Master of Arts. Ineligible for want of sufficient standing. Dated respectively as above. 2 pp., *folio size*.

26 Dec.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 15, No. 11.
Let. Bk., Sec.'s,
1771-5, p. 223.

809. GREY COOPER to JOHN POWNALL, Esq.

The Lords of the Treasury have directed Genl. Gage to pay Capt. Cochran ten shillings a day from 1 Jan. next, and to place the same to the account of military contingencies in America.—Treasury Chambers. 1 p.

26 Dec.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 15,
No. 31 a to e.
Let. Bk., Sec.'s,
1771-5, p. 224.

810. WM. FRASER to the SAME.

Enclosing an extract from a letter from Sir Jos. Yorke, together with copies of the papers referred to therein.—St. James's.

The enclosure, including copies of two letters from M. Boreel, Fiscal of the Admiralty of Amsterdam, to the Greffier Fagel, with an ostensible list of the cargoes. Sir Joseph's letter is dated 20 Dec. He says:—As the Admiralties assemble here to-morrow on account of the rupture with Morocco, I shall have a better opportunity of bringing the affair to some decision. The Pensionary likewise has talked to the Deputies of Amsterdam, who promised to make a report to their Magistrates and give an answer in a few days. Assured that the powder which was on board the smack is actually deposited with the makers and has not been re-shipped. The alarm which the cutter occasioned still continues at Amsterdam, where the notion prevails that many others are cruising in the channel to watch the contraband trade, and I should not be sorry to hear that a cutter now and then made its appearance in Texel.

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A little check is given for the present, but as to entirely preventing people in trade from risking for gain I am afraid no remonstrances will be sufficient. 9 *pp. or parts.*

27 Dec.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 14,
No. 58 a, b.

811. ERAS. PHILIPS to [the SAME].

Enclosing intelligence that came in a letter of yesterday from Sir Peter Parker, the senior officer at Portsmouth.—Admiralty.

The enclosure. Intelligence of a ship having spoken on 5th Dec. with Lieut. Dundas in a King's schooner from Boston with despatches, in latitude named. 2 *pp.*

30 Dec.

Dom. Geo. III.,
pcl. 87,
No. 24 a, b, c.

812. LORD NORTH to LORD ROCHFORD.

Enclosing a copy of a letter from the Secretary of the Customs, with the examination of the officer who made the seizure of goods in the stable belonging to the French Ambassador.—Downing Street.

The enclosures. The goods, consisting of pieces of velvet, satin, and other materials for wearing apparel, were found in a common stable yard at some distance from the Ambassador's house. 3½ *pp.*

813. ROLLS OF PARLIAMENT.

Dom. Geo. III.,
pcl. 87, No. 26.

Rough draft of the report of Thos. Astle and John Topham to the Lords' Sub-Committee appointed to consider of the printing of the Rolls of Parliament, &c., as to progress made. A great portion of the report is crossed out. 4½ *pp.*

814. TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN.

Ireland,
pcl. 426 No. 75.

"Succession of Provosts, Trin. Coll., Dublin, from new charter, 1637 to 1774." 2 *pp.*

815. IRELAND. PARLIAMENT.

1. Letters from the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland to Lord Rochford, merely announcing the despatch to England of Irish Bills sealed in Council, and enclosing lists of the same in—

Ireland, pcl. 426, No. 52.

Do. v. 448, Nos. 7, 28 (a, b), 46 (a, b), 47 (a, b), 65 (a, b), and 71 (a, b).

2. Letters from the Earl of Rochford to the Lord Lieutenant, announcing the despatch of Irish Bills to the Privy Council in England in—

Ireland Entry Bk., 1770-5, pp. 235, 246, 247, and 249.

3. Letters from the same to the same, announcing the despatch to Ireland of Irish Bills approved by the King in Council, and enclosing lists of the same in—

Ireland Entry Bk., 1770-5, pp. 260, 261, 262, 263, 268, 269.

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Ireland,
King's Letters,
1765-76, p. 302.

816. The King's answers to addresses from the Houses of Lords and Commons on the increase of the Royal Family.

817. ISLE OF MAN.

Isle of Man,
v. 1, 1761-74,
No. 141.

Memorial of Charles Lutwidge, H.M.'s Receiver-General of the Isle of Man, giving reasons for the discontinuance of one of the two Deemsters in the Isle of Man. Details arrangements for holding the courts in vogue. If one Deemster's court were held in some central part of the island, there would be no material inconvenience on account of distance. The Deemster's court in its jurisdiction somewhat resembles the sheriffs' courts in Scotland, where, in far more populous and extensive districts, one judge only and one court are found sufficient; and if a court of the same kind were instituted in the counties of England, to be held, as in the Isle of Man, twice a week, there would be few counties where it would be fully employed. It is notorious that there are more petty lawsuits in the Isle of Man than perhaps in any other part of H.M.'s dominions of the same extent. But this litigious spirit, destructive of industry and morals, evidently arises from the frequency and peculiar manner of holding the inferior courts, for, except the courts in which the Governor presides, all of them are ambulatory. The Consistory, or spiritual court, makes the tour of the island sundry times in the year. The Deemster's court has been and still is occasionally held in any part of the island, near the residence of one or both of the contending parties. The seat of justice being thus brought to his own door, every petulant man is tempted to gratify his ill-humour by going to law, and the slightest difference among neighbours commonly ends in an action. The whole neighbourhood becomes interested in the dispute, and runs in crowds to hear it decided. Hence agriculture and manufactures are neglected, and a spirit of litigation instead of industry encouraged amongst the people. As a disorder in society cannot with any propriety be offered as a reason for continuing the cause of that disorder, so no just argument can be drawn from the frequency of suits under the above-mentioned circumstances in favour of frequent and ambulatory courts. *3 large folio pp.*

[? 1774.]

Dom. Geo. III.,
pcl. 83, No. 39.

818. Draft of letter marked private from the [Secretaries of State] to Lord North, asking his Lordship to move His Majesty to grant to Edward and Francis Willes, Esqrs., the 500*l.* per annum which their late father, the Bishop of Bath and Wells, enjoyed for so many years, they having given many proofs of their abilities, zeal, and diligence in carrying on the business of deciphering in their, the Secretaries', respective offices, a business which contributes so essentially to the good of the King's service. *14 pp.*

1774.

819. ARMY AND TRANSPORT.

LETTERS, &c. from the LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY, SECRETARY-AT-WAR, SECRETARIES OF STATE, LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND, and others, as to the disposition, relief, transport, embarkation, victualling, &c. of regiments. Returns of the regiments are enclosed in some of the Lord Lieutenant's letters.

In Admiralty, v. 65, Nos. 2, 3, 4.

„ *Admiralty Entry Bk.*, 1766–84, pp. 115, 117, 126.

„ *Dom. Geo. III.*, v. 14, Nos. 2, 3, 12 (*a, b*), 14, 19 (*a, b*), 20, 26.

„ *Dom. Entry Bk.*, “*Dom. despatched*,” 1771–6, pp. 132, 137, 141.

„ *Ireland, v. 448, Nos. 20 (a, b), 27, 75, 104, 109 (a, b, c).*

„ *Ireland, v. 449, Nos. 2 (a, b), 18 (a, b), 27, 32, 31, 43 (a, b), 46 (a, b).*

„ *Ireland Entry Bk.*, 1770–5, pp. 237, 241, 284, 289–90.

„ *Letter Bk., Sec.'s*, 1771–5, pp. 168, 175, 178, 183.

„ *Military Entry Bk.*, v. 28, p. 295.

„ *War Office, v. 26, Nos. 14, 15, 16, 17, 18.*

820. LETTERS OF ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

LETTERS to or from the SECRETARIES OF STATE, &c., merely formally acknowledging the receipt of other letters, &c., or signifying the directions therein contained to have been complied with.

From or to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in—

Ireland, v. 448, Nos. 9, 10, 29, 37, 42, 51, 52, 60, 78, 80, 81, 83, 86, 103 (a, b), 108.

Ireland, v. 449, Nos. 28, 33, 44, 45, 47, 57, 67, 68, 72.

Ireland Entry Bk., 1770–5, p. 284.

From the Governor of the Isle of Man in—

Isle of Man, v. 1, 1761–74, Nos. 119, 120.

From Lord Cathcart in—

Scotland, v. 47, No. 104.

From the Lord Justice Clerk of Scotland in—

Scotland, v. 47, No. 97.

821. ADMIRALTY ORDERS.

LETTERS from one of the SECRETARIES OF STATE or UNDER SECRETARIES to the LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY, or their Secretary, signifying His Majesty's pleasure, or desiring that orders might be given for purposes as below. (For the letters directing their Lordships to provide transports for various regiments (chiefly to America), *see* under heading “ARMY AND TRANSPORT” *above*.)

In Admiralty, v. 165.

17 Jan.—Consul Fraser, being about to return to Algiers, accompanied thither by Sir Peter Denis with a squadron, a frigate to be provided for Mr. Fraser, and Sir Peter to be directed to collect for this service as many of the ships under his command as will be convenient. Sir Peter Denis also to correspond with and obey all orders received from H.M.'s Secretary of State for the Southern Department.—No. 1.

1774.

In Admiralty Entry Book, 1766-84.

- 21 Feb.—The gentlemen to be of the Council and the Judges in Bengal, to be received on board the two East India ships hired for this service, and conveyed to Madras and Calcutta, and victualled as usual, with their families, suites, and attendants, as mentioned in the enclosed list.—p. 118.

The list on pp. 119-122, viz.:—

On board the “Ashburnham” the families, suites, and servants of General Clavering, Colonel Monson, and Mr. Francis; and on board the “Anson” the families and suites of the Judges, viz., Mr. Impey, Mr. Chambers, Mr. Le Maitre, and Mr. Hyde, with the officers of the Court.

- 24 Feb.—List of additional persons to go by the “Ashburnham,” part of the family of Mr. Chambers, one of the Judges.—p. 123.
- 21 Mar.—Mr. John Mackenzie, lately appointed a factor in the East India Company's service, and servant to go to Bengal on board the “Ashburnham.”—p. 124.
- 24 Mar.—For discharge of two Spanish subjects enlisted on board one of H.M.'s ships, on application of Mons. de Escarano, secretary to the Spanish Embassy.—p. 124.
- 29 Mar.—Mr. James Mackay, appointed a cadet to go on the Madras Establishment, to take his passage on board the “Ashburnham.”—p. 125.
- 3 June.—A frigate to convey to Tangier H.E. Taer Finish, Ambassador from the Emperor of Morocco, on his return home, with his family, &c.—p. 128.
- 3 June.—Orders to be sent for conveyance of H.E. Ibrahim Aga, Ambassador from the Bashaw of Tripoli, from Gibraltar to Tripoli, with family, &c., in one of H.M.'s frigates. The King had granted him an allowance for conveyance of himself and family to Gibraltar.—p. 128.
- 30 June.—Captain Moubray, of H.M.S. “Thames,” who is to receive on board the Morocco Ambassador and carry him to Tangier, to be instructed after he shall have landed the Ambassador to correspond with and obey orders from H.M.'s Principal Secretary of State for the Southern Department.—p. 130.
- 26 Aug.—H.M.S. “Levant,” stationed at Smyrna, for the protection of the factory there, to be recalled, peace having been made between the Empress of Russia and the Porte.—p. 131.
- 4 Nov.—A frigate belonging to the Emperor of Morocco stranded near Gibraltar to be repaired, &c. without demanding the payment of any of the charges attending the same from the Emperor. A postscript countermands the above, information having been received that the vessel had been sold by the Emperor to a Genoese. No payment of the charges already incurred, however, to be demanded.—p. 132.

In Dom. Geo. III., vol. 14, and Dom. Entry Book, “Dom. despatched,” 1771-6.

- 14 Feb.—Packet for the Governor of Senegambia transmitted, to be sent by Captain McBride of H.M.S. “Orpheus,” preparing for the coast of Africa in consequence of the loss of the “Rainbow” and “Weasel.” The same instructions to be given to Captain McBride as were given to Captain Collingwood of the “Rainbow.”—No. 25 and p. 140.
- 22 Feb.—Thomas Shirley, Esq., appointed Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of Dominica, *vice* Sir Wm. Young, to have usual powers.—p. 142.
- 22 Feb.—Montfort Browne, Esq., appointed Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of the Bahama Islands, *vice* Thomas Shirley, Esq., to have usual powers.—p. 143.

[*The two preceding in the Entry Book only.*]

- 2 April.—The transports carrying the regiments to North America, upon their arrival at Boston, either to continue there or to proceed to the respective places of their destination, according to such directions as they shall receive from Lieut.-General Gage or the Commander-in-Chief of H.M.'s forces in North America for the time being.—No. 30 and p. 152.

1774.

- 2 April.—The Commander-in-Chief and other commissioned officers of H.M. ships in North America to have proper instructions for the due execution of the enclosed Act of Parliament passed in the present session.—No. 31 and p. 153.
- 2 April.—The usual powers to be granted to Thomas Gage, Esq., appointed Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of Massachusetts Bay.—No. 32 and p. 152.
- 5 April.—The same to be received on board H.M.S. "Lively," with his retinue, &c. to proceed to Boston.—No. 33 and p. 154.
- 8 April.—Instructions to be given to the Commander-in-Chief of H.M.'s ships on the North American station to pay the strictest attention to what passes at Boston and to give the Governor and all other civil officers and magistrates there every aid and assistance in his power.—No. 34 and p. 155.
- 7 Oct.—The squadron in North America under Vice-Admiral Graves to be reinforced by three ships of the line, to be sent from hence as soon as may be, with as many additional marines over and above their complement as can be spared.—No. 50 and p. 170.
- 19 Oct.—His Majesty having by Order in Council this day prohibited the exportation of gunpowder or any sort of arms or ammunition from Great Britain, the Commanders of the different squadrons in North America to be instructed to take the most effectual methods for intercepting, arresting, and securing anything of the kind attempted to be imported into North America without licence from His Majesty or the Privy Council.—No. 53 and p. 171.
- 1 Nov.—Directions for intercepting a ship from the Elbe, preparing to return to New York with tea and ammunition. It is a constant practice for American contraband ships returning from the different foreign ports in the north of Europe to pass the New York Sound in the night-time, but having once passed this to consider themselves secure, and after running their cargo where there are no officers, then to proceed to New York in ballast.—No. 55 and p. 173.
- 21 Dec.—Guy Carlton, Esq., re-appointed (his commission having been revoked in the last session of Parliament) Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of Quebec, to be granted the usual powers.—p. 179. [*In Entry Book only.*]

822. PACKET BOATS, &c.

LETTERS relating to the packet boats from and to ANTHONY TODD, Esq., SECRETARY to the POST OFFICE, and THOMAS TODD, JAMES CLEMENTS, Esq., EDMUND BARHAM, Esq., and the agents at Harwich and Holyhead, as to the detention of the packet boats, ordering the best cabin to be reserved (viz., for Messrs. Graafland and Ribault, Commissaries of the States-General, &c.), and directing extraordinary packet boats to be despatched with H.M. messengers, &c.—H.M. messengers mentioned being Mr. Ogg, Henry Otto, John Kelly, and William Booth; and Darby Toole, Mr. Evans, and Philip Hackett from the Lord Lieutenant.

In Dom. Geo. III., v. 15, Nos. 50, 51, 57, and 59.

In Dom. Entry Bk., v. 24, pp. 359, 364, and 371.

In Dom. Entry Bk., v. 25, between pp. 392 and 422 (11 entries).

In Dom. Entry Bk., "Dom. despatched," 1771-76, pp. 136, 157, 162, and 167.

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TABLES.

January to December.

823. APPOINTMENTS, &c.

APPOINTMENTS, NOMINATIONS, and APPROBATIONS of ELECTIONS to various Offices by the King.

Name.	Office, &c.	Date.	Page.
<i>In Channel Islands Entry Book, 1760-98.</i>			
Le Marchant, Hirzel - -	Procureur of the Royal Court of Guernsey -	29 April -	49
De Sausmarez, Thomas, Gent., vice Eleazar le Marchant.	Comptroller in the same - -	12 Aug. -	50
<i>In Warrant Book, vol. 35.</i>			
North, Lord - -	Recorder of Taunton. (Approbation.) -	24 Nov. -	320
Knill, Somerset, of Leominster, Mercer.	Town clerk of Leominster. (Approbation.) -	10 June -	168

824. ARMY, &c.

APPOINTMENTS in the form of COMMISSIONS of a somewhat special character.

Name.	Appointment.	Date.	Page.
<i>In Ireland, Military Entry Book, 1768-84.</i>			
Elliott, Lieut.-Genl. George Augustus.	Commander-in-Chief in Ireland - -	20 Jan. -	45
Drake, Richard, Esq. - -	Lieutenant in the Battle Axe Guards in Ire- land.	14 May -	46
Elliott, Lieut.-Genl. - -	Governor of Londonderry and Culmore Fort	20 Oct. -	52
<i>In Military Entry Book, vol. 27.</i>			
Beaumont, Percival, Esq. -	Steward of Chelsea Hospital - - -	6 Dec. -	356

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824. ARMY, &c.—*cont.*

Name.	Appointment.	Date.	Page.
<i>In Military Entry Book, vol. 28.</i>			
Palliser, Sir Hugh, Bart., <i>vice</i> Cather-Wood, deceased.	Governor of Scarborough Castle - -	4 March -	294
Beaulerk, Lieut.-Col. Charles, <i>vice</i> Owen.	Governor of Pendennis Castle -	16 Nov. -	297
Campbell, Lieut.-Col. Alexander	Deputy-Governor of Fort George, near Inverness.	" " -	298
Bernard, Thomas, Esq., <i>vice</i> Earle, deceased.	Deputy-Commissary of the Musters - -	3 Dec. -	299
Bradshaw, Barrington, Gent. -	Surveyor of the barracks in the Savoy, &c. -	" " -	300

* * Commissions granted in 1774 in the regiments on the Irish Establishment are to be found in *Ireland Military Entry Book, 1768-84, passim* between pp. 44 and 60. The usual recommendations of these from the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and letters signifying H.M.'s approbation of the same, &c., are in the series entitled *Ireland*, vol. 448, between Nos. 1 and 110 (26 documents); and vol. 449, between Nos. 16 and 97 (26 documents); and in *Ireland Entry Book, 1770-5, passim* between pp. 236 and 304. As Army Lists published by permission of the Secretary-at-War exist for this period, the ordinary Commissions are not more particularly described.

825. CHURCH APPOINTMENTS, &c. (*See also* IRELAND and SCOTLAND.)

WARRANTS, countersigned by one of the Secretaries of State and addressed to the CLERK OF THE SIGNET ATTENDING, for the preparation of Bills for the King's signature to pass the Great Seal or the Privy Seal.

* * Where the election to a bishopric is concerned a letter recommendatory is also directed to be prepared.

Name.	Nature of the Bill.	Date.	Page.
<i>In Church Book, 1729-82.</i>			
Green, Elizabeth - -	Appointment as matron or almswoman to St. Stephen's, Westminster.	1774. 16 March -	328
Dean and Chapter of Bangor -	Congé d'élire—to elect a bishop in the place of Dr. John Ewer, deceased. John Moore, D.D., Dean of Canterbury, recommended.	30 Dec. -	331
<i>In Church Book, 1761-78.</i>			
Dampier, Thomas, D.D., <i>vice</i> Cooper, deceased.	Presentation to the deanery of Durham -	4 April -	250
Majendie, John James, D.D., <i>vice</i> Dampier.	Grant of the place of prebendary of St. George's Chapel, Windsor.	" " -	251
Fountain, Thomas, Clerk, M.A., <i>vice</i> Majendie.	Grant of place of prebendary of Worcester -	" " -	252
Dean and Chapter of Wells -	Congé d'élire—to elect a bishop, <i>vice</i> Dr. Edward Willes, deceased. Dr. Charles Moss, Bishop of St. David's, recommended. (For the Letter recommendatory see <i>Signet Off.</i> , vol. 24, p. 390.)	23 " -	253

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825. CHURCH APPOINTMENTS, &c.—*cont.*

Name.	Nature of the Bill.	Date.	Page.
Moss, Dr. Charles, Bp. of Bath and Wells, elect.	Royal Assent and Confirmation of his election. [Certificate of the Dean and Chapter in <i>Dom. Geo. III. pcl. 87, No. 7 a.</i>]	19 May	- 253
Mackinnon, Donald, clerk, M.A., <i>vice</i> Jenner, deceased.	Presentation to the vicarage of Claybrooke in the county of Leicester.	18 „	- 255
Precentor and Chapter of St. David's.	Congé d'elire, to elect a bishop <i>vice</i> Dr. Charles Moss. James Yorke, D.D., recommended. (Letter recommendatory in <i>Signet Off. vol. 24, p. 406.</i>)	3 June	- 256
Bath and Wells, Charles, Bishop of.	Restitution of temporalities - - -	3 „	- 257
King, James, D.D., <i>vice</i> Harte, deceased.	Grant of place of prebendary of St. George's chapel, Windsor.	9 „	- 257
Hennah, Richard, clerk, <i>vice</i> Harte, deceased.	Presentation to the vicarage of St. Austel and St. Blazy, in the co. of Cornwall.	„ „	- 258
St. David's, James, Bishop of, elect.	Restitution of temporalities - - -	29 „	- 260
Mostyn, Roger, clerk, M.A., <i>vice</i> Foster, deceased.	Grant of place, &c., of a prebendary of St. George's chapel, Windsor.	7 Sept.	- 263
Dean and Chapter of Rochester	Congé d'elire, to elect a bishop <i>vice</i> Dr. Zachary Pearce, deceased. John Thomas, LL.D., recommended. (Letter recommendatory in <i>Signet Off. vol. 24, p. 435.</i>)	24 „	- 264
Thomas, Dr. John, Bishop of Rochester, elect.	Royal assent, &c. - - -	28 Oct.	- 264
Do. do.	Restitution of temporalities - - -	„ „	- 266
Dean and Chapter of Worcester.	Congé d'elire, to elect a bishop <i>vice</i> Dr. James Johnson, deceased. Dr. Brownlow North, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, recommended. (Petition for the congé d'elire in <i>Dom. Geo. III., pcl. 87, No. 17</i> , and Letter recommendatory in <i>Signet Off. vol. 24, p. 489.</i>)	5 Dec.	- 267
North, Dr. Brownlow, Bishop of Worcester, elect.	Royal assent, &c. (Petition for this from the Dean and Chapter in <i>Dom. Geo. III. pcl. 87, No. 21.</i>)	22 Dec.	- 268
Do. do.	Restitution of temporalities - - -	30 „	- 269
Dean and Chapter of Lichfield	Congé d'elire, to elect a bishop <i>vice</i> Dr. North. Richard Hurd, D.D., recommended.	„ „	- 269
<i>In Dom. Geo. III., vol. 6.</i>			
Hawkes, James - -	Grant of an almsman's place in Trinity College, Cambridge.	27 Jan.	- 501
<i>In Petitions, 1765-84.</i>			
Cross, William - -	Do. Chester Cathedral - - -	7 Feb.	- 334
Featherstone, Thomas -	Do. Rochester Cathedral - - -	27 July	- 347
Butler, James - -	Do. Westminster Abbey - - -	1 Dec.	- 352

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826. CHURCH. MISCELLANEOUS.

MISCELLANEOUS WARRANTS and LETTERS countersigned or signed by one of the Secretaries of State, connected with CHURCH and UNIVERSITY AFFAIRS, &c.

To whom directed.	Nature.	Date.	Page.
<i>In Church Book, 1729-82.</i>			
Lord High Almoner - -	Silvester, Sarah, recommended for H.M.'s bounty on Maundy Thursday.	27 Jan. -	327
Do. do.	Hudson, Mary, do. - - -	" " -	327
Vice-Chancellor of University of Cambridge.	Hallifax, Samuel, LL.D., Fellow of Trinity Hall, to have the degree of D.D.	17 Aug. -	329
Lord High Almoner - -	Hudson, Mary, recommended for H.M.'s bounty at Christmas.	29 Oct. -	330
Do. do.	Warren, Ann, do. do. - -	8 Nov. -	331
<i>In Church Book, 1761-78.</i>			
Lord High Almoner -	Coplin, Sarah, recommended to be one of the Maundy women.	10 Feb. -	247
Do. do.	Ringleman, Mary Elizabeth, do. do. -	" " -	247
Lord Bishop of London	Collection for the poor - - -	21 " -	248
Lord Mayor of London -	Do. do. - - -	" " -	249
—	Tarrant, Charles, D.D., Dean of Peterborough and one of the prebendaries of Bristol, dispensation with residence of, at Bristol, for seven years.	6 May -	254
Archbishop of Canterbury -	Bath, Charles, Bishop of, his Grace's dispensation to be granted to, to hold in commendam the prebend of Burbage and Husbourn Tarrant in Sarum Cathedral.	19 " -	255
Do. do.	St. David's, James, Bishop of, dispensation to hold in commendam the deanery of Lincoln and the rectory of Allhallows the Great and Allhallows the Less in the city of London.	9 June -	259
Lord Bishop of Salisbury -	Good, Thomas, to have a poor knight's place in St. George's chapel, Windsor.	12 July -	260
Vice-Chancellor of the University of Cambridge.	Burrell, Peter, Fellow Commoner of St. John's College, to have the degree of M.D. Ineligible for want of sufficient standing.	30 June -	261
Archbishop of Canterbury -	Rochester, John, Bishop elect of, dispensation to hold in commendam the deanery of St. Peter, Westminster.	28 Oct. -	265

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827. COUNCIL.

LETTERS from the PRINCIPAL SECRETARIES OF STATE or their UNDER-SECRETARIES to the LORD PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL or the CLERK OF THE COUNCIL IN WAITING, enclosing Papers to be laid before HIS MAJESTY IN COUNCIL or the LORD PRESIDENT.

Description of the Enclosures.	Date of Covering Letter.	Page.
<i>In Dom. Entry Bk., vol. 24.</i>		
Copy of a letter from Mr. Gordon, H.M.'s Minister at Brussels, and an extract from one from Mr. Irvine, the British Consul at Ostend, concerning the progress of the distemper amongst the horned cattle in the Austrian Netherlands.	8 Jan.	- 359
Extract from another letter from Mr. Irvine on the same subject	13 „	- 359
Do. do. do.	22 „	- 360
Extract from a letter from Mr. Wood, Governor of the Isle of Man, stating that he has given orders with regard to the mode of transmitting appeals from the courts of justice of the Island agreeably to the forms prescribed.	2 Feb.	- 362
Copy of a letter (of 9 Feb.) from Mr. Irvine, H.M.'s Consul at Ostend, stating that the contagion amongst the horned cattle is almost at an end in that neighbourhood.	21 „	- 362
Copy of letter (of 19 Feb.) from the same, stating that some symptoms of the distemper had again appeared near Ipres.	22 „	- 363
Extract from a letter (23 Feb.) from the same, giving an account that the distemper had broken out afresh in the district of Terneuse.	5 Mar.	- 364
Do. from Sir Robert Gunning, H.M.'s Minister at the Court of Petersburg, stating that no traces of the plague have appeared in the Russian empire since 1772.	9 „	- 365
Copy of a letter from Mr. Justice Nares and Mr. Baron Eyre giving an account of a pestilential fever now raging in the gaol at Monmouth, and that there is some appearance of the contagion beginning to spread in the town.	21 „	- 365
Do. from the Mayor of Monmouth, stating that the fever is greatly abated in the gaol, and that the town was never more healthy.	26 „	- 365
Extract from a letter (9 April) from Mr. Irvine, H.M.'s Consul at Ostend	13 April	- 367
Copy of a letter (12 May) from Count Welderen, Envoy Extraordinary from the States General, for such orders as are deemed expedient to be given thereon in regard to admitting the three Dutch frigates to pratique at Plymouth.	12 May	- 368
Extract from a letter (8 July) from Sir Robert Gunning, at Petersburg	2 Aug.	- 369
Do. do. (12 July) giving further accounts of the epidemical disorder in different parts of Russia.	5 „	- 370
Do. (15 July) from Mr. Swallow, H.M.'s Consul at Petersburg	9 „	- 370
Do. (30 Aug.) from Sir Robert Gunning, giving an account that the distemper amongst the horses in Russia had ceased for some time.	23 Sept.	- 370

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827. COUNCIL—*cont.*

Description of the Enclosures.	Date of Covering Letter.	Page.
Copy of a letter from Mr. Oliver and of the extract referred to therein, giving an account of an epidemical distemper which has broken out amongst the horned cattle in the neighbourhood of Bourdeaux.	21 Oct. -	371
Extract of a letter from Sir Robert Gunning, stating that a Swedish ship, lately arrived at Petersburg, had been ordered to leave that port as she had neglected to take bills of health.	23 Nov. -	372
<i>In Dom. Entry Book, vol. 25.</i>		
Letter from Sir J. Amherst, Governor of Guernsey, with two letters to him from the Lieut.-Governor and the request of the States to be enabled to purchase a house for the residence of the Governor or Lieut.-Governor, and the sketch of the house proposed for that purpose. Also as to the militia and artillery companies there, and articles wanted for the defence of the island.	4 Mar. -	398
Copy of a letter of 21 Mar. from Sir John Dick, H.M.'s Consul at Leghorn, showing how ill-founded was the report concerning an epidemical distemper said to be raging at Leghorn.	5 April -	400
Letter from Mr. Scrivener, dated Sibton Abbey, Suffolk, the 4th inst., with its enclosure on the subject of a mortality among the cows and calves.	7 May -	402
Two letters from the same on the same subject - - - - -	12 „ -	403
A letter dated 12th inst., and two enclosures from the same - - -	14 „ -	404
Letter from Col. Wollaston (14 May) with an enclosure (13 May) concerning the mortality among the horned cattle.	16 „ -	405
Letter from the Rev. Mr. Carter, of Turnstall, stating that there was no further appearance of the distemper among the horned cattle.	21 „ -	408
Letter from Mr. Collett, of Ipswich, and a copy of the proceedings of the justices and commissioners at their meeting concerning the distemper among the horned cattle.	24 „ -	409
Letter from the same stating that the distemper had spread into two other parishes, and that a general opinion prevailed that the Acts of Parliament for enabling his Majesty to make orders in Council relative to infected cattle were expired.	25 „ -	409
Copy of a letter from the Lieut. Governor of Jersey dated 14 May - - -	26 „ -	410
Letter from Mr. Collett, of Ipswich, concerning the distemper - - -	27 „ -	410
Letter from Scrivener, of Sibton - - - - -	28 „ -	410
Letter from Mr. Collett, of Ipswich - - - - -	8 June -	412
Extract from a letter from Mr. Strange, the King's Resident at Venice - -	14 Dec. -	425
<i>In Dom. Entry Book, Dom. despatched, 1771-6.</i>		
Papers relative to Mr. Rome, imprisoned by the Assembly of Rhode Island -	11 Feb. -	139
A petition to Lord Dunmore of sundry inhabitants of the back counties in Virginia, representing the prejudice they will sustain by the establishment of a new government on the Ohio, with an extract from Lord Dunmore's letter accompanying it.	9 June -	158

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828. CREATIONS.

WARRANTS countersigned by one of the Secretaries of State, and addressed to the ATTORNEY GENERAL, to prepare Bills for the King's signature to pass the Great Seal, containing GRANTS OF DIGNITIES IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Name.	Style and Title or Dignity.	Date.	Page.
<i>In Warrant Book, vol. 34.</i>			
Bellamont, Charles Coote, Earl of.	Baronet - - - - -	29 April -	280
Raymond, Charles, of Valentine Ho., Essex, Esq.	Do. - - - - -	" " -	281
Folkes, Martin, of Hellington Hall, Norfolk, Esq.	Do. - - - - -	" " -	282
Jones, William, of Ramsbury Manor, Wilts, Esq.	Do. - - - - -	" " -	283
Montgomery, William, of Macbiehill, Tweeddale, N.B., Esq.	Do. - - - - -	" " -	284
Gibbes, Philip, of Spring Head, Barbadoes, Esq.	Do. - - - - -	" " -	285
Smith, John, of Sydling St. Nicholas, Dorset, Esq.	Do. - - - - -	" " -	286
Winteringham, Sir Clifton, knt., of Dover Street.	Do. - - - - -	18 Oct. -	308
Duntze, John, of Tiverton, Esq.	Do. - - - - -	19 " -	309
Pepperrell, William, of Boston, America.	Do. - - - - -	20 " -	310
<i>In Warrant Book, vol. 35.</i>			
Clayton, Richard, of Adlington, Esq., with remainder to heirs male of his father.	Do. - - - - -	29 April -	147
Edmonstone, Archibald, of Duntreath, Esq.	Do. - - - - -	" " -	148
Hanmer, Walden, of Hanmer, Esq.	Do. - - - - -	" " -	149
Symons, Richard, of the Meend, Esq.	Do. - - - - -	" " -	150
Lemon, William, of Carelew, Esq.	Do. - - - - -	" " -	151
Blake, Francis, of Turisel Castle, Esq.	Do. - - - - -	" " -	152
(Warrant addressed to the Lord above.)	Chancellor for settling the precedence of the	6 May -	156
Clerke, Philip Jennings, of Dudleston Hall, Salop, Esq.	Baronet - - - - -	4 Oct. -	30p

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829. CRIMINALS.

WARRANTS and LETTERS relating to CRIMINALS CONVICTED, being Pardons, Respites, Letters to Judges to report, &c.

Nature of Document.	Name of Convict.	Crime.	Sentence.	Where tried or confined.	Date.	Page.
<i>In Criminal Papers, vol. 14, 1770-75.</i>						
Free pardon	Bonney, Judith	Stealing	Transportation	Old Bailey	14 Jan.	295
Respite	Leigh, Robert	Forgery	Death	Do.	18 „	296
Free pardon	Coleman, Edward	Stealing	Transportation	Do.	20 „	297
Do.	Peake, Ann	Receiving stolen goods.	Do.	Shrewsbury	4 Feb.	298
Do.	Robinson, Benjamin.	Stealing	Do.	Old Bailey	11 „	299
Do.	Bonner, Mary	Do.	Do.	Hicks's Hall	„ „	300
Reference to the Judge.	Simmonds, Robert	Highway robbery.	Death	Old Bailey	18 „	301
Do.	Bisshop, James					
Order to detain	Archer, Wm.	[Stealing]	Transportation	Newgate	2 Mar.	301
Free pardon	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	4 „	302
Pardon: to transport himself for life.	Frankland, William	Felonious shooting.	Death	Do.	5 „	303
Reference to the Judge.	Marsh, Wm.	Robbery	Do.	Aylesbury	14 „	304
Respite	Hoare, Richd.	[Housebreaking.]	Do.	Reading	17 „	304
Reference to the Judge.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	„ „	305
Respite	Marsh Wm.	(As above.)		-	21 „	305
Do.	Do.	-	-	-	26 „	307
Free pardon	Do.	-	-	-	25 „	308
Commutation to transpn. for 7 years.	Parker, Michael	Burglary	Death	York	28 „	309
Do. for 14 years	Allen, Wm.	Highway robbery.				
Do. do.	Bethell, Thomas					
Do. for life	Holt, George	Housebreaking				
Do. for 7 years	Stansfield, Jas.	Horse stealing				
Do. do.	Beeley, Thomas, alias John Walker.	Sheep-stealing.				
Do. do.	Becket, Richd.					
Do. do.	Craggs, Robert					

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829. CRIMINALS. PARDONS, &c.—*cont.*

Nature of Document.	Name of Convict.	Crime.	Sentence.	Where tried or confined.	Date.	Page.
Reference to the Judge.	Jex, James -	Burglary -	Death -	Thetford -	30 Mar.	310
Order to detain -	Pugh, John Wm.	[Stealing] -	Transportation	Newgate -	1 Apr.	311
Reference to the Judge.	Do. -	Do. -	Do. -	Do. -	" "	311
Commutation to transpn. for life.	Bamfield, <i>alias</i> Bamford, Benjamin.	Highway robberies.	Death	Leicester -	5 "	312
Do. do. -	Cooksey, <i>alias</i> Coxey, Wm.	Do. -	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. for 14 years -	Troop, Wm. -	Killing sheep, &c.	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. for 7 years -	Bandy, <i>alias</i> Bailey, <i>alias</i> Richards, Mary.	Horse-stealing	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. for life -	Dickson, Silas -	Burglary -	Do. -	Derby -		
Do. do. -	Bailey, Matthew -	Killing lambs, &c.	Do. -	Nottingham -	5 "	312
Do. for 14 years -	May, Thomas -	Highway robbery.	Do. -	Northampton -		
Do. do. -	Lack, John -	Killing a sheep, &c.	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Dawson, Wm. -	Cow-stealing -	Do. -	Warwick -		
Do. for life -	Shilton, John -	Housebreaking	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. for 7 years -	Bradley, Eliz. -	Shoplifting -	Do. -	Do. -	8 "	314
Do. for life -	Pickard, Thos. -	Horse-stealing	Do. -	Coventry -		
Do. for 14 years -	Kennedy, <i>alias</i> Ccsgrove, Jas.	Do. -	Do. -	Lancaster -		
Reference to the Judge.	Freeman, Wm. -	- - -	Transportation	Bedford -	9 "	315
Free pardon -	Bright, Thos. -	Stealing -	Do. -	Old Bailey -	13 "	316
Do. -	Leonard, Wm. -	Do. -	Do. -	Do. -	" "	317
Do. -	Robinson, John -	Burglary -	Do. -	Do. -	" "	318
Do. -	Pugh, John Wm.	(As above.)	-	-	" "	319
Do. -	Hibberd, Wm. -	Stealing -	Transportation	Do. -	" "	320
Do. -	Norbury, Eliz. -	Receiving stolen goods.	Do. -	Do. -	" "	321
Commutation to transpn. for 7 years.	Ridley, John -	Cow-stealing				
Do. do. -	Martin, Benj. -					
Do. for 14 years -	Macdaniel, James	Highway robbery.	Death -	Do. -	15 "	322
Do. for 7 years -	Taylor, John -	Stealing -				
Do. do. -	Hurcan, <i>alias</i> Hurcam, Thos.	Sheep-stealing				
Do. for 14 years -	Herne, Peeling -	Highway robbery.				
Do. do. -	Coster, Joshua -	Stealing -				
Do. for 7 years -	Banning, Jas. -	Returning from transpn.				
Do. for 14 years -	Walker, Alice					
Do. for 7 years -	Godfrey, Benj. -	Stealing -				
Do. for 14 years -	Walsom, Thos. -	Burglary -				
Do. do. -	Thane, Jas. Wallis	Highway robbery.				
Do. do. -	Ashford, Thos. -	Burglary -				
Do. for 7 years -	Pitt, Richard -	Coining -				

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829. CRIMINALS. PARDONS, &c.—*cont.*

Nature of Document.	Name of Convict.	Crime.	Sentence.	Where tried or confined.	Date.	Page.
Commutation to transpn. for life.	Browning, Geo., the younger, labourer.	Murder -	Death -	Bristol -	20Apr.	324
Do. for 14 years -	Leary, Cornelius	} Highway robbery. } Stealing in a dwelling-house.	} Do. -	Bristol -	" "	325
Do. do. -	Ryan, John -					
Do. do. -	Morgan, Sarah -					
Do. do. -	Fisher, Hannah -					
Imprisonment re-mitted.	Marten, Thos. -	Assault on a sheriff's officer.	3 years imprisonment.	Hicks's Hall -	27 "	326
Respite - -	Maynard, Charles Gregory.	Burglary -	Death - -	Cambridge -	2May	327
Commutation to transpn. for life.	Do. -	Do. -	Do. -	Do. -	" "	328
Reference to the judge.	Grigg, William -	Highway robbery.	Do. -	Newgate -	21 "	329
Free pardon -	Cantwell, Ambrose	Do. -	Do. -	Old Bailey -	" "	330
Respite - -	Grigg, William -	(As above.)		- - -	24 "	331
Fine remitted -	Cunningham, Jas.	Assault -	10l. fine -	Hicks's Hall -	26 "	331
Free pardon -	Grigg, William -	(As above.)		- - -	30 "	332
Do. -	Graves, James -	Stealing -	Transportation	Old Bailey -	26 "	333
Reference to the judge.	Thompson, John	Returning from transpn.	Death -	Do. -	6 July	334
Imprisonment re-mitted.	Lees, Benjn. -	Coining half-pence.	One year's imprisonment.	Do. -	7 "	334
Commutation to transpn. for 14 years.	Morgan, Thos. -	Highway robbery.	} Death -	Do. -	13 "	335
Do. 7 years -	Green, Charles -	Horse-stealing				
Do. do. -	Barker, Mary -	Stealing -				
Do. 14 years	Doughty, Philip -	} Burglary -				
Do. do. -	Shirley, John -					
Do. do. -	Burnett, Richd. -	Stealing in a dwelling-house.				
Do. do. -	Withall, Thos. -	Do. -				
Do. do. -	Field, Ann -	Stealing -				
Do. do. -	Houghton, Wm. -	Stealing in a dwelling-house.				
Do. do. -	Whitehouse, Jas.	Highway robbery.				
Do. do. -	Thompson, John	Returning from transpn.				
Do. do. -	Medcalfe, Joseph	Burglary -				
Do. do. -	Everett, Joseph -	Stealing in a dwelling-house.				
Do. do. -	Charles, John -	Highway robbery.				

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829. CRIMINALS. PARDONS, &c.—*cont.*

Nature of Document.	Name of Convict.	Crime.	Sentence.	Where tried or confined.	Date.	Page.
Order to detain -	Scutt, Timothy Featherstonehaugh.	[Abstracting money from letters in the post office.]	Transportation	Newgate -	14 July	337
Pardon: to transport himself for 7 years.	Do. -	- - -	- - -	- - -	15 „	338
Free pardon -	Thompson, John	Returning from transpn.	Death -	Old Bailey -	21 „	339
Do. -	Hill, John -	Stealing -	Transportation	Guildhall, Westmr.	„ „	340
Reference to the judge.	Hearsay, George Stephen.	Housebreaking	Death -	Guildford -	11 Aug.	341
Do. -	Lloyd, Busby -	Do. -	Do. -	Do. -	—	341
Free pardon -	Royle, William -	Highway robbery.	Do. -	Old Bailey -	17 „	342
Respite - -	Stephenson, Arthur	Do. -	Do. -	Do. -	17 „	343
Commutation to transpn. for 14 years.	Murray, Adam -	Do. -	[Do.] -	Newcastle-upon-Tyne.	17 Aug.	343
Do. do. -	Frankland, Thos.	} Do. -	Do. -	York -		
Do. do. -	Frankland, Francis		Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Main, Henry -		Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Sutton, Thos. -		Do. -	Do. -		
Do. 7 years -	Birch, Wm. -	Sheep-stealing	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. 14 years -	Wight, <i>alias</i> Wright, Wm.	Horse-stealing	Do. -	Newcastle-upon-Tyne.	} 17 Aug.	343
Do. do. -	Bryden, Robert -	Forgery -	Do. -	Appleby -		
Do. for life -	Stevenson, Arthur	(See above.)		- - -	18 „	345
Free pardon -	Cook, Ralph -	Stealing -	Transportation	York -	19 „	346
Commutation to transpn. for 14 years.	Ironmonger, John	Highway robbery.	[Death] -	Buckingham -	} 26 Aug.	347
Do. 7 years -	Abbott, George -	Sheep-stealing	Do. -	Bedford -		
Do. do. -	Holman, Thos. -	Do. -	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Phillips, John -	Housebreaking	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. 14 years -	Neave, John -	Stealing in a dwelling-house.	Do. -	Cambridge -		
Do. do. -	Abbott, Edward -	Do. -	Do. -	Bury St. Edmunds.		
Do. do. -	Parsons, James -	Horse-stealing	Do. -	Norwich -	} „ „	348
Free pardon -	Collins, Thomas -	Felony and burglary.	Do. -	Do. -		
Order for return from a transport ship.	Birch, Wm. -	[Stealing a yew, &c.]	Death, but reprieved.	York -	31 „	349
Free pardon -	Do. -	- - -	- - -	- - -	„ „	350
Do. -	Gwynne, John -	Sheep-stealing	Transportation	Carmarthen -	3 Sept.	351

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829. CRIMINALS. PARDONS, &c.—*cont.*

Nature of Document.	Name of Convict.	Crime.	Sentence.	Where tried or confined.	Date.	Page.		
Free pardon -	Evan, Wm. -	Horse-stealing	Transportation	Carmarthen -	3Sept.	352		
Do. -	Holland, John -	Stealing -	Do. -	Winchester -	" "	353		
Do. -	Watson, Richd. -	Do.	Do. -	Shrewsbury -	" "	354		
Reference to the judge	Larter, Martha -	Do. -	Death -	Norwich -	4 Oct.	355		
Free pardon -	Do. -	Do. -	Do. -	Do. -	17 "	356		
Do. -	Fossett, Edwd. -	Do. -	Transportation	Old Bailey -	20 "	357		
Respite -	Lockett <i>alias</i> Lockington, Charles.	Forgery -	Death -	Do. -	2Nov.	358		
Do. -	Ducret, John Victoire.	Stealing in a dwelling-house.	Do. -	Do. -	5 "	358		
Commutation to transpn. for 14 years.	Caudsell, Thomas	Burglary -	[Death] -	Chelmsford -	8 Nov.	359		
	Barnard, Ezekiel	Stealing -	Do. -	Do. -				
	Ingram, John -	} Sheep-stealing	Do. -	Do. -				
	Lock, Richard, the younger.							
	Hastings, John -	Horse-stealing	Do. -	Horsham -				
	Sinden, Edwd. -	Burglary -	Do. -	Do. -				
	Gadsby, Wm. -	Highway robbery.	Do. -	Guildford -				
	Cook, Thomas -	Horse-stealing	Do.	Do. -				
Do. for life -	Lockett <i>alias</i> Lockington, Charles.	Forgery -	Do. -	Old Bailey -	23 "	363		
Do. do. -	Ducret, John Victoire.	Stealing -	Do. -	Do. -	" "	364		
Do. for 14 years -	Robertson, John -	Do. -	} Do. -	Do. -	2 Dec.	365		
Do. do. -	Clarke, Richd. -	Do. -						
Do. for 7 years -	Doggett, Joseph -	Horse-stealing						
Do. for life -	Lewis, Fabius -	} Burglary -						
Do. do. -	Lequint, Lewis -							
Do. for 14 years -	Edwards, Robert	Highway robbery.						
Do. do. -	Shaw, Charles -	} Stealing in a dwelling-house.						
Do. do. -	Wigley, Elizabeth							
Do. for life -	Ducret, John Victoir.	Stealing -						
Do. do. -	Locket <i>alias</i> Lockington <i>alias</i> Wilson, Ch.	Forgery						
Do. do. -	Munt, Jane -	Stealing -	} Do. -	Do. -	9 "	367		
Do. for 7 years -	Tidbury, Joseph -	Horse-stealing						
Do. for 14 years -	Collier, Wm. -	Highway robbery.						
Do. do. -	Phipps, Edward -	Stealing -	} Do. -	Do. -				
Do. for life -	Brannon, Michael	Highway robbery.						

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829. CRIMINALS. PARDONS, &c.—*cont.*

Nature of Document.	Name of Convict.	Crime.	Sentence.	Where tried or confined.	Date.	Page.
<i>In Criminal Papers, vol. 15, 1772-76.</i>						
Reference to the Judge.	Cobner, William	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 Jan.	173
Pardon: to transport himself never to return.	Cooper, John	Rape	Death	Chelmsford	11 „	173
Free pardon	Noakes, Jane	Murder	Do.	Worcester	24 „	174
Reference to the Judge.	Deaken, James	- - -	- - -	- - -	25 „	175
Do. do.	Priest, Samuel	- - -	- - -	- - -	27 „	175
Do. do.	Rigby, —	- - -	- - -	- - -	31 „	176
Do. do.	Butcher, John	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 Feb.	176
Remission of imprisonment.	Deaken, James	Assault and trespass.	1 year's imprisonment.	Hicks's Hall	10 „	177
Free pardon	Norton, John	Stealing	7 years transpn.	Old Bailey	„ „	178
Reference to the Judge.	Griffiths, James	- - -	- - -	[Do.]	11 „	179
Do. do.	Trusty, John	- - -	- - -	- - -	„ „	179
Remission of imprisonment.	Priest, Samuel	Riot and assault.	1 year's imprisonment.	Hicks's Hall	10 „	179
Reference to the Judge.	Bond, John	- - -	- - -	- - -	12 „	180
Do. do.	Harrison, Judith	- - -	- - -	[Old Bailey]	23 „	181
Do. do.	Hinde, Mary	- - -	- - -	[Do.]	3 Mar.	181
“Report unfavourable”—margin.						
Free pardon	Bond, John	Cow-stealing	Death	Chester	2 „	182
Do. do.	Rigby, Nicholas	Stealing	7 years transpn.	Old Bailey	4 „	183
Do. do.	Harrison, Judith	Do.	Do.	Do.	„ „	185
Reference to the Judge.	Sampson, Thos.	- - -	- - -	[Do.]	11 „	186
Do. do.	Fox, George	- - -	- - -	[Do.]	„ „	186
Do. do.	Flint, John	- - -	Death	Hertford	12 „	187
Do. do.	Do.	- - -	Do.	Do.	14 „	187
Do. do.	Laremore, Daniel	- - -	- - -	[Old Bailey]	„ „	188
Do. do.	Norbury, Elizabeth	- - -	- - -	[Do.]	„ „	188
Do. do.	Marsh, Wm.	- - -	Do.	- - -	15 „	189
Commutation to 14 years transpn.	Flint, John	Robberies	Do.	Hertford	18 „	189

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829. CRIMINALS. PARDONS, &c.—*cont.*

Nature of Document.	Name of Convict.	Crime.	Sentence.	Where tried or confined.	Date.	Page.
Reference to the Judge.	Bredell, James -	- - -	- - -	[Old Bailey]	16Mar.	190
Do. do. - {	Milsoomm, Edwd. -	- - -	[Death] -	- - -	} 17 Mar.	191
	Marsh, Wm. -	Highway robbery.	Do. -	Aylesbury -		
[Death of Mr. Baron Adams on the Norfolk circuit, mentioned.]						
Do. do. -	Bean, Daniel -	- - -	- - -	[Old Bailey]	„ „	191
“Report unfavourable”—margin.						
Respite -	Milsoomm, Edwd. -	- - -	Death -	Aylesbury -	21 „	192
“Law to take its course”—margin.						
Reference to the Judge.	Folear, Robert -	{	{	[Old Bailey]	„ „	193
Do. do. -	Watson, George -					
“Report unfavourable for George Watson”—margin.						
Do. do. -	Hundy, Thomas -	Stealing -	7 years transpn.	Worcester -	22 „	193
Do. do. -	Heberd, William -	- - -	- - -	[Old Bailey]	„ „	194
Do. do. -	Milsom, Edwd. -	- - -	Death -	Aylesbury -	25 „	194
“The law to take its course.”—Margin.						
Do. do. -	Vann, Thomas -	- - -	7 years transpn.	Leicester -	26 „	195
Do. do. -	Richmond, Wm. -	- - -	- - -	[Old Bailey]	29 „	196
Pardon: to transport himself for 7 years.	Griffiths, James -	[Felony] -	7 years transpn.	Do. -	30 „	197
Free pardon -	Hundy, Thos. -	Do. -	Do. -	Worcester -	„ „	198
Remission of imprisonment.	Adcock, John, a soldier of the 38th Regiment.	Riot -	6 months' imprisonment.	Warwick -	„ „	199
Respite -	Catanach, Wm. -	- - -	Death -	Gloucester -	5 Apr.	199
Reference to the Judge.	Do. -	- - -	- - -	- - -	„ „	200
To be detained till further order.	Morris, John -	- - -	Transportation	Shrewsbury -	„ „	200
Commutation to 7 years transpn.	Russell <i>alias</i> Rus- sen, Robert.	{	Horse-steal- ing-	{	[Death] -	Winchester -
Do. -	Fleming, James -					
Do. 14 years -	Redman, John -	{	Do. -	{	Do. -	Dorchester -
Do. -	Churchhouse, Wm. -					
Do. -	Wherrett, John -	{	Sheep-stealing	{	Do. -	Do. -
Do. -	Chilcott, Wm. -					
Do. -	Anstis, John -	{	Horse-steal- ing.	{	Do. -	Do. -
Do. -	Cobley, Saml -					
Do. -	Furze, Mary -	{	Burglary -	{	Do. -	Do. -
Do. -	Dummet, Robert -					
Do. -	Burdon, Mary -	{	Housebreak- ing.	{	Do. -	Do. -

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829. CRIMINALS. PARDONS, &c.—*cont.*

Nature of Document.	Name of Convict.	Crime.	Sentence.	Where tried or confined.	Date.	Page.
Commutation to transpn. for life.	Ackerett <i>alias</i> Ecritt, Robert.	Stealing in a dwelling-house.	[Death]	Exeter		
Do. for 7 years	Avery, Thomas	Burglary	Do.	New Sarum		
Do.	Hughes, John	Horse-stealing	Do.	Do.		
Do.	Read, Nicholas	Sheep-stealing	Do.	Do.		
Do.	Comley, Thos.	Highway robbery.	Do.	Do.	6 Apr.	201
Do.	Holligg, Ephraim	Stealing in a dwelling-house.	Do.	Do.		
Do. for 14 years	Seth, Lewis	Horse-stealing	Do.	Lancaster		
Do.	Hobbs, Nicholas	Do.	Do.	Taunton		
Do.	Withers, Nathaniel					
Do.	Protherou, John					
Do. for 7 years	Thatchers, Harry					
Do.	Thatchers, John	Sheep-stealing.	Do.	Do.		
Do.	Curtis, Simon					
Do.	White, Leonard					
Do.	Moore, Richard					
Do.	Flew, John					
Do.	Bull, Joseph	Stealing a calf	Do.	Do.		
Do.	James, John					
Do.	Humphrys, Thos.	Highway robbery.	Do.	Do.		
Do.	Burton, Thomas	Horse-stealing	Do.	Do.		
Free pardon	Vann, Thomas	Stealing	7 years' transpn.	Leicester	5	203
Reference to the Judge.	Powell, Jeremiah	}	-	[Old Bailey]	6	204
Do.	Clarke, Thomas					
"Jeremiah Powell, law to take its course."— <i>Margin.</i>						
Do.	Davis, Mary	-	-	-	"	204
Do.	Stone, Joseph	-	Death	New gaol, Southwark.	"	205
Free pardon	Morris, John	Grand larceny	7 years' transpn.	Salop	"	205
Reference to the Judge.	Morris, David	-	Death	New gaol, Southwark.	7	206
For return of the convicts to Newgate from the transport ship.	Leonard, Wm.	}	-	-	8 Apr.	207 and 208
	Heberd <i>alias</i> Hubbard, Wm.					
	Bright, Thomas					
	Norbury, Eliz.					
	Robinson, John					
	Pugh, John W.					
Do.	Laremore, Danl.					
Do.	Foler, Robert					
Commutation to 14 years transpn.	Flint, John	Highway robbery.	[Death]	Hertford		
Do. 7 years	Randall, Richd.	Stealing a gelding.	Do.	Do.		
Do. 14 years	Kempster, John	Stealing sheep	Do.	Do.		
Do. 7 years	Bellis, John	Stealing	Do.	Do.		
Do. 14 years	Davis, Charles	Burglary	Do.	Chelmsford		
Do. 7 years	Litchfield, John	Housebreak- ing.	Do.	Do.		
Do.	Everett, Joseph					
Do.	Algate, Mary	Stealing	Do.	Do.		
Do.	Fordham, Thos.	Burglary, &c.	Do.	Do.		
Do.	Kendall, Thos.	Do.	Do.	Do.	9 Apr.	209

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829. CRIMINALS. PARDONS, &c.—*cont.*

Nature of Document.	Name of Convict.	Crime.	Sentence.	Where tried or confined.	Date.	Page.
Commutation to 7 years transpn.	Mount, Jonas -	Highway robbery.	[Death] -	Maidstone -		
Do. for life -	Fenn <i>alias</i> Welham, James -	Stealing a gelding.	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. -	Parry, John -	Highway robbery.	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. 7 years -	Streak, Francis -	Stealing a lamb	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. -	Roberts, Richard -	Horse-stealing	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. -	Tyler, Wm. -	Do. -	Do. -	East Grinstead		
Do. -	Reed, John -	Housebreaking	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. -	Dobbs, John -	Housebreaking, &c. }	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. -	Stacey, Richard -					
Do. -	Scarlett, Stephen	Burglary, &c.	Do. -	Kingston-upon-Thames.		
Do. -	Smith, Eliz. (found by a jury of matrons to be quick with child).	Robbery -	Do. -	Croydon -		
Free pardon -	Laremore, Danl. -	Felony -	7 years transpn.	Old Bailey -	9 Apr.	211
Do. -	Foler, Robert -	Do. -	Do. -	Do. -	„ „	212
Respite -	Scott, Humphrey -	- - -	Death -	Bury St. Edmunds.	11 „	213
Reference to the Judge.	Brown, Mark -	- - -	Transportation	[Old Bailey]	„ „	213
Do. -	Jex, Henry -	- - -	Death -	Norwich -	12 „	214
"Law to take its course."— <i>Margin.</i>						
Do. -	Scott, Humphrey	(As above.)	- - -	- - -	„ „	214
"Law to take its course."— <i>Margin.</i>						
Respite -	Morris, David -	- - -	Death -	New Gaol, Southwark.	13 „	215
Do. -	Dibble, Daniel -	- - -	Do. -	Do. -	„ „	216
Do. -	Brind, Jno. -	- - -	Do. -	Do. -	„ „	216
For return of convicts from the transport ship.	} Bean, Daniel - } Bridell, James -	} - - -	Transportation	Newgate -	15 „	217 & 218
Reference to the Judge.						
Do. -	Fox, George -	- - -	- - -	Surrey Sessions	„ „	218
Respite -	Kelsey, Elizabeth -	- - -	Death -	New Gaol, Southwark.	„ „	219
Commutation to transpn. for life.	Morris, David -	Felony -	Do. -	Kingston -	„ „	220
Reference to the judge.	Alday, Thomas -	- - -	- - -	- - -	20 „	221
Do. -	Kelsey, Eliz. -	(As above.)	- - -	- - -	18 „	221

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829. CRIMINALS. PARDONS, &c.—*cont.*

Nature of Document.	Name of Convict.	Crime.	Sentence.	Where tried or confined.	Date.	Page.
Reference to the Judge.	Brind, Jno. -	(As above.)	- - -	- - -	18 Apr.	222
Do.	Dibble, Daniel -	(As above.)	- - -	- - -	" "	222
Respite - -	Benwick, Wm. -	- - -	Death - -	New Gaol, Southwark.	17 "	223
Do. -	Wricknorth, Jno. -	- - -	Do. -	Do.	" "	223
Do. -	Clark, Edwd. -	} - - -	Do. -	Do. -	" "	224
Do. -	Bransdell, Thos. -					
Free pardon -	Bean, Daniel -	Stealing -	7 years transpn.	Old Bailey -	16 "	224
Do. -	Bridell, James -	Do. -	Do. -	Do. -	" "	225
Reference to the judge.	Wricknorth, Jno.	(As above.)	- - -	- - -	18 "	226
Do. -	Berwick, Wm. -	- - -	Death - -	New Gaol, Southwark.	" "	227
Do. -	Clark, Edwd. -	} (As above.)	- - -	- - -	" "	227
Do. -	Bransdell, Thomas					
Respite - -	Stone, Joseph -	- - -	Death - -	New Gaol, Southwark.	19 "	228
Free pardon -	Fox, George -	Stealing -	7 years transpn.	Surrey Sessions	20 "	228
Reference to the judge.	Adamson, Margaret.	- - -	- - -	[Old Bailey]	21 "	229
Do. -	Platt, John -	- - -	- - -	[Do.] -	" "	230
Do. -	Cotton, Wm. -	- - -	- - -	- - -	" "	230
Respite - -	Catanack, Wm. -	- - -	Death - -	Gloucester -	" "	231
Reference to the judge.	Sheppard, Robt. -	- - -	- - -	[Old Bailey]	22 "	231
Commutation to transpn. for 14 years.	Beaver, John -	Highway robbery.	[Death]	-	Aylesbury -	} --- 232
Do. do. -	Chambers, Wm. -	Sheep-stealing	Do. -	Do. -	-	
Do. do. -	Wilding, Henry -	Do. -	Do. -	Do. -	-	
Do. 7 years	Freeman, Wm. -	Highway robbery.	Do. -	Bedford -	-	
Do. do. -	Abrahams, Thos.	Sheep-stealing	Do. -	Do. -	-	
Do. 14 years	Kitchener, James	Do. -	Do. -	Do. -	-	
Do. 7 years	Foulks, John -	Do. -	Do. -	Do. -	-	
Do. for life	Jex, Jonathan -	Burglary -	Do. -	Thetford -	-	
Do. do. -	Coe, Mark -	Do. -	Do. -	Do. -	-	
Do. 14 years	Raby, Richard -	Horse-stealing	Do. -	Do. -	-	
Do. do. -	Hardy, Thos. -	Do. -	Do. -	Do. -	-	
Do. do. -	Horn, Wm. -	Sheep-stealing	Do. -	Bury St. Edmunds.	-	
Do. do. -	How, Christopher	Do. -	Do. -	Do. -	-	
Do. do. -	Hardy, John -	Do. -	Do. -	Do. -	-	
Do. do. -	Martin, Petchy, alias Peachey.	Horse-stealing	Do. -	Do. -	-	

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829. CRIMINALS. PARDONS, &c.—*cont.*

Nature of Document.	Name of Convict.	Crime.	Sentence.	Where tried or confined.	Date.	Page.
Reference to the judge.	Orchard, Thos. -	- - -	Transportation	- - -	22 Apr.	234
Commutation to transpn. for life.	Newbound, Wm.	} Burglary -	Death - -	Ely - -	" "	234
Do. do. -	Newbound, Thos.					
For return from the transport ship.	Brown, Mark - Pearce, Thos. -	} - - -	Transportation	Newgate -	23 "	235 & 236
Reference to the judge.	Price, Thos. -					
Do. -	Davidson, John -	- - -	Do. -	Hicks's Hall -	24 "	237
Respite - -	Benwick, Wm. -	} - - -	Death - -	New Gaol, Southwark.	" "	238
Do. - -	Wrecknorth, John					
For return from the transport ship.	Sheppard, Robert	[Stealing] -	Transpn. -	Newgate -	" "	239
Free pardon -	Do. -	Do. -	Do. -	Do. -	25 "	240
Commutation to transpn. for life.	Wricknorth, John	Highway robbery.	Death - -	Kingston -	" "	241
Do. do. -	Benwick, Wm. -	Highway robbery.	Do. -	Kingston -	25 Apr.	242
Do. do. -	Catenach, Wm. -	Housebreaking	Do. -	Gloucester -	23 "	243
Free pardon -	Brown, Mark -	Stealing -	Transportation	Old Bailey -	" "	244
Reference to the judge.	Foster, William -	- - -	Do. -	- - -	26 "	245
Do. do. -	Bayley, Thos. -	- - -	Do. -	- - -	" "	245
Respite - -	Kelsey, Elizabeth	- - -	Death - -	New Gaol, Southwark.	27 "	246
For return from transport ship.	Fosker, Wm. -	- - -	Transportation	Newgate -	" "	246 and 247.
Reference to the judge.	Baylis, John -	- - -	- - -	St. Margaret's Hill, Surrey.	28 "	247
Do. do. -	Solomons, Joshua	- - -	- - -	Old Bailey -	" "	248
Do. do. -	Prothero, John -	Horse-stealing	Transportation	Somerset -	29 "	248
Commutation to transpn. for life.	Kelsey, Elizabeth	Burglary -	Death - -	Kingston -	" "	249
Free pardon -	Bayley, Thomas -	Returning from transpn.	Do. -	Oxford -	" "	250
Do. do. -	Cook, Richard -	Stealing a cow	- - -	Warwick -	30 "	251
Commutation to 7 years' transpn.	Tomson, Wm. -	Stealing in a dwelling-house.	Death - -	Do. -	" "	252

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829. CRIMINALS. PARDONS, &c.—*cont.*

Nature of Document.	Name of Convict.	Crime.	Sentence.	Where tried or confined.	Date.	Page.
Reference to the judge.	Egginton, Edwd.	- - -	- - -	- - -	6 May	253
Commutation to transp. for 7 years.	Painter, Thos. -	Sheep-stealing	[Death] -	Oxford -	} 6 Apr.	253
Do. do. -	Parker, Sarah -	Housebreaking	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Parslow, Edwd. -	Horse-stealing	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Bailey, Thomas -	Returning from transp.	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. for 14 years -	Stringer <i>alias</i> Smith, Samuel.	Horse-stealing	Do. -	Worcester -		
Do. do. -	Griffiths, Henry -	Burglary -	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Bolton <i>alias</i> Duck, John Joseph.	Do. -	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. for 7 years -	Price, John -	Stealing a lamb	Do. -	Shrewsbury -		
Do. do. -	Bowen <i>alias</i> Preece, Edward.	Sheep-stealing	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Poole <i>alias</i> Dudley, Jno.	Do. -	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. for 14 years -	Lavine, Jno. -	Horse-stealing	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Knott, George Wilmot.	Do. -	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Price, David -	Do. -	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Adams, Wm. -	Highway robbery.	Do. -	Reading -		
Do. do. -	Clarke, Wm. -	Burglary -	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Phipps, Dinah -	Housebreaking	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Ford, John -	Forgery -	Do. -	Stafford -		
Do. do. -	Wilkes, James -	Horse-stealing	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Jones, Mary -	Burglary -	Do. -	Hereford -		
Do. for 7 years -	Saunders, Thos. -	Sheep-stealing	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. for 14 years -	Hughes <i>alias</i> Morris, David.	Do. -	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Markey, Wm. -	Burglary -	Do. -	Gloucester -	} 17 "	256 and 258
Do. do. -	Pettyford, Chas. -	Stealing in a dwelling-house.	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Browne <i>alias</i> Hamlet, Robert.	Horse-stealing	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Rayer, Thos. -	Burglary -	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Lewis, John -	Do. -	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. for 7 years -	Prewett, John -	Sheep-stealing	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Pike <i>alias</i> Butcher, Jno.	Horse-stealing	Do. -	Do. -		
Free pardon -	Foster <i>alias</i> Foster, Wm.	Stealing -	Transportation	Guildhall, Westmr.	3 May	255
Reference to the judge (second time).	Pearce, Thos. -	- - -	Do. -	Newgate -	17 "	256 and 258
Free pardon -	Dalton, John -	Horse-stealing	Death, commuted to transp.	Croydon -	16 "	256
Commutation to 14 years' transportation.	Bazeley, Wm. -	Do. -	Death -	Banbury -	18 "	259
Respite -	Garrett, Richd. -	} - - -	Do. -	Newgate	19 "	260
Do. -	Hall, Frances -					
Commutation to transp. for life.	Harper, Amos -	Highway robbery.	Do. -	York -	21 "	260

1774. 829. CRIMINALS. PARDONS, &c.—*cont.*

Nature of Document.	Name of Convict.	Crime.	Sentence.	Where tried or confined.	Date.	Page.		
Free pardon -	Pearce, Thomas -	Stealing -	Transportation	Old Bailey -	21 May	261		
Commutation to transpn. for life.	{ Garrett, Richd. - Hall, Frances -	} Felony -	Death -	Old Bailey -	" "	262		
Free pardon -	Duckworth, Crispin.	} Highway robbery.	Do. -	Lancaster -	" "	263		
Do. -	Heys, Roger -							
Do. -	Pickernell, Sarah	Felony -	7 years transpn.	Hicks's Hall -	27 "	264		
Reference to the judge.	Williams, Jane -	- - -	- - -	[Old Bailey]	28 "	265		
Do. do. -	Larner, Ann -	- - -	- - -	Do. -	" "	265		
Free pardon -	Do. -	Do. -	Do. -	Do. -	6 June	267		
Commutation to transpn. for 7 years.	Jervis <i>alias</i> Griffiths, John.	Horse-stealing	[Death] -	Montgomery Sessions.	} 7 "	268		
Do. for 14 years -	Rice, Wm. -	} House-breaking.	Do. -	Chester -				
Do. do. -	Kearsly, Wm. -							
Reference to the judge.	Pound, James -	- - -	- - -	- - -	8 "	270		
Do. do. -	Parsons, Wm. -	- - -	- - -	Old Bailey -	10 "	271		
Pardon -	Thomas, Catherine.	Stealing -	7 years transpn.	Wrexham -	" "	272		
Do -	Williams, James -	Do. -	Do. -	Old Bailey -	15 "	273		
Remission of fine	Pound, James -	Assault -	Fine of 20l. -	Hicks's Hall -	" "	274		
Free pardon -	Parsons, Wm. -	Stealing -	Transportation	Old Bailey -	25 "	275		
Respite -	Charles, John -	- - -	Death -	Newgate -	29 "	276		
Reference to the judge.	Hayward, Thos. -	} - - -	- - -	Old Bailey -	30 "	276		
Do. do. -	Ward, John -							
Do. do. -	Palmer, Wm. -	- - -	- - -	Hicks's Hall -	15 July	277		
For return from transport ship.	Jefferson, John -	- - -	Transportation	Newgate -	26 "	279		
Reference to the judge.	Do. do. -	- - -	Do. -	Do. -	" "	280		
Do. do. -	Killegrew, Charles	Attempt at highway robbery.	Do. -	Chelmsford -	28 "	280		
Free pardon	Diggles, Joseph -	Returning from transpn.	- - -	Lancaster -	29 "	281		

[For the Judge's Report see *Dom. G.o. III. vol. 87, No. 13.*]

[For the Judge's Report see *Dom. G.o. III.,* *pel.* 87, No. 13.]

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829. CRIMINALS. PARDONS, &c.—*cont.*

Nature of Document.	Name of Convict.	Crime.	Sentence.	Where tried or confined.	Date.	Page.		
Commutation to transportn. for 7 years.	Hunter, Charles -	Grand larceny	Death - -	Durham -	8 Aug.	284		
Do. for life -	Kipling, Wm. -	Do. -	Do. -					
Do. 7 years -	Paul, Samuel -	Sheep-stealing.	Do. -					
Do. 14 years -	Ludly <i>alias</i> Ladly, Wm. -		Do. -					
Do. do. -	Steel, John -	Horse-stealing	Do. -					
Free pardon -	Killebrew, Cornelius.	Assault -	Transportation	Chelmsford -	" "	286		
Reference to the judge.	James, William -	Forgery -	Death - -	Monmouth -	10 "	287		
Do. do. -	Butcher, Wm. -	- - -	Do. -	Horsham -	12 "	287		
Respite - -	Do. do. -	- - -	- - -	- - -	15 "	288		
Reference to the judge.	Dennison, Michael.	- - -	14 years transpa.	Bodmin -	" "	289		
Respite - -	Madan, Patrick -	- - -	Death - -	Newgate -	19 "	290		
Do. - -	James, William -	(As above.)			23 "	290		
Reference to the judge.	Jones, John -	- - -	Death - -	Lancaster -	24 "	291		
Further respite -	Madan, Patrick -	(As above.)			" "	292		
Commutation to transpa. for life.	James, William	(As above.)			" "	292		
Free pardon -	Lewis, Littleton -	Felony -	- - -	Hereford -	" "	293		
Do. -	Williams, Millborough.	Do. -	- - -	Do. -	" "	294		
Commutation to transportn. for 14 years.	Hindes, John -	Highway robbery.	[Death]	Oxford -	24 "	295		
Do. do. -	Broomfield, Thomas.	Housebreaking	Do. -	Do. -				
Do. do. -	Meers, Emanuel -	Shoplifting -	Do. -	Worcester -				
Do. do. -	Lawrence, William	Sheep-stealing	Do. -	Shrewsbury				
Do. do. -	Evans, Richard -	Stealing heifers	Do. -	Do. -				
Do. do. -	Taylor, Thomas -	Horsestealing	Do. -	Do. -				
Do. do. -	Roberts, Edward	Do. -	Do. -	Do. -				
Do. do. -	Roberts, James -	Do. -	Do. -	Do. -				
Do. do. -	Thomas, Charles	Do. -	Do. -	Monmouth -				
Do. 7 years -	George, Thomas -	Sheep stealing	Do. -	Do. -				
Do. do. -	George, Philip -	Do. -	Do. -	Do. -				
Do. do. -	Parry, John -	Stealing oxen	Do. -	Do. -				
Do. 14 years -	Griffiths, Wm. -	Do. -	Do. -	Do. -				
Do. 7 years -	Dean, Mary -	Pocket picking	Do. -	Do. -				
Do. for 14 years -	Thomas, Richard	Housebreaking	Do. -	Abingdon -				
Do. for life -	Richards, <i>alias</i> Powell, Richd.	Horse-stealing.	Do. -	Stafford -				
Do. do. -	Powell, Evan -							
Do. for 14 years -	Turner, <i>alias</i> Borroughs, Wm.	Burglary -	Do. -	Do. -				
Do. do.	Silvester, Richd. -	Do. -	Do. -	Do. -				
	Evans, <i>alias</i> Hamilton, Wm.	Do. -	Do. -	Do. -				

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829. CRIMINALS. PARDONS, &c.—*cont.*

Nature of Document.	Name of Convict.	Crime.	Sentence.	Where tried or confined.	Date.	Page.		
Commutation to transportn. for 14 years.	Wright, Benjamin	Burglary -	Death -	Stafford -				
Do. do. -	Tonks, Wm. -	Do. -	Do. -	Do. -				
Do. do. -	Bickerton, George	} Sheep-stealing	Do. -	Hereford -				
Do. do. -	Evans, Wm. Rixton.							
Do. do. -	Meek, Wm. -	Housebreaking	Do. -	} Gloucester -				
Do. do. -	Finch, Wm. -	Burglary -	Do. -					
Do. for 7 years -	Reynolds, Thos. -	} House-breaking.	Do. -	Winchester -				
Do. do. -	Phillips, James -							
Do. do. -	Sheppard, Wm. -	} Stealing in a dwelling-house.	Do. -	Do. -				
Do. do. -	Seager, Thomas -							
Do. for 14 years -	Cox, Thomas -	Forgery -	Do. -	New Sarum -	} 24 Aug	297		
Do. for 7 years -	Buckley, Timothy	Horse-stealing	Do. -	Do. -				
Do. do. -	Juel, Lawrence -	Sheep-stealing	Do. -	Bodmin -				
Do. for 14 years -	Jennings, Richd.	} Highway robbery.	Do. -	Do. -				
Do. do. -	Seymour, Wm. -							
Do. do. -	Miles, Briant	Housebreaking	Do. -	Dorchester -	} Exeter -			
Do. do. -	Channon <i>alias</i> How, John.	Horse-stealing	Do. -					
Do. do. -	Williams, John -	Stealing oxen	Do. -	Do. -				
Respite - -	Butcher, Wm. -	- - -	Do. -	Horsham -	29 „	300		
Commutation to transpn. for 14 years.	Leech, John -	Horse-stealing	Do. -	} Lancaster -	31 „	300		
Do. do. -	Rice, Thomas -	Burglary -	Do. -					
Reference to the Judge.	Byrne, Henry -	- - -	Do. -	Winchester -	1 Sep.	301		
Free pardon -	Jones, John -	Murder -	Do. -	Lancaster -	2 „	302		
Commutation to transpn. for 14 years.	Butcher, Wm. -	Burglary -	Do. -	Horsham -	5 „	303		
Remission of imprisonment.	Cobner, Wm. -	Assault -	One year's imprisonment.	Hicks's Hall -	10 „	304		
Reference to the Judge.	May, Thomas -	- - -	- - -	- - -	14 „	305		
Do. do. -	Davies, Thomas -	- - -	7 years transpn.	Shrewsbury -	16 „	306		
Do. do. -	Pullin, Charles -	- - -	- - -	Old Bailey -	17 „	306		
Do. do. -	Broadbent, Richard.	- - -	- - -	- - -	„ „	307		
[“ Report unfavourable ”—margin.]								
Free pardon -	Jefferson, John -	Stealing -	7 years transpn.	Old Bailey -	22 „	307		
Remission of imprisonment	Hayward, Thos. -	Counterfeiting the copper coin.	Imprisonment	Do. -	„ „	309		
Free pardon -	Davis, Thomas -	Stealing -	7 years transpn.	Salop -	23 „	310		
Do. -	May, Thomas -	Do. -	Do. -	Co. of Hants.	„ „	311		

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829. CRIMINALS. PARDONS, &c.—*cont.*

Nature of Document.	Name of Convict.	Crime.	Sentence.	Where tried or confined.	Date.	Page.
Reference to the judge.	Burgueno, Peter	- - -	7 years transpn.	Newgate	23 Sep.	312
Do.	Price, Elizabeth	- - -	- - -	[Old Bailey]	4 Oct.	312
Do.	Brandon, Wm.	- - -	7 years transpn.	St. Albans	12 „	313
Do.	Hocknell, John	- - -	- - -	- - -	15 „	313
Free pardon	Davis, Philip	Receiving stolen goods.	14 years transpn.	Bristol	21 „	314
Do.	Pallin, Charles	- - -	7 years transpn.	Old Bailey	„ „	315
Do.	Burgueno, Peter	Stealing	Do.	Do.	„ „	317
Reference to the judge.	Uncles, Eliz.	- - -	- - -	Kingston	26 „	318
Do.	Brandon, Wm.	- - -	- - -	St. Albans	„ „	318
Do.	Grontridge, Henry	- - -	- - -	Old Bailey	„ „	319
Do.	Pollard, Wm.					
Do.	Atkinson, Thos.					
Do.	Bundley, Susanna					
Do.	Wriglesworth, Wm.					
Do.	Collins, Robert	- - -	- - -	Do.	5 Nov.	319
Free pardon	Brandon, Wm.	Felony	Transportation	St. Albans	8 „	320
Imprisonment remitted - -	Collins, Robert	Counterfeiting a halfpenny.	1 year's imprisonment.	Old Bailey	12 „	321
Reference to the judge.	Hart, daughter of Leah.	- - -	- - -	Do.	18 „	322
Do.	Bell, Hannah					
Pardon: to transport himself for 7 years.	Popplewell, Joseph.	Stealing	7 years transpn.	Do.	23 „	323
Free pardon	Jones, Wm., <i>alias</i> Henry Gout-ridge.	Do.	Do.	Do.	„ „	324
Do.	Pollard, Wm.	Do.	Do.	Do.	„ „	325
Remission of fine -	Hocknell, John	Assault	10 <i>l.</i> fine	Hicks's Hall	24 „	326
Reference to the judge.	Maygrave, Ralph	- - -	7 years transpn.	Newgate	25 „	327
Letters for return from the transport ship.	[Jones, Wm. (<i>alias</i> Henry Gout-ridge.)	- - -	- - -	Do.	29 „	327 and 328
	Popplewell, Joseph.					
	Pollard, Wm.					
	Bell, Hannah					
	White <i>alias</i> Wriglesworth, William.					

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829. CRIMINALS. PARDONS, &c.—*cont.*

Nature of Document.	Name of Convict.	Crime.	Sentence.	Where tried or confined.	Date.	Page.
Free pardon -	Bell, Hannah -	Stealing -	7 years transp. -	Old Bailey -	28 Nov.	329
Do. -	Madan, Patrick -	- - -	Death -	Do. -	" "	330
Do. -	White <i>alias</i> Wriglesworth, Wm. -	Stealing -	7 years' transportation. -	Do. -	" "	331
For return from the transport ship.	Maygrave, Ralph	[Do.] -	[Do.] -	Newgate -	1 Dec.	332
Pardon: to transport himself for 7 years.	Do. - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 "	333
Reference to the Judge.	Lawrence, Eliz. -	- - -	- - -	- - -	17 "	334
Do. -	Sharkey, Lucas -	- - -	- - -	Old Bailey -	" "	334
Pardon: to transport himself for 14 years.	Dennison, Michael	Receiving stolen goods.	14 years' transportation.	Bodmin -	" "	335
Reference to the Judge.	Butterfield, Abraham.	} - - -	7 years' do. -	Old Bailey -	22 "	336
Do. -	Wellbrand, Mary					
Do. -	Fenby, Thomas -					
Free pardon -	Maygrave, Ralph	Stealing	Do. -	Do. -	2 "	337
<i>In Dom. Geo. III. p. 87.</i>						
Report of Judge -	Diggles, Joseph -	Returning from transp.	- - -	- - -	28 July	No. 13
Do. -	Amos, John -	Burglary -	Death -	New Sarum -	}	
Do. -	Long, Elizabeth -	Do. -	Do. -	Launceston -		
Do. -	Found <i>alias</i> Layfield, William. -	Do. -	Do. -	Taunton -		
Do. -	Hill, William -	} Horse-stealing	Do. -	Do. -	-	No. 25
Do. -	Dunscomb, Thos. -					
Do. -	Dyke, Michael -					
Do. -	Pinson, Thomas -					
Do. -	Turner <i>alias</i> Harner, William.	Burglary. Stealing in a dwelling-house.	Do. -	Dorchester -	}	

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830. GRANTS OF OFFICES, &c.

WARRANTS countersigned by one of the Principal Secretaries of State, and addressed to the ATTORNEY or SOLICITOR GENERAL, to prepare Bills for the King's Signature to pass the Great Seal, containing GRANTS of the following OFFICES, &c.

Name.	Office, &c.	Date.	Page.
<i>In Criminal Papers, vol. 15, 1772-6.</i>			
Burke, John, of Gluiske, in the co. of Galway, Esq.	Pardon for entering the Spanish Military service.	6 June -	266
Redding, John, the elder, of Worcester, attorney.	Pardon for the crime of perjury. (He had undergone the sentence to 3 months' imprisonment, and paid his fine of 10 <i>l</i> .) For his petition, see <i>Petitions</i> 1765-84, p. 331.	9 May -	270
<i>In Isle of Man Entry Book, 1765-1817.</i>			
Busk, Wadsworth, Esq. -	Attorney-General in the Isle of Man -	2 Sept. -	58
<i>In Military Entry Book, vol. 28.</i>			
North, Lord, K.G. -	H.M.'s Lieutenant of the co. of Somerset -	7 Mar. -	293
<i>In Warrant Book, vol. 34.</i>			
Chevers, William -	Pardon for having entered into the Spanish Military service.	20 June -	295
<i>In Warrant Book, vol. 35.</i>			
Chester, Robert, of the Inner Temple, Esq., <i>vice</i> Parry, deceased.	Collector or Receiver of the yearly tenths -	5 Jan. -	97
Members <i>ex officio</i> , and— Jenyns, Soame, Esq. Elliot, Edward, Esq. Gascoyne, Bamber, Esq. Spencer, Lord Robert. Jolliffe, William, Esq. Keene, Whitshed, Esq. Greville, Charles, Esq.	} Commissioners for Trade and Plantations -	20 „ -	100
Pembroke and Montgomery, Henry Earl of.			
Bulkeley, John Bulkeley Coventry, of Burgatt, Esq.	Licence to enclose two highways in the parish of Wilton, in the co. of Wilts.	18 Feb. -	109
	Do. a highway called Burgatt Lane, in the parish of Fordingbridge.	„ „ -	111
North, Lord, K.G. Onslow, George, Esq. Townshend, Charles, Esq. Beauchamp, Lord Viscount. Cornwall, Charles Wolfram, Esq.	} Commissioners of the Treasury -	9 Mar. -	121
Pelham, Thomas, Lord -			
	Warden and Chief Justice in Eyre of H.M.'s Forests, &c. beyond Trent.	„ „ -	122
Lawrence, Thomas, of Eton, Esq., <i>vice</i> Talbot, deceased.	Clerk of the Faculties and Dispensations in Chancery.	11 „ -	123

1774.

830. GRANTS OF OFFICES, &c.—*cont.*

Name.	Office, &c.	Date.	Page.
Brandon, Raphael, of Bury St., merchant. Capadose, George, Esq. Seixas, Daniel Brandon, of Haydon Sq., Minories, merchant. Curry, Elias, of Bevis Marks, merchant. Peynado, Jacob Rodrigues, of the same, merchant. Salomons, Reuben, of Crutched Friars, merchant. Pereira, Abraham Lopes, of Church Row, Fenchurch St., merchant. (All aliens born.)	Free Denizens - - - -	15 April	138
Lancaster, borough of - -	Licence for purchasing land to hold in mortmain. [For the petition, &c., see <i>Petitions</i> 1765-84, p. 335.]	15 „ -	139
Saltash, borough of - -	New charter - - - -	—	169 to 214.
Helleston, borough of - -	Do. - - - -	9 July -	224 to 264.
Abingdon, borough of - -	Do. - - - -	13 Aug. -	270 to 288.

831. INVENTIONS.

WARRANTS addressed to the ATTORNEY or SOLICITOR GENERAL to prepare bills for the King's Signature to pass the Great Seal, granting the “sole use and benefit” from INVENTIONS for a period of 14 years, in England, Wales, and the town of Berwick upon Tweed, and in the Plantations and Colonies abroad.

In Warrant Book, vol. 34, between pp. 275 and 323 (15 entries).

“ “ *vol. 35, between pp. 104 and 330 (15 entries).*

Petitions for the same in *Petitions* 1765-84.

[N.B.—The entries are not more particularly described, the titles of all patents of invention, down to 1852, having been already printed in chronological order, in two volumes published by order of the Commissioners of Patents, under the Act 15 & 16 Vict. cap. 83, sec. 32. See *Titles of Patents of Invention chronologically arranged from 1617 to 1852, by Bennet Woodcroft. London. 1854.*]

832. LICENCES TO PLEAD.

Name of Counsel.	On whose behalf, and Nature of the Trial.	Date.	Page.
<i>In Warrant Book, vol. 34.</i> Wallace, James, Esq., K.C. -	Huthwaite, Cornelius, Alderman of Nottingham, and others. Information for a false return to a writ of <i>Mandamus</i> .	15 Jan. -	264

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832. LICENCES TO PLEAD—*cont.*

Name of Counsel.	On whose behalf, and Nature of the Trial.	Date.	Page.
Davy, Wm., Esq., S.L.	- Sealy, George, and another, of New Sarum, printers. Indicted for certain trespasses, &c.	24 Feb.	- 267
Wallace, James, Esq., K.C.	- Perry, John, of Leather Lane, and others. Indicted for assault.	10 May	- 287
Do. do.	- Brice, William, of London, yeoman, and others. Indicted for assault, &c.	12 „	- 288
Mansfield, James Bearcroft, Edward	- } Do. do. do.	„ „	- 289
<i>In Warrant Book, vol. 35.</i>			
Bearcroft, Edward, Esq., K.C.	- Hyde, John, and others, of London, labourers. Indicted at the Old Bailey.	16 Feb.	- 106
Wallace, James, Esq., K.C.	- Davies, Edward, of Windmill Street, Westminster, Publican. Action for penalties for selling spirituous liquors without a licence.	„ „	- 107
Newnham, George Lewis, Esq., K.C.	- Wilkes, William. To be tried at Warwick for buying goods knowing them to have been stolen.	21 „	- 114
Whitaker, William, Esq., Prime Serjeant at Law.	- Everard, John, of Bury St. Edmunds, and another. Indicted for having poisoned certain pigeons.	3 March	- 118
Davy, Wm., Esq., S.L. Burland, John, S.L. Mansfield, James, Esq., K.C.	- } McCarty, Wm., a marine of H.M. sloop "Wolf." Charged with murder of a smuggler at Launceston.	4 July	- 119
Davy, William, Esq., S.L.	- Watkinson, Thomas. Indicted for forgery	12 April	- 135
Bearcroft, Edward, Esq., K.C.	- Windsor, William. Indicted for receiving stolen goods.	19 „	- 146
Wallace, James, Esq., K.C.	- Quarrill, William. Indicted for perjury	30 „	- 154
Bearcroft, Edward, Esq., K.C.	- Do. do do.	„ „	- 155
Wallace, James, Esq., K.C.	- Gawler, Samuel, gent. Indicted for certain trespasses, &c.	13 May	- 163
Price, Gryffydd, Esq., K.C. Bearcroft, E., Esq., K.C.	- { Suit in respect to the presentation to the Church of Adderly St. Peter in the co. of Salop.	2 July	- 219
Davy, Wm., Esq., S.L.	- Sillwood, John. Indicted for rape	— „	- 223
Hill, George, Esq., S.L.	- Hadley, Thomas, of Birmingham, gunmaker, and others. Indicted for riot and conspiracy.	15 „	- 265
Whitaker, Wm., Esq., Prime S.L.	- Barney, John, of Great Yarmouth, Esq. Indicted for nuisance.	29 „	- 266
Bearcroft, Edward, Esq., K.C.	- Hadley, Thomas, and others	5 Nov.	- 314
Forster, James, Esq., S.L.	- Grundon, Isaac, of Cambridge, and others. Indicted for assault.	7 Dec.	- 325

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833. ORDNANCE.

WARRANTS and LETTERS addressed to the MASTER GENERAL or BOARD OF ORDNANCE, during the year 1774, for the issue of Arms and other Stores, &c., to the several Regiments and Garrisons, with lists annexed in some cases, are to be found in the Ordnance Entry Books, Vol. I. 1760-76, pp. 440-42, and Vol. II. 1761-75, pp. 357-409. They are not for the most part of sufficient importance to merit individual description, but among them are the following.

Purport.	Date.	Page.
<i>In Ordnance Entry Book, Vol. II., 1761-75.</i>		
Some brass cannon sent over by the Emperor of Morocco, to be deposited in one of H.M. Storehouses, till further order.	11 Feb. -	363
Engineers, &c., to be sent to Gibraltar - - - - -	18 „ -	366
Guns issued to different places on the sea coast during late and former wars, to be taken into H.M. stores, and others issued when wanted on any future occasions.	28 „ -	369
For erecting a drawbridge and communication with Tower Wharf, near the ditch at the south-east part of the Tower of London.	25 March -	377
For augmenting the establishment of the military company of artificers to serve in the garrison and fortress of Gibraltar.	„ „ -	378
Thirty iron cannon of 24 pounders, with complete travelling carriages, for a present to the Emperor of Morocco. The King's first intention had been to make a present of eight pieces of brass cannon of 18 pounders, but the Morocco Ambassador had intimated that iron guns of 24 pounders to the same amount would be more agreeable to the Emperor.	11 May -	387
For transport to Tangier of the preceding, with the cannons, mortars, shells, &c., to be furnished to the Morocco Ambassador out of H.M. Stores, to the full amount of the Do. brass delivered by him. His Majesty had permitted the Ambassador to have the use of the frigate "Thames," for conveying him, his suite, &c., to Tangier.	4 June -	394
Three thousand shot in addition to the cannon for the Emperor of Morocco -	9 „ -	397
Leave to be granted for two artillerymen to accompany the Ambassador to Morocco, to remain there as long as they may like it.	20 „ -	401
As to the fortifications of Gibraltar - - - - -	12 Nov. -	408

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834. PARKS.

PERMISSIONS to pass through the PARK GATES, &c.

* * These are addressed, in the case of the Horse Guards, to the Gold Stick in Waiting, and in the case of St. James's and the Green Parks to the Earl of Orford.

Name.	Extent of Permission.	Date.	Page.
<i>In Dom. Entry Book, vol. 24.</i>			
Bayntun, Sir Edward - -	On horseback through the Horse Guards -	27 Jan. -	360
Fletcher, Sir Robert - -	Do. and through St. James's and Green Parks	25 Feb. -	363
<i>In Dom. Entry Book, vol. 25.</i>			
Jenkinson, John - -	Do. do. do. -	31 Jan. -	394
Peachey, Sir James - -	Do. do. do. -	21 Feb. -	395
Thynne, Hon. Henry - -	Do. do. do. -	23 „ -	396-7
Elliot, Right Hon. Sir Gilbert } Hale, William, Esq. - - }	Do. do. do. -	20 May -	407
Murrill, Mrs. - -	Do. do. do. -	21 „ -	408
Blosset, Miss Harriet - -	Do. do. do. -	28 „ -	411
Lyttelton, Lord - -	Do. do. do. -	6 June -	412
Argyll, Duchess of - -	In her coach do. do. -	22 Nov. -	422
Letters to the Earl of Orford and to the Gold Stick in Waiting (in consequence of information received of several carriages passing without the necessary permission) to send lists of persons having such permission, and to give strict orders not to allow any carriage to pass without it.		3 Dec. -	424 & 425

835. PETITIONS.

* * The greater number of Petitions in this year will be found noticed at the end of entries of the various Warrants containing a grant of the prayer of them. The Petitions in this list are those which (apparently) had not been acceded to before the end of 1774.

Names of Petitioners and Object of Petition, &c.	Date.	Page.
<i>In Dom. Geo. III., vol. 6.</i>		
Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital,—Charter of Incorporation. Referred to the Attorney and Solicitor General.	18 Mar. -	502
Master, &c. of the Scottish Hospital of the foundation of King Charles II.,—new charter. Referred as above.	— Aug. -	506
Governor, &c. of the British Linen Company,—new charter. Referred as above.	4 Dec. -	508
<i>In Petitions, 1765-84.</i>		
Freestone, George and Nicholas, of Kidderminster,—patent, a loom for weaving nets for fishing, &c.	—	341
Butler, James, of Lichfield, coachmaker,—patent, a method of making chair seats and table covers painted with designs, &c.	4 Aug. -	348

1774.

836. TREASURY LETTERS.

OFFICE LETTERS from one of the Secretaries of State to the Lords of the Treasury, desiring them to take the King's pleasure or give the necessary orders for PAYMENTS as below.

To whom, and Nature and Amount of Disbursement.	Date.	Page.
<i>In Dom. Entry Book. (Dom. despatched, 1771-76.)</i>		
Attwood, Thomas, Esq., Chief Justice of the Bahama Islands,—salary of 200 <i>l.</i> per annum out of the duty upon tea imported into America.	20 June -	160
Oliver, Thomas, Esq., Lieut.-Governor of Massachusetts Bay, <i>vice</i> Andrew Oliver, Esq., deceased,—salary of 300 <i>l.</i> per annum out of the same.	2 Dec. -	176
Gage, Hon. Thomas, Esq., Governor of the same,—salary of 1,500 <i>l.</i> per annum out of the same. [<i>See also</i> Dom. Geo. III., vol. 15, No. 10.]	13 „ -	177
<i>In Treasury and Customs, vol. 3, 1763-75.</i>		
Sidi Ibrahim Aga, Ambassador from Tripoli,—allowance of 300 <i>l.</i> for passage of himself, suite, &c. from Mahon to Gibraltar, and thence to London. [<i>Also in the Entry Book below, p. 329.</i>]	— May -	No. 36
<i>In Treasury Entry Book, 1763-75.</i>		
Frazer, Capt. Andrew, H.M.'s Commissary at Dunkirk,—28 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> for contingent expenses.	14 Jan. -	324
Sneyd, Jeremy, of Lord Rochford's office,—300 <i>l.</i> expended by Lord Rochford for H.M.'s service.	1 Feb. -	325
Do., 200 <i>l.</i> freight of ship hired to carry some horses, being presents to His Majesty from the Emperor of Morocco, together with baggage belonging to the Morocco Ambassador, from Gibraltar to London.	4 „ -	325
Francis, Thomas, Esq.,—180 <i>l.</i> 8 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> , disbursed for H.M.'s service - - -	12 „ -	326
Bramham, Lieut.-Col. James, on extraordinary service at Dunkirk,—400 <i>l.</i> in lieu of extra pay.	3 Mar. -	327
Sneyd, Jeremy,—300 <i>l.</i> disbursed for H.M.'s service - - - -	17 „ -	330
Do. do. do. - - - -	26 „ -	330
Do. 500 <i>l.</i> do. - - - - “Pd. to Mr. Rn.”—margin.	16 June -	331
Pisani, Mr. Bartholomew, sent with the Grand Seigneur's and Grand Vizier's letters to the King, notifying the Grand Seigneur's accession to the throne,—500 <i>l.</i> for expenses of his journey from Constantinople and back.	19 July -	332
Sneyd, Jeremy,—400 <i>l.</i> disbursed for H.M.'s service - - -	4 Aug. -	333
Treasurer of the Chamber,—2,000 <i>l.</i> for advance to messengers - -	8 „ -	333
Dick, Sir John, H.M.'s Consul at Leghorn,—143 <i>l.</i> 11 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i> for postages from 1 July 1773 to 30 June 1774.	23 Sept. -	334

837. WRITS OF ERROR.

* * Notices of Writs of Error petitioned for and allowed in this year are to be found in *Dom. Geo. III.*, vol. 6, between pp. 501 and 512. [*See note, p. 154.*]

1774.

**838. MISCELLANEOUS WARRANTS and LETTERS from the Offices of the
Principal Secretaries of State.**

To whom directed.	Purport.	Date.	Page or No.
<i>In Dom. Entry Book, vol. 24.</i>			
Postmaster General - -	The name of Mr. William Taylor, dismissed by the Earl of Suffolk from his office, to be struck off the list of persons of his lordship's office enjoying the privileges allowed them by Act of Parliament.	27 Jan. -	361
Geo. Rose, Esq. - -	Sets of the Journals of Parliament, &c. for the Duke of Portland.	6 July -	369
Do. - -	Do. for Court of Session - -	7 „ -	382
<i>In Dom. Entry Book, vol. 25.</i>			
Lords of the Treasury -	For directions to be issued to the Commissioners of Customs to allow the usual exemptions of duties on his baggage, &c. to Sidi Taher Finish, Ambassador from the Emperor of Morocco, this day landed at Longreach.	1 Jan. -	391
Lord Viscount Townshend, &c.	The guns in the Tower only to be immediately fired on the occasion of the Queen's delivery of a prince.	24 Feb. -	397
Lord High Almoner - -	Coplin, Sarah - } Recommended to be two Ringleman, Mary } of the Maundy women.	— „ -	397
Postmaster General - -	To stop letters directed to Mr. or Mrs. La Fontaine, the corner of Darby Court, Piccadilly, London, and any from London to Mr. John Gilbank or Mr. Thomas Greenway, now abroad, for the perusal of Messrs. Dyneley and Bell, Solicitors in Gray's Inn.	19 Ap	401
Governor or Commanding Officer at Portsmouth.	Taher Finish, Ambassador from the Emperor of Morocco, to be treated with military honours on embarking at Portsmouth.	1 July -	413
Do. do. -	Sidi Ibrahim Aga, Ambassador from the Bashaw of Tripoli, to be treated with the like honours.	4 „ -	413
Master of the Jewel Office (Darlington).	A silver box for the Great Seal - -	22 „ -	415
Do. do. -	Proper persons to attend at St. James's on 3rd August at the investiture of two persons with the ensigns of the Order of the Bath.	29 „ -	416
Wm. Whitehead, Esq. -	Do. do. do.	„ „ -	416

1774. **838.** MISCELLANEOUS WARRANTS, &c.—*cont.*

To whom directed.	Purport.	Date.	Page or No.
Postmaster General - -	To open and copy letters directed to Edward Radcliff, shoemaker, Tottenham Court Road, and to Susannah Stokes or Susannah Ebur, at Mr. Maddison's, in Vine Street, near Chandos Street, Covent Garden, and to send copies to Sir John Fielding.	5 Nov. -	421
Do. - -	Do. letters directed to Mrs. Parker, Milman Street, Bedford Row.	7 „ -	421
<i>In Dom. Entry Book, Dom. despd. 1771-76.</i>			
Lord Barrington - -	To furnish copies of returns of troops employed in St. Vincent, &c., pursuant to enclosed address of the House of Commons. (The Address entered.)	27 Jan. -	134
Lord Chamberlain - -	Browne, Montfort, Esq., appointed Governor of the Bahama Islands,—customary allowance of plate, &c. for.	22 Feb. -	143
Do. - -	Gage, Thomas, Esq., appointed Governor of Massachusetts Bay; customary allowance of plate, &c. (A draft of this also in <i>Dom. Geo. III.</i> v. 15, No. 54.)	2 April -	151
<i>In King's Letter Book, Ireland, 1765-76.</i>			
Provost, &c. of Trinity Coll., Dublin.	Ellison, John, one of the Junior Fellows; licence to travel for three years. (For the official recommendation of the same from the Lord Lieutenant, see <i>Ireland</i> , v. 448, No. 113, and for reply <i>Ireland Entry Book</i> , 1770-75, p. 272.)	3 June -	304
<i>In Milit. Entry Book, vol. 28.</i>			
Lord Chancellor - -	North, Lord, to be Custos Rotulorum of the co. of Somerset.	7 March -	293
<i>In Ordnance Entry Book, 1761-75.</i>			
General Conway - -	As to arms, &c. for the militia and invalids of Jersey.	17 June -	400
<i>In Signet Office, vol. 24.</i>			
Charles Sloane Cadogan, Esq., Master of the Mint.	Copper money to be coined for the use of Ireland.	1 Sept. -	484
<i>In Treas. Entry Book, 1763-75.</i>			
Lords of the Treasury -	Cordonne, Marquis, Envoy Extraordinary from the Court of Sardinia, to have all the usual allowances of duty, &c. on his landing at Harwich.	28 Feb. -	327
Do. do. - -	Pinto, Mons., Envoy Extraordinary from the Court of Portugal, to have the usual allowances of duty, &c. on his arrival.	31 May -	331
Do. do. - -	Pizzoni, Mons. Jean Baptiste, appointed Resident from the Republic of Venice; similar allowances.	3 Nov. -	336

1774.

838. MISCELLANEOUS WARRANTS, &c.—*cont.*

To whom directed.	Purport.	Date.	Page or No.
<i>In Warrants, 1763–1863. Special Commissions.</i>			
Lord Chancellor - -	For affixing the Great Seal to commissions to seize pirates.	29 Sept. -	25
Do. - -	Do. do. do.	27 Oct. -	26
<i>In Warrant Book, vol. 34.</i>			
Deputy Earl Marshal	Repinder, Lewis, Esq.,—licence to take the name and bear the arms of Bradshaw Peirson, of Stokesley, in the co. of York.	19 Jan. -	265
Treasurer of the Chamber (Rice)	Bill for stationery ware allowed - -	27 „ -	267
Deputy Earl Marshal -	Hanmer, Thomas, Esq., of the 1st Regt. of Foot Guards,—licence to take the name and arms of Hervey.	24 Feb. -	268
John Grene, Notary Public, one of the Procurators General of the Arches Court of Canterbury.	North, Lord, Administrator of the Princess Dowager of Wales,—discharge from said administration. (The balance of the personal property of H.R.H. in the hands of Administrator for distribution amounted to 30,976 <i>l.</i> 4 <i>s.</i> 1 <i>½d.</i>)	—	270
Treasurer of the Chamber -	Bill for stationery ware allowed - -	31 Aug. -	306
Deputy Earl Marshal -	Ives, John, the younger, Esq.,—to be created Herald of Arms Extraordinary, by the name of Suffolk Herald.	20 Oct. -	311
Treasurer of the Chamber -	Bill for stationery ware allowed - -	— Nov. -	316
Deputy Earl Marshal -	Simmons, Allyn, of Battersea, Esq.,—licence to take name and arms of Smith.	17 „ -	316
Do. -	Ceely, Maurice, of Midleney, Esq.,—licence to take the name and arms of Trevillian.	9 Dec. -	321
<i>In Warrant Book, vol. 35.</i>			
Deputy Earl Marshal -	<div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> Hobbes, Robert, of London - } Hobbes, John, of Warwick - } Hobbes, Elizabeth, spinster - } Natural children of Robert } Baskett, late of Ewell, in the } co. of Surrey, Esq., decd. } </div> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle; margin-left: 10px;"> Licence to take surname of Baskett. </div>	21 Jan. -	102
Governors of the Charterhouse	Chambers, Richard, to be admitted a pensioner.	26 „ -	103
Deputy Earl Marshal -	Stacpoole, George, of Ibrickan, in the co. of Clare, &c.,—licence for confirmation and addition of family arms.	24 Feb. -	116
Treasurer of the Chamber -	Bill for stationery ware allowed - -	4 Mar. -	120
Deputy Earl Marshal -	Slater, Mary, natural daughter of Charles Joye, of Biggen, in the co. of Northampton, Esq.,—licence to take name and arms of Joye.	24 „ -	125

1774. 838. MISCELLANEOUS WARRANTS, &c.—*cont.*

To whom directed.	Parport.	Date.	Page or No.
Deputy Earl Marshal - -	Owen, Henry, of Lincoln's Inn, Esq.,—licence to take name and arms of Cunliffe.	31 Mar. -	131
Do. - -	Tweed, John, of Stoke, Suffolk, Esq.,—licence to take name of Pyke.	16 April -	141
Do. - -	Harrington, Arthur,—licence to take name and arms of Champernowne.	3 May -	157
Treasurer of the Chamber -	Bill for stationery ware allowed - -	21 „ -	164
Governors of the Charterhouse	Clothard, Paul, to be admitted a pensioner -	9 June -	167
Engraver of H.M. Seals (Major)	Two new seals for the Supreme Court at Calcutta, and a stamp for the use of the Judges.	1 Feb. -	214
Deputy Earl Marshal -	Beal, James, of Spring Gardens, Esq.,—licence to take the name and arms of Bonnell.	13 Aug. -	267
Do. - -	Hatfield, John, of Hatfield Hall, Yorkshire, Esq.,—licence to take name and arms of Kaye.	18 „ -	289
Treasurer of the Chamber -	Stationer's bill allowed - - -	25 „ -	297
Deputy Earl Marshal -	Mansergh, Mary, of Macrony, widow,—licence to take the name of St. George.	21 Sept. -	301
Do. - -	Mansergh, Richard St. George, of the same place, Esq.,—licence to take same name.	„ „ -	303
Do. - -	Jennings, Philip, of Dudleston Hall, Salop, Esq.,—licence to take name and arms of Clerke. (For his petition, see Petitions, 1763–84, p. 351.)	1 Oct. -	308
Do. - -	Peace, William Dawkins, of Jamaica, planter, to take the surname of Wilmot.	13 „ -	309
Do. - -	Owen, Ralph Bigland, to take surname and arms of Bigland.	21 „ -	312
Do. - -	Corbett, Robert, of Longnor, Salop, Esq., late Robert Flint, of Micklewood,—licence to take name and bear arms of Corbett.	22 Nov. -	317
Master of the Jewel Office -	Head, Isaac, Esq., the Ensigns of Office of $\frac{2}{3}$ Gentleman Usher of the Scarlet Rod of the Order of the Bath to be delivered to.	„ „ -	321
Do. do. -	Howard, Sir George, appointed a Knight of the Bath,—collar and badge of gold for.	1 Dec. -	322
Do. do. -	Blaquiere, Sir John, appointed Knight of the Bath,—collar, &c. for.	„ „ -	323
Treasurer of the Chamber -	Stationer's bill allowed - - -	7 „ -	324
Deputy Earl Marshal -	Twistleton, Francis, Captain in the 3rd Regt. of Foot Guards,—licence to take surname of Thompson.	8 „ -	328

1774.

IRELAND.

839. IRELAND. ARMY. LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

APPLICATIONS from the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland for LEAVE OF ABSENCE to be granted to Officers in the Army in Ireland in this year, and Letters in reply from the Secretary of State, signifying His Majesty's grant of the same, are to be found in the series entitled *Ireland*, vol. 448, Nos. 14, 16, 24, 25, 26, 33, 48 d, 54, 59, 61, 69, 73, 79, 87, 95, 105, and 112; and vol. 449, Nos. 23, 37, 41, 42, 55, 56, 61 a, b, c, 63, 64, 66, 73, 77, 84, 85, and in *Ireland Entry Book*, 1770-75, *passim* between pp. 232 and 303.

840. IRELAND. CREATIONS.

KING'S LETTERS, countersigned by one of the Secretaries of State, and addressed to the Lord Lieutenant or other the Chief Governor or Governors of Ireland for the time being, to cause Letters Patent to pass the Great Seal containing Grants of Dignities in Ireland.

Name.	Dignity.	Date.	Page of King's Let. Bk.	Page of Sig. Off.
<i>In King's Letter Book, Ireland, 1765-76; and Signet Office, vol. 24.</i>				
Lumm, Francis, of Lummville, in King's County, Esq.	Baronet - - - - -	13 July -	315	458
Johnson, John Allen, Esq. -	Do. - - - - -	" " -	316	458
Hamilton, Henry, Esq.	Do. - - - - -	" " -	316	457
(For the usual official recommendations of the above, see <i>Ireland</i> , vol. 449, Nos. 80 and 81).				

841. IRELAND. KING'S LETTERS (SECRETARY OF STATE).

KING'S LETTERS, countersigned by one of the Secretaries of State, and addressed to the Lord Lieutenant or other the Chief Governor or Governors of Ireland for the time being, to issue out the usual processes for the APPOINTMENTS in IRELAND under-mentioned, or to give the necessary directions for other purposes.

* * The usual Official recommendations from the Lord Lieutenant, and the replies thereto from the Secretary of State, are in *Ireland*, vol. 449, Nos. 19, 22, 78, 79, 81, 82, 83, 86, 87, 90; and *Ireland Entry Book*, 1770-75, pp. 272, 278, 300, 301, 302, and 305.

Name.	Office, &c.	Date.	Page of King's Let. Bk.	Page of Sig. Off.
<i>In King's Letter Book, Ireland, 1765-76; and Signet Office, vol. 24.</i>				
Hutchinson, John Hely, LL.D.	Provost of Trinity College, Dublin -	23 June -	305	409
Macartyry, Sir George, K.C.B.	Constable and Commander of the castle or fort of Toome, in the co. of Antrim.	10 Oct. -	307	436

1774. **841. IRELAND. KING'S LETTERS, &c.—cont.**

Name.	Office, &c.	Date.	Page of King's Let. Bk.	Page of Sig. Off.
Lill, Godfrey, Esq., <i>vice</i> Malone, deceased.	A Justice of the Court of Common Pleas.	13 July -	309	458
Scott, John, Esq., <i>vice</i> Lill	Solicitor General - - -	" " -	311	459
Bellamont, Charles, Earl of, K.C.B.	To be of the Privy Council - -	" " -	313	456
Shannon, Richard, Earl of - Lanesborough, Brinsley, Earl of - Westmeath, Thomas, Earl of - Elliott, Lt.-Gen. George Augustus.	Do. do. - -	" " -	314	{ 454 to 457
Dillon, Charles, Esq. - -				
Flood, Henry, Esq. - -				
Courtown, James, Earl of -				
Shannon, Richard, Earl of -	Muster Master General and Clerk of the Cheque of the Armies and garrisons in Ireland.	15 " -	316	462
Jones, George Lewis, D.D. -	Bishop of Kilmore - - -	21 Dec. -	318	464
Higgins, Thomas, of Dublin, merchant.	Patent for his invention of the art of printing and staining with various colours (which will hold) poplins and other stuffs, in imitation of flowered silks.	20 Dec. -	320	491

842. IRELAND. KING'S LETTERS (TREASURY).

KING'S LETTERS, countersigned by the Lords of the Treasury, addressed to the Lord Lieutenant or other the Chief Governor or Governors of Ireland for the time being, to give the necessary orders or issue the usual processes for purposes as below.

In whose behalf, and purport.	Date.	Page.
<i>In Signet Office, vol. 24.</i>		
Certain regiments to be discontinued on the military establishment of Ireland, and others to be placed thereon.	24 Jan. -	372
Skeffington, Smyth, gent.,—500 <i>l.</i> per ann. pension on the civil establishment of Ireland on retirement from the office of Chief Secretary to the Board of Revenue.	11 Feb. -	376
Corporation of the Governors of the Foundling Hospital and Workhouse in Dublin,—10,000 <i>l.</i> towards paying their debts.	23 " -	378
Officers of Ordnance in Ireland,—5,250 <i>l.</i> for arms - - -	28 " -	380
Dolphin, Redmond,—to be repaid 87 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> in discharge of payments made by him as tenant of part of the lands of Cappasallagh and Bowley, in the co. of Galway.	18 March -	381

1774. 842. IRELAND. KING'S LETTERS (TREASURY)—*cont.*

In whose behalf, and purport.	Date.	Page.
Brunswick and Lunenberg, Ferdinand, Duke of,—exempted from the tax of 4s. per £ on his two pensions.	23 March -	383
Hawke, Sir Edward, K.C.B.,—similar exemption - - - -	" " -	384
Athol, Duke and Duchess of,—similar exemption - - - -	" " -	386
Charles, George, Esq.,—similar exemption - - - -	" " -	388
Crosbie, Sir Edward, and his brother and sisters, Richard, Mary and Dorothy,—pensions of 150 <i>l.</i> to the first, and of 50 <i>l.</i> each to the others - - -	21 April -	391
Hay, Mary, widow and executrix of David Hay, assignee of late Boulter Grierson, H.M.'s printer,—42 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i> 1½ <i>d.</i> for printing for the House of Peers.	" " -	393
Lord Chancellor of Ireland,—2,000 <i>l.</i> additional allowance - - -	" " -	394
Ranelagh, Lord Viscount,—1,000 <i>l.</i> for his services as Chairman of Committees in the House of Lords.	" " -	395
Officers of State in Ireland,—820 <i>l.</i> for clothing - - - -	" " -	396
Grant to Gorges Edmond Howard, of the reversion of the manor of Castlerae and other lands in the Queen's county, in trust, according to the respective interests therein, for Robert Hartpole, Lord Dawson, Sir John Parnell, Hunt Walsh, Robert Fitzgerald, Pierse Buller, John Bambrick, Anne Cuffe, wife of Denny Baker Cuffe, of Cuffsborough in the Queen's County, and Mary Cuffe, spinster, daughters and heiresses-at-law of Maurice Cuffe, deceased, Josiah George Hort, James Weyms, and himself.	29 " -	398
Whaley, Mrs. Anne,—lease of certain premises in Dublin for the benefit of her son.	" " -	402
Battle-axe Guards,—740 <i>l.</i> for clothing - - - -	20 May -	405
Regiments discontinued and placed on the Irish establishment - - -	13 June -	407
Grant of rent of certain lands in Drogheda (54 <i>l.</i>) for the support of a lecturer and catechist to preach every Sunday afternoon in St. Peter's Church, Drogheda, and to read prayers twice every other day in the week, &c., for the assistance of the vicar. The lands had been first granted by king James I. for the support of six singing-men and three choristers, to which purpose it had not been applied since the time of Cromwell. There had been several suits in Chancery in the meanwhile in regard to it.	4 July -	411
Inchiquin, Earl of,—new lease of the island of Halbowline in Cork harbour to, for a term of 600 years, at 40 <i>s.</i> rent.	" " -	420
Officers of the House of Peers in Ireland,—4,322 <i>l.</i> 3 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> for services during the Session.	" " -	423
Speakers of both Houses of Parliament in Ireland and others,—2,647 <i>l.</i> rewards for services.	" " -	425
Wilmot, Sir Robert, } 200 <i>l.</i> each for services performed in England Cottrell, Stephen, Esq., }	" " -	428
Caroline Matilda, Queen of Denmark,—3,000 <i>l.</i> pension on the civil establishment	28 " -	429
Dilkes, Genl,—pension of 350 <i>l.</i> per ann. on the military establishment - -	" " -	430
69th and 70th Regiments to be discontinued on the Irish establishment, and 13th and 37th to be placed thereon.	6 Aug. -	432

1774. 842. IRELAND. KING'S LETTERS (TREASURY)—*cont.*

In whose behalf, and purport.	Date.	Page.
Macartney, Sir George,—1,500 <i>l.</i> per ann. on the civil establishment as Constable, &c. of Toome.	7 Oct. -	438
Officers of Ordnance in Ireland,—3,507 <i>l.</i> 18 <i>s.</i> 11 <i>d.</i> for expences - - -	12 Sept. -	439
Hospital for ancient and maimed soldiers in Ireland,—5,643 <i>l.</i> 7 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> for out-pensioners, &c.	4 Nov. -	443
67th Regiment discontinued on the Irish establishment, and 61st placed thereon -	" " -	445
Officers of Ordnance in Ireland,—220 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> for keeping arms one year to 19 May 1774.	" " -	448
Addition of 1 <i>s.</i> a day each to surgeon's mates on the military establishment -	" " -	449
Minister of the French churches in Cork,—100 <i>l.</i> per ann. on the civil establishment.	" " -	451
Officers of Ordnance in Ireland,—494 <i>l.</i> 7 <i>s.</i> for lodgings for the Royal Irish Regt. of Artillery.	17 " -	461
Langrishe, Hercules, Esq.,—to be a Commissioner of the Revenue in Ireland in the room of Sir Francis Bernard.	24 " -	465
Hutchinson, Dr. John Hely, Provost of Trinity College, Dublin,—grant of the office of searcher, &c. of Strangford, for the lives of his three sons.	" " -	473
Richardson, Archibald, surgeon to the King's state in Ireland, six and eight pence a day.	} On the military establishment	" " - 476
Hunt, Major Edward, 50 <i>l.</i> per annum.		
Cradock, Sergt. John, of the 17th Regt. of Dragoons, 1 <i>s.</i> a day.		
Rankin, Capt. Thomas,—to receive his half pay in addition to his pension, and to be excused from taking the oath of half-pay officers.	" " -	478
Turner, Sarah and William, orphans of the late Capt. Sackville Turner,—50 <i>l.</i> per ann. each on the military establishment.	" " -	480
Browne, Lt.-Col. Arthur,—365 <i>l.</i> per ann. as Constable of Carrick Fergus.	} On the civil establishment	" " - 482
Lysaght, Nicholas, Esq.,—200 <i>l.</i> per ann. as Customer of Youghal and Dungarvan.		
Lanesborough, Brinsley, Earl of,—1,200 <i>l.</i>	} Pensions on the civil establishment.	" " - 490
Jephson, Denham, Esq.,—600 <i>l.</i>		
O'Hara, Charles, Esq.,—500 <i>l.</i>		
Bernard, Sir Francis,—600 <i>l.</i>		
Lill, Carey Caroline, wife of Godfrey Lill, Esq.,—300 <i>l.</i>		
Hamilton, Arabella, wife of Sackville Hamilton, Esq., and Elizabeth their daughter,—200 <i>l.</i>		
Butler, John, Esq., and Margaret his wife,—150 <i>l.</i>		
Blaquiere, Sir John, bailiff of Phœnix Park, during the lives of himself, George Prince of Wales, Prince Frederick, Bishop of Osnaburgh, and Prince William Henry, and the life of the survivor, with the use of the lodge, &c.	29 Dec. -	494
Dyson, Jeremiah, Esq.,—his pension of 1,000 <i>l.</i> to be paid - - -	" " -	498
67th Regt. to be discontinued on the military establishment of Ireland, and the 61st placed there.	" " -	500

1774.

SCOTLAND.

843. SCOTLAND. APPOINTMENTS.

A nomination by the King, of Donald Macleod, advocate, to be Sheriff Depute of the shires of Ross and Cromartie, *vice* Mackenzie, deceased. Aug. 1774. *Scotch Warrants*, 1774-86, p. 16.

844. SCOTLAND. APPOINTMENTS, &c. (GREAT SEAL).

WARRANTS, countersigned by one of the Principal Secretaries of State, for Patents to be passed *per saltum* under the Seal appointed by the Treaty of Union to be made use of instead of the Great Seal of Scotland, containing GRANTS OF OFFICES, &c. in SCOTLAND.

Name.	Office, &c.	Date.	Page.
<i>In Scotch Warrants</i> , 1765-74.			
Boyes, John, jun., <i>vice</i> Hamilton, deceased.	Ordinary Clerk and Keeper of the Register of Seisins for the shire of Lanark, exclusive of Glasgow.	20 Jan. -	416
Galloway, John, Earl - -	A Commissioner of Police in Scotland -	24 „ -	420
Aberdeen, the President and Society of Procurators in.	Charter of Incorporation - - -	27 „ -	425
Brotherston, Peter, of Leith, Gentleman.	Invention,—machines for making lace and net	2 June -	448
<i>In Scotch Warrants</i> , 1774-86.			
Dundee, Fraternity of Masters and Seamen in.	Charter of Incorporation - - -	6 „ -	1
Robertson, John, of St. Leonards, <i>vice</i> Falconer, deceased.	Keeper of the Register of Seisins and Reversions in the borough of Lauder and co. of Berwick.	3 Sept. -	18

1774.

845. SCOTLAND. APPOINTMENTS (PRIVY SEAL).

WARRANTS, countersigned by one of the Secretaries of State, for Patents to be passed under the Privy Seal of Scotland, containing GRANTS OF OFFICES IN SCOTLAND.

Name.	Office.	Date.	Page.
<i>In Scotch Warrants, 1765-74.</i>			
Fraser, Thomas, Esq., <i>vice</i> Campbell, deceased.	First under-keeper of H.M.'s wardrobe in Scotland.	27 Jan. -	423
Maxwell, Mr. James, <i>vice</i> Ramsay, deceased.	H.M.'s under-falconer in Scotland - -	30 March -	441
Carter, Mr. Richard, <i>vice</i> Campbell, deceased.	Master and keeper of H.M.'s wardrobe in Scotland.	— April -	444
Irwin, Mr. William, <i>vice</i> Weaver, deceased.	Second under-keeper of same - -	— „	446
<i>In Scotch Warrants, 1774-86.</i>			
Balfour, Mr. Andrew, <i>vice</i> Mackenzie, deceased.	One of the four Commissioners of Edinburgh	— Aug. -	14
Robertson, Mr. John, Sheriff Clerk of Peeblesshire, <i>vice</i> Waugh.	Commissary of the Commissariat of Peebles -	3 Sept. -	20
Marshall, Mr. Claud, <i>vice</i> Paterson, deceased.	Clerk of the Commissariat of Hamilton and Campsie.	8 „ -	22

846. SCOTLAND. CHURCH.

WARRANTS for LETTERS OF PRESENTATION to be passed under the Privy Seal of Scotland.

Name.	Church, &c.	Date.	Page.
<i>In Church Book, Scotland, 1761-84.</i>			
Erskine, James, minister of the Gospel, <i>vice</i> Erskine, deceased.	Robertoun, in the co. of Selkirk - -	14 Jan. -	231
Kettle, Thomas, <i>vice</i> Walker -	Leuchars, in the co. of Fife - - -	„ „ -	232
Gilgour, Hamilton, <i>vice</i> Faictney, deceased.	Collace, in the co. of Perth - -	„ „ -	232
Lamont, David, preacher of the Gospel, <i>vice</i> McMorris.	Kirkpatrick Durham, in the co. of Galloway	31 „ -	232
Maclean, Donald, preacher of the Gospel, <i>vice</i> Maclean, deceased.	Croce of Kintail, in the co. of Ross - -	17 March -	233
Sked, John, preacher of the Gospel, <i>vice</i> Murray.	Abbey St. Bathans, in the co. of Berwick -	28 „ -	234

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847. SCOTLAND. CRIMINALS, &c.—*cont.*

Nature of Document.	Name of Convict.	Crime.	Sentence.	Where tried.	Date.	Page.
Respite - -	Reid, John -	Sheep-stealing	Death -	Edinburgh -	26 Aug.	139
Reference to the Judge.	Do. -	- - -	- - -	- - -	" "	140
Do. -	Cook, John -	Rape - -	Death -	Dumfries -	6 Oct.	142
Respite - -	Do. -	Do. -	Do. -	Do. -	23 "	143
Commutation to transpn. for life.	Do. -	Do. -	Do. -	Do. -	5 Nov.	144
(Letter enclosing same, p. 144.)						
Free pardon -	Bruce, John -	Resisting law-ful authority	} Transpn. -	Jedburgh -	28 "	145
Do. -	Oliver, John -					
(Letter enclosing same, p. 145.)						
Commutation to transpn. for 7 years.	Downie, John -	Murder -	Death -	Edinburgh -	30 Dec.	149
(Letter enclosing same, p. 148.)						

SIGNET BILLS.

* * * A series thus called contains Bills prepared pursuant to Warrants from one of the Secretaries of State. Those for 1774 are in Bundle 134.

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3 Jan. **848.** LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND (HARCOURT) to LORD
Ireland, ROCHFORD.
v. 451, No. 3. Relative to the supply of provisions from Cork to France and
Spain ; and of goods from France to America.—Belturbot. 1 p.

3 Jan. **849.** LORD VISCOUNT TOWNSHEND to LORD ———.
Let. Bk., Sec.'s, Enclosing a letter from Govr. Tonym (dated St. Augustine,
1771-5, p. 226. 1 July 1774), and the report of the Board of Ordnance thereupon.
The Governor's demand for stores being very urgent, submits
whether what he wants had not better be sent without waiting
for a report of the state of the stores from the proper officers there.
—Rainham.

4 Jan. **850.** LORD BARRINGTON to LORD ———.
Let. Bk., Sec.'s, Enclosing copies of a letter from Genl. Gage, dated 1 Nov. last,
1771-5, p. 224. and of a state of the numbers of the regiments at Boston as
returned for actual service.—War Office.
A list of the enclosures.

5 Jan. **851.** MR. STEPHENS to MR. POWNALL.
Admiralty, Sending duplicates of the despatches received from Admiral
v. 166, Graves by the "St. Lawrence" schooner, and a copy of a letter
No. 1 a to k. received yesterday from the Admiral accompanying them.—
Admiralty.

The enclosures. Adml. Graves's letters are dated at Boston,
respectively, 30 Oct. and 3, 4, and 20 Nov. 1774. The first con-
tains accounts of the movements of ships under his command,
of certain seizures made, of the arrival of the small reinforcement
sent from Governor Shulldham, and of the state of feeling in the
province. He says, "The people of this province pursue their
" plan of opposing the execution of the late Acts of Parliament
" with unremitting diligence, and their leaders spare no pains in

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"keeping up the spirit of sedition and disobedience. In the
 "Provincial Congress held at Cambridge, I am informed, it has
 "been strongly agitated to attack the troops immediately, or
 "oblige the inhabitants of Boston to quit the town, and then set
 "fire to it. The impossibility of providing accommodation in the
 "country for them has hitherto prevented the latter scheme being
 "attempted."

In this letter were enclosed a copy of one from Genl. Gage about the seizure of a ship, a weekly hospital account, and a state of the disposition of the ships of the squadron. Newspapers are also mentioned as enclosures, but the only one bound in is the *Boston Gazette* of 31 Oct. The letter of 4 Nov. enclosed a printed paper containing "Extracts from the Votes and Proceedings of the American Continental Congress," giving the fourteen Articles of Agreement relative to the non-importation of commodities from England, &c. 14 pp. or parts of pp. of MS., and 5 pp. of print.

12 Jan.

Ireland,
v. 451,

No. 6 a, b, c.

852. LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND (HARCOURT) to LORD ROCHFORD.

Relative to the petition of Jeremiah Meara, late a lieutenant in the 29th Regt. Encloses two certificates attesting his good conduct as an officer against the Oakboys in Londonderry in 1763, signed by two magistrates who were very active in suppressing those disturbances, and a late lieut.-colonel of the 29th Regt., respectively. Gives explanations, however, as to the seniority of officers promoted before Mr. Meara.—Dublin Castle.

The enclosures: the first from Jno. Coningham; the second from the magistrates, Thos. Rankin and John Downing. They testify that Mr. Meara had, single-handed, seized the two ring-leaders, who were advancing to Castle Dawson at the head of some thousands of insurgents, completely armed, in order to attack two companies of the 29th Regt., "which action, it was generally allowed, so intimidated the main body of the insurgents, that the two companies afterwards found no difficulty to disperse them directly on the same day; and by which action the magistrates, clergy, and principal inhabitants were preserved from the destruction which then threatened them, and it put an end to the insurrection." One of Mr. Meara's prisoners was the only Oakboy condemned to be hanged during those troublous times. This was called the "Brake of Castle Dawson." 5 pp.

13 Jan.

853. CIRCULAR.

Circular Bk.,
1761-86, p. 105.
(pp. 103 and
104 cut out.)

In view of the rupture between His Catholic Majesty and the Emperor of Morocco, signifying His Majesty's pleasure for them to discourage H.M.'s subjects by every proper means from entering into any engagements which may look like taking a part not consistent with the laws of neutrality.

Addressed to Consuls Hardy, Marsh, Beawes, Bomeaster, Wilkie, Whitham, Banks, Sir J. Hort, and Whitehead.

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14 Jan.

Admiralty,
v. 166,
No. 3 a to d.Let. Bk., Sec.'s,
1771-5, p. 226.**854. LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.**

Sending copies of letter and enclosures from Vice-Admiral Graves, dated 15 Dec.—Admiralty Office.

The enclosures. Arrival of reinforcements notified, and instructions acknowledged, and account given of the new disposition of the ships of the squadron thereupon. Enclosed a copy of a letter received by express from Capt. Wallace at Rhode Island, with a copy of the minutes of their General Assembly mentioned therein, and the *Newport Mercury* [not among the papers]. It seemed to the Admiral of infinite consequence to guard the passages by sea to the town of Providence, where the inhabitants of Rhode Island, by legislative authority, were forming their public magazine of arms and ammunition; and he proposed to hire or purchase two schooners to be fitted out for the King's service.

Capt. Wallace, on his arrival at Newport, found that the King's cannon on Fort Island had been seized and carried to Providence. Calling upon the Governor to enquire why such a step had been taken, he was "very frankly" told they had done it to prevent them falling into the *hands of the King* or any of his servants, and that they meant to make use of them to defend themselves against any power offering to molest them. "I then mentioned if, in the course of carrying on the King's service here, I should ask assistance, whether I might expect any from him or any others in the Government. He answered, as to himself he had no power, and in respect to any other part of the Government I should meet with nothing but opposition and difficulty. So much from *Governor Wanton*. Then I endeavoured to get the best information of what they were at from other quarters; and enclosed I send you. Among some of their votes you will find they intend to procure powder and ball, and military stores of all kinds, wherever they can get them."

The "votes" order the purchase of military stores, the raising of companies, &c. The last runs:—"That the Governor as Capt.-General, the Lieut.-Governor as Lieut.-General, and Simeon Poller, Esq., as Major-General, be empowered to order the militia of the Colony to march, and to take with them such part of the military stores removed from Fort George as they shall think fit into any of the sister Colonies for their assistance." 11 pp.

14 Jan.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 88, No. 1.**855. F. JENISON to LORD ———.**

Referring to his services in the army, &c., and asking, if he could not be made useful at home, for leave to quit England and seek employment in some other State.—Southampton St. 2 pp.

14 Jan.

Ireland,
v. 451, No. 10.**856. LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND (HARCOURT) to LORD ROCHFORD,**

Two letters of this date:—

1. Relative to Lieut. Brownlow, recommended for the purchase of a company. He is son to Mr. Brownlow, one of H.M.'s Privy

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Council in Ireland, and member for the county of Armagh. Mr. Brownlow was for many years in opposition, but in the course of the last Session of Parliament no member of the House supported Government with greater zeal or more distinguished abilities; and the countenance of a gentleman so respectable from his character, family, fortune, and weight in Parliament, was not only in itself extremely honourable to Government, but of eminent service in promoting the success of H.M.'s measures. The permission for his son to purchase will oblige him very sensibly.

Also as to the proposal for Ensign R. Gardiner, of the 59th Regiment, now in America, to succeed Lieut. Franquefort, of the 49th Regiment, who was unfortunately killed by an officer of the same regiment in a duel in a coffee-house in Dublin some three weeks since. States Ensign Gardiner's family connexions. In a country where the spirit of duelling is so prevalent, thinks it in general very necessary, for the repression of it in the military, that His Majesty's disapprobation of it should be marked in a particular manner by not permitting successions to take place in regiments where the vacancies have been occasioned by a duel; and he has, therefore, in this instance, as well as in one of a similar nature which some time since happened in the 17th Regiment, recommended officers from other corps to fill up the vacancies.—Dublin Castle. "Private." 3 pp.

Ireland,
v. 451, No. 12.

2. In explanation of his official recommendation of Capt. Lieut. Robinson, of the 42nd Regiment, for the company vacant in the 44th. This gentleman is brother to Mr. Robinson of the Treasury, and an officer of character and service. Is particularly interested in his promotion from his regard for Mr. Robinson, &c.—Dublin Castle. *Holograph. Marked "Private."* 2 pp.

15 Jan.

857. EARL OF SUFFOLK to F. JENISON, Esq.

Dom. Entry Bk.,
v. 24, p. 374.

Signifying H.M.'s permission for him to quit England in order to seek employment in some foreign State. Heartily wishes him success.—St. James's.

15 Jan.

858. The SAME to REV. MR. MASKELYNE.

Dom. Entry Bk.,
v. 24, p. 374.

His Majesty has no objection to his holding the two livings in Shropshire offered to him by Lord Clive.—St. James's.

17 Jan.

859. The SAME to the EARL OF KINNOUL.

Dom. Entry Bk.,
v. 24, p. 375 to
p. 377.

Relative to the gift to the University of St. Andrews of the last printed volumes of the Journals of Parliament.—St. James's.

Letters on the same subject to the Vice-Chancellor of Oxford, President of the Court of Session, Dr. Robertson, Principal of the University of Edinburgh, and Dr. Leechmann, Principal of the University of Glasgow.

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20 Jan.

Dom. Entry Bk.,
 " Dom.
 despatched,"
 1771-6, p. 189.

860. EARL OF DARTMOUTH to the ATTORNEY and SOLICITOR GENERAL.

Submitting the printed resolutions and proceedings of the Provisional Congress of Massachusetts Bay for their opinion whether they are acts of treason and rebellion, &c.—Whitehall.

20 Jan.

Dom. Entry Bk.,
 " Dom.
 despatched,"
 1771-6, p. 189.

861. J. POWNALL to GREY COOPER, Esq.

Transmitting petitions as they relate to services performed and hardships sustained by the petitioners as officers of the revenue.—Whitehall.

The petitions were from George Wilmot and Ebenezer Richardson.

20 Jan.

Ireland,
 v. 451, No. 8.

862. LORD ROCHFORD to the LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

As to the arrangement for making up the deficiency of the 12,000 men to be kept in Ireland, caused by the embarkation of troops to America.—St. James's. *A draft.* 1½ pp.

19 and
 21 Jan.

Dom. Geo. III.,
 v. 25, p. 429.

863. SUB-GOVERNOR, &c. OF THE SOUTH SEA COMPANY to LORD ROCHFORD.

To know when they shall attend with the address of the Proprietors of the South Sea Company, beseeching His Majesty to continue to be Governor of the Company.—South Sea House.

The address entered.

p. 432.

Reply, signifying His Majesty's compliance with the request of the address.

21 Jan.

Scotland,
 v. 47, No. 164.

864. LORD SALTOUN to LORD ———.

In consequence of your Lordship's letters of 11 and 30 Oct. ult., I gave my proxy agreeable to your Lordship's recommendations, and in return now beg leave to solicit your Lordship's patronage and interest for such pension or other appointment as will put me on an equal footing with other lord barons of this part of the kingdom. This I with the more confidence request, as I have on all occasions paid all the regard to such applications, and am still ready to do so hereafter.—Philorth. 1 p.

25 Jan.

Ireland,
 v. 451, No. 14.
 Irel. Entry Bk.,
 1770-5, p. 310.

865. EARL OF ROCHFORD to the LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

Enclosing, in order to its being put in force in Ireland, an Order in Council, extending the prohibition of the importation of horned cattle, hides, &c. from any of the ports of France on this side the Straits of Gibraltar to any ports, &c. within the districts of Languedoc and Provence.—St. James's. *A draft.* 1 p.

27 Jan.

Ireland,
 v. 451,
 No. 25 a, b.

866. LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND (HARCOURT) to LORD ROCHFORD.

In answer to letter of the 20th inst. as to the keeping the army in Ireland up to 12,000 men. Encloses a paper on the subject.—Dublin Castle.

The enclosure. 4 pp. or parts.

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27 Jan.

Let. Bk., Sec.'s,
1771-5, p. 229.

Post Office,
v. 7, No. 1 a, b.

867. POSTMASTERS-GENERAL (LE DESPENCER and H. F. THYNNE) to LORD DARTMOUTH.

Enclosing an extract from a letter from Capt. Clarke, Commander of the "Diligence" packet-boat, employed in the service of the Post Office between Jamaica, Pensacola, and Charlestown, showing that, notwithstanding the injunctions sent to Governors in America in 1772, never to detain the packet-boats except in cases of the most urgent necessity, the "Diligence" has been detained by Governor Chester, from 25 Sept. to 9 Oct., merely because the other packet happened to be at Pensacola at the same time,—a matter in which he had no right to judge. Detentions like this, besides the delay of the service, are particular hardships upon the Commanders of the two packet-boats on that station, as they are only paid by the voyage, and have never been allowed for any demurrage; to which Capt. Clarke, in the present instance, seems to have an equitable claim. Ask that proper instructions may be repeated to Governor Chester. They (the Postmasters) have a deputy and agent at Pensacola, from whom alone the masters of the packet-boats ought to receive orders.—General Post Office.

28 Jan.

Admiralty,
v. 160, No. 5.

868. MR. STEPHENS to MR. KNOX.

Lord Dartmouth's letter relative to Georgia wanted, that the orders from Lord Sandwich in consequence thereof may, if possible, be writ and signed to-night.—Admiralty. 1 p.

31 Jan.

Ireland,
v. 451,
No. 43 a to d.

869. LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND (HARCOURT) to LORD ROCHFORD.

Detailing the steps taken to inquire into the right of the Crown to present to the Deanery of St. Patrick's, Dublin, in view of the great age and illness of the incumbent, Dr. Corbet. Upon the death of Dr. Jonathan Swift in 1745, Lord Strangford was nominated by the Crown, and Dr. Gabriel Maturine, one of their own body, by the Chapter. Lord Strangford brought a *quare impedit* in the King's name, and the cause was brought to trial, but the result was indecisive. Lord Strangford spent 700*l.* on this occasion, and was not in circumstances to bear any further charge. The matter was taken up by the Crown, and after a while the cause again came to trial, Dr. Maturine having died in the meanwhile, and Dr. Corbet presented by the Chapter. At this trial, which was protracted till three o'clock in the morning, a verdict was found against the Crown, and Dr. Corbet remained in peaceable possession of the Deanery.

Under these circumstances his Excellency could not expect that any gentleman would accept of the Deanery upon terms of supporting the Crown's title at his private expense. And being also aware that if this expense were to fall upon the Crown, it would be much more considerable on account of the great number of Crown lawyers expecting to be employed in all matters of importance relative to the Crown, he consulted the Attorney-General in a private manner on the steps proper to be taken, who did not find

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that any new evidence had been discovered, and thought that the verdict already given would have great weight with a jury on any trial with the same issue; that if the prerogative of the Crown to present to all deaneries could be established, it would remove every difficulty in this case, but that he did not find any judicial determination by which this part of H.M.'s prerogative had been established; and that the reasons which had been offered in support of H.M.'s title were deduced from a learning so ancient and so abstruse that he could not take upon himself to judge whether such a title could be supported; that he could not recommend his Excellency to commence a new suit for establishing H.M.'s title to this presentation, but that, if further inquiry should be thought necessary, the matter should be laid before the Attorney and Solicitor General in England. His Excellency transmits papers for this purpose for His Majesty's consideration.—Dublin Castle.

The enclosures, viz. :—

(b.) "The Crown's right of patronage to all the Cathedral Deaneries stated and considered."

(c.) "The case of the Deanery of St. Patrick's, Dublin."

(d.) "Observations upon the case of the Deanery of St. Patrick's." 68 pp.

1 Feb.

Admiralty,
v. 165,
No. 15 a, b.

870. LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY to the EARL OF ROCHFORD.

Enclosing a copy of letter from Rear-Admiral Gayton, Commander-in-Chief of H.M.'s ships at Jamaica, containing intelligence of the proceedings of the Spaniards at the Havana.—Admiralty Office.

The enclosure, dated 22 Nov. 1774.—Account of the Spanish naval and military force. 2½ pp.

2 Feb.

Ireland,
v. 451,
Nos. 28 & 29,
Entry Bk.,
1770-5, p. 317.

871. LORD ROCHFORD to the LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

Drafts of two letters announcing the gift by His Majesty of a set of the Journals of the Lords and Commons, for the use of the Lord Chancellors and the House of Peers in Ireland, and of some additional volumes for the University of Dublin.—St. James's. Each 1½ pp.

2 Feb.

Law Reports,
1774-81, p. 103.
Let. Bk., Sec.'s,
1771-5, p. 243.

872. AMERICAN REBELLION.

Copy of Report of the Attorney and Solicitor General (Thurlow and Wedderburn), giving their opinion that the seizing the public money, and new officering and disciplining the militia, for the purpose avowed in the resolutions of the Provincial Congress, amount to high treason, &c. 1 p.

3 Feb.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 10,
Nos. 59 & 60.

873. AMERICAN REBELLION.

Extracts from two letters from Mr. Pownall to Genl. Gage and Lieut.-Govr. Colden, respectively, relating to the proceedings of the Committee of the House of Commons upon American affairs the previous day, and to the reinforcements proposed to be sent to America. Also as to the Bill for prohibiting the New England

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trade. In the letter to Genl. Gage he says, "It is hoped that the
 "firm resolution to maintain the supremacy of Parliament, sup-
 "ported by so large a majority in the two Houses, will disappoint the
 "designs of those who have wickedly endeavoured to persuade the
 "King's subjects in America that they would find support here in
 "their unwarrantable claims and pretensions; and that when they
 "find themselves deceived in their expectations they will think of
 "making their peace, and will bring forward some proposition
 "that may lead to it. Such an opening for accommodation is most
 "ardently wished for. The address gives full scope and ground to
 "the Americans to recede from measures that must end in their
 "ruin, and we ought all to use every possible endeavour to bring
 "about so happy an event." 4½ pp.

4 Feb.

Dom. Geo. III.,
 pcl. 88, No. 2.

874. Examination of John Cullinfor, constable, and others, relative to an attack made by a mob on the watchhouse of the parish of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, and liberation of a prisoner. 2¼ pp.

4 & 5 Feb.

Dom. Geo. III.,
 v. 10, No. 61.

875. THO. HUTCHINSON to JOHN POWNALL, Esq.

As to the remuneration of Mr. Oliver, Chief Justice of Massachusetts Bay, for his services on the commission at Newport in Rhode Island, on the affair of the "Gachepé" schooner. Also as to the salary of Willm. Browne, Esq., appointed one of the Justices of the Superior Court of Massachusetts Bay.—St. James's Street. 1½ pp.

No. 62.

Reply from Mr. Pownall, dated 5 Feb. 1½ pp.

6 Feb.

Dom. Entry Bk.,
 v. 25, p. 431.

876. LORD ROCHFORD to the VICE-CHANCELLOR OF CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.

Relative to the gift to the University of the additional volumes of the Journals of the Lords and Commons.—St. James's.

6 Feb.

Ireland,
 v. 451, No. 32.
 Entry Bk.,
 1770-5, p. 322.

877. The SAME to the LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

Two letters:—

1. As to the arrangements for keeping up the 12,000 men in Ireland.—St. James's. *A draft.* 2¼ pp.

2. In order to fill up the vacancies with more speed His Majesty gives you discretionary leave to connive on the present occasion at the regiments that remain in Ireland taking Irish recruits.—St. James's. "Private and confidential." *Draft.* ¾ p.

10 Feb.

Circular Bk.,
 1761-86, p. 105.

878. CIRCULAR.

Enclosing the joint address of both Houses of Parliament to the King.

Sent to Lord Visct. Stormont, Lord Grantham, Sir W. Lynch, Sir W. Hamilton, Sir H. Mann, and the Hon. Mr. Walpole.

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11 Feb.

Treas. and Cust.
v. 5,
No. 2 a, b.
Let. Bk., Sec.'s,
1771-5, p. 231.

879. GREY COOPER to JOHN POWNALL, Esq.

Transmitting an extract from the memorial of Mr. James Monsell, Archibald Ingram, and Peter Franklyn, Receivers General of the quitrents in Dominica, St. Vincent, and Tobago, respectively, stating the difficulties they experience in the execution of their offices. Desiring him to move Lord Dartmouth to give directions to the several governors of the Ceded Islands on the subject.—Treasury Chambers.

The memorial.—Monsell and Ingram repaired to Dominica and St. Vincent, and procured accounts of all the lands sold, and thereupon gave notice to the debtors to the Crown for quitrents, &c. to come in and pay the sums due; but they found that a combination was entered into by the British subjects to obstruct them, pretending that the receivers should take the revenues at the uncertain and fluctuating exchange of the islands, that the Crown could not sue for its revenues in any other Court than a Court of Exchequer, &c. The Barons of the Exchequer also would not hold courts, the Marshals would not pay over the fines imposed on criminal offenders to the receivers, nor pay any regard to the warrants issued to distrain for the quitrents, but together with the British planters so intimidated the bailiffs employed, that the receivers, single and unsupported as they were, could not proceed in the due execution of their office. Monsell and Ingram therefore returned to England. Franklyn had not entered on the execution of his office in Tobago. 3½ pp.

13 Feb.

880. EARL OF ROCHFORD to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

Dom. Entry Bk.,
v. 25, p. 434.

Two letters of this date:—

1. As to a memorial enclosed, put into his hands by M. Garnier representing that the late M. Joseph Antoine de la Balmondierie, of Grenada, had sent his two daughters to the care of his brother at Macon, in France, for their education; and that M. Ricard Rozan, their guardian and uncle, has discontinued since the father's death to remit any money to France for the education and support of the two young women. As the French minister, to whom the memorial is addressed, appears to interest himself very much in their behalf, asks him to recommend Governor Leybourne to employ his good offices in their favour, and procure what information he can about Mr. Rozan's circumstances, &c.—St. James's.

Dom. Entry Bk.,
v. 25, p. 434.
Let. Bk., Sec.'s,
1771-5, p. 232.

2. As soon as intelligence was received from Commodore Shuldham of what had passed between the English and French fishermen at Bonavista in Newfoundland in 1772, Count de Guines was informed that the damage done to the French fishermen should be reimbursed as soon as the account was made out. From that time heard no further about it till last Thursday, when M. Garnier presented a paper containing the amount of the several damages. Has desired M. Garnier, however, to furnish the necessary proofs of damages, and in the meantime transmits a copy of the paper to be referred to Commodore Shuldham if his Lordship thinks proper.—St. James's.

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13 Feb.

Dom. Entry Bk.,
v. 25, p. 436.**881.** S. PORTEN to S. COTTERELL, Esq.

Asking for information for M. Garnier, relative to a cause depending between Lewis Monneron, of Bow Lane, London, and Mr. James West, who has appealed from a sentence in the East Indies to H.M.'s Privy Council.—St. James's.

14 Feb.

Dom. Entry Bk.,
v. 25, p. 435.
Let. Bk., Sec.'s,
1771-5, p. 233.**882.** EARL OF ROCHFORD to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

Sending, in proof of the damages to the French fishermen at Bonavista, the declaration in form made before the Admiralty Courts at Havre and Grandville.—St. James's.

14 Feb.

Ireland,
pnl. 426, No. 76.

883. Copy of a memorial from "les Sieurs O'Flanuagen," setting forth their rights to a sum of money due for arrears of dowry to their mother, the widow of sieur Henry O'Neill, whose pedigree and history the memorial sets forth. "In M. Garnier's of 14 Feb." *French.* 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ pp.

14 Feb.

Treas. and Cust.,
v. 3, No. 38.**884.** LORD NORTH to LORD ROCHFORD.

On behalf of Thomas Gibbons, one of H.M.'s messengers attending the Treasury, and a very useful servant in that capacity, put on the list of the Poor Knights of Windsor about 11 years since, and now become one of them. Asking that his attendance on Windsor duty, except on particular public occasions, may be dispensed with. The pecuniary forfeiture of ten pounds per ann., or in proportion thereto, he doesn't desire to be exempted from.—Downing Street. 1 p.

13, 17, and

18 Feb.

Channel Islands,
v. 42, 1771-8,
Nos. 9 a, b, 10,
and 11.**885.** GUERNSEY.

Sir Jeff Amherst to Lord Rochford.—Transmitting a letter from Col. Irving, Lieut.-Governor of Guernsey, as to the blowing up of a rock [called the Verniera, between the land and Castle Cornet] interfering with the navigation of merchant vessels. Recommends that it should be removed.—Whitehall.

The enclosure. 6 pp.

Draft of reply signifying His Majesty's approbation (17 Feb.) 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ pp. (Also in *Channel Islands Entry Bk.*, 1760-98, p. 51.)

Acknowledgment of the receipt of the preceding (18 Feb.) 1 p.

18 Feb.

War Office,
v. 26, No. 22.**886.** LORD BARRINGTON to LORD ———.

As you have a vast variety of business with a great quantity of good nature, you will pardon my troubling you with this memorandum of poor Meara's case, that he may know the King's determination concerning him before his last guinea is expended.—Cavendish Square. 1 p.

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20 Feb.

Dom. Geo. III.,
pcl. 89,
No. 3 a, b.

887. LORD JUSTICE CLERK (THO. MILLER) to LORD SUFFOLK.

Enclosing a certified copy of the resolutions of the sheriff and gentlemen of the county of Ayr, in relation to two incendiary letters delivered to two gentlemen of that county. Asks that a pardon may be offered for the discovery of the writer, &c.—Edinburgh.

The enclosure. 5 pp.

21 Feb.

Admiralty,
v. 166,
No. 8 a to k.
Let. Bk., Sec.'s,
1771-5, p. 233.

888. LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

Sending copies of letters from Vice-Admiral Graves, dated at Boston respectively the 8th and 15th of Jan., with copies of the several papers enclosed therein.—Admiralty Office.

The enclosures.

(b.) Extract from letter of 8 Jan. On receiving a letter on 16 Dec. express from Governor Wentworth of New Hampshire, ordered the "Canceaux" and "Scarborough" to Piscataqua. On the 24th following, received letters from the Governor, Capt. Barkley, and Lieut. Mowatt, giving an account that the sudden and unexpected appearance of the King's ships in the river had prevented a great number of cannon being carried off, and all further riotous proceedings at Portsmouth. Declined complying with the requests of Governor Wentworth for another sloop-of-war and marines, as mentioned in another letter, having a great extent of coast to guard, and not being able to spare so large a part of H.M.'s squadron to be at one place, more especially as the "Scarborough" and "Canceaux" were fully capable of affording protection and refuge.

On 18 Dec. received a letter from Capt. Wallace, of H.M.S. "Rose," with a copy of his letter to Governor Wanton, on the riotous behaviour of the mob at Rhode Island. Though highly pleased with the spirit Capt. Wallace showed on the occasion, could not avoid expressing satisfaction to him that the mob declined putting their tarring and feathering scheme into execution, being apprehensive his waiting so long for their approach was not strictly justifiable, and might have been attended with fatal consequences.

Arrangements in connexion with supernumerary marines landed at Boston, &c., detailed.

(c.) Letter from Governor Wentworth to Admiral Graves, Portsmouth, 14 Dec., detailing a "most unhappy affair perpetrated here" "this day." Yesterday, one Paul Revere arrived express at Portsmouth from a committee in Boston, and delivered a despatch to Mr. Saml. Cutts, a merchant, who immediately convened a committee, of which he is one, and laid it before them. This day about 400 men took possession of H.M.'s castle "William and Mary," at the entrance of the harbour, notwithstanding the best defence that could be made by Capt. Cochran (whose conduct has been extremely laudable), and carried away upwards of 100 barrels of powder. Expresses have been circulated through the neighbouring

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towns to collect people to carry away all the cannon and arms in the castle. This event too plainly proves the "imbecility" of this Government to carry out H.M.'s Order in Council, for seizing and detaining arms and ammunition imported into this province, without some strong ships of war in this harbour. Nor is the province or custom-house Treasury in any degree safe, if it should come into the minds of the popular leaders to seize upon them. The leaders are well known. The mischief originates from publishing the Secretary of State's letter and the King's Order in Council at Rhode Island, prohibiting the exportation of military stores from Great Britain, and the proceedings in consequence of it in that colony, communicated and circulated here by means of Mr. Revere.

(d.) Letter from Capt. Cochran to Governor Wentworth, describing the attack on the fort. He had only five effective men with him. When his assaults were approaching, he fired three four-pounders on them, and then the small arms, but before the defenders could be ready to fire again, they were stormed on all quarters.

(e.) Letter from Governor Wentworth, dated 20 Dec. The day after the gunpowder was carried off, great numbers came to town from the country, and, notwithstanding the Governor's every effort, would not disperse. A party of about 100 went to the castle between 11 and 12 o'clock at night, accompanied by Mr. Sullivan, one of the New Hampshire delegates to the late Congress, and brought from thence about 16 pieces of cannon, &c. to the out-borders of the town the next morning. Mr. Folsom, the other delegate, came to town that morning with a great number of armed men, to guard the cannon till the flow of the tide in the evening, when the cannon were sent in gondolas up the river into the country, and the people dispersed without doing any personal injury to anybody. Threats were made to take away or destroy the remaining cannon (about 20 pieces) and to demolish the fort entirely, but the ships of war arrived in time to prevent their accomplishing it. The administration of justice in cases merely respecting the inhabitants themselves has not yet been much interrupted, but in all matter which may affect or contravene the present general system of American opposition, the springs of Government are relaxed and will not recover their operative force until some decision shall be had.

(f.) Letter from Capt. Andrew Barkley, dated at Newcastle in Piscataqua River, 20 Dec. The ship's arrival prevented the remainder of the guns, 53 in number, from being carried off. The people behaved in the most outrageous manner in hauling down the King's colours with three cheers, treating the commanding officer of the fort with the greatest insolence. They snapt a pistol in the face of a poor old invalid who went to defend the colours, but, that not going off, they knocked him down with it. They have not carried any of the guns up in the country as yet. Details efforts to recover them, &c.

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(g.) Letter (30 Dec.) from Governor Wentworth to Admiral Graves, asking, since reprisals had been recommended by the Continental Congress, and being convinced that a plan had been concerted for that purpose, which rested only until any movement on the part of Government was made in Boston, or any malignant views of opposition should spring their latent designs into action, that another sloop of war should be sent to guard the river.

(h.) Letter from Capt. Wallace to Admiral Graves, dated in Newport Harbour, Rhode Island, 15 Dec. He relates :—" Last night I was sitting at Mr. Rome's with some gentlemen of Newport, when I was told there was a mob raising with intent to tar and feather the captain of the man-of-war and the man of the house. I thought it best to be on my guard, and order my pinnace and cutter manned and armed to attend me, determined to defend myself like an officer and an Englishman. About half an hour afterwards we had intelligence the mob was up, and had broke the Custom House windows, and entered two or three gentlemen's houses, and had done some damage. I waited six hours, expecting their attack, with about 18 of our people; but in all probability they got intelligence 'twas likely they would earn their triumphs dearer than they chose, so they did not attack us. As I did not mean to be alarmed at trifles or idle reports, this morning I wrote a letter to the Governor, and sent it by the lieutenant. He has returned no written answer, but told the lieutenant he was well assured they did mean to insult me; that he would be glad to give any assistance, but was afraid of attack himself from the people of Providence, and seemed to think the town was not safe for the King's subjects. Such is the situation of the King's ships here; the officers, boats, and men likely to be seized upon whenever they see a convenient opportunity."

(i.) Capt. Wallace's letter to Governor Wanton. He enquires "whether it is war or peace, or whether I can have the countenance and protection of you and the laws, as my behaviour and character entitle me to."

(k.) Letter from Admiral Graves to Mr. Stephens; Boston, 15 Jan. 1775. Report of Capt. Barkley "that the people in general are at present pretty quiet, and that it is reported the principal inhabitants of Portsmouth will soon have a meeting to consult about returning the guns and gunpowder carried off by the mob. It is, however, certain that those who committed the late outrage are skulking about the country, and are only prevented by the King's ships in the river from being as insolent and troublesome as ever." 25 pp.

21 Feb.

889. J. POWNALL to SIR STANIER PORTEN.

Dom. Entry Bk.,
"Dom.
despatched."
1771-6, p. 185.

Enclosing Commodore Shuldbahn's report upon the papers which accompanied Lord Rochford's letters to Lord Dartmouth of the 13th and 14th instant.—Whitehall.

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23 Feb.

Ireland,
v. 451, Nos. 55
and 56 a, b,
Entry Book,
pp. 331-2.

890. LORD ROCHFORD to the LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

Drafts of two letters:—

1. In answer to his letter of 12 Jan. relative to Mr. Jeremiah Meara. Stating the King's intention that he is to have a pension of 100*l.* per ann., &c. 2 *pp.*

2. Enclosing the petition of Thomas O'Connor, of Milltown, in the co. of Roscommon, Esq., praying for H.M.'s pardon for entering into the French King's service without leave, to be referred to H.M.'s Attorney General for Ireland.—St. James's.

The petition. 2 *pp.* and 2 *halves.*

23 Feb.

War Office,
v. 25, No. 20.

891. ARMY.

"A plan for establishing a deposit of able soldiers to serve " in any regiment on the same principles as it was in the last war." Signed, H. E. Lutterloh. "In Lord Townshend's, 23 Feb. 1775." 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ *pp.*

24 Feb.

Let.Bk., Sec.'s
1771-5,
pp. 235-7.
Treas. and Cust.
v. 5, No. 3.

892. GREY COOPER to [J. POWNALL].

Signifying the approval by the Lords of the Treasury of a draft of a Bill and clauses, transmitted by Mr. Martin, Governor of North Carolina, for the more regular and effectual payment of the quitrents, &c. Suggesting a clause to prevent detriment to the revenue from many proprietors either never having taken out any patent, or having lost or mislaid it, &c. My Lords think it of great importance that an Act of Assembly should be passed for collection of the quit-rents in Georgia, but that the plan of the Act proposed for Carolina is preferable to that passed by the Commons House of Assembly in Georgia in 1762.—Treasury Chambers.

25 Feb.

Scotland,
v. 47, No. 165.

893. ——— to the LORD JUSTICE CLERK.

In reply to letter of 20th inst. as to incendiary letters received by two gentlemen of the county of Air. The "London Gazette" of this evening will contain the offer of a pardon to any one of the persons (except the actual writers) discovering his accomplice or accomplices.—St. James's. A *draft*. 1 *p.*

27 Feb.

Law Reports,
v. 1774-81,
pp. 107-26.

894. ATTORNEY and SOLICITOR GENERAL to LORD ———.

Relative to the draft of a Bill prepared by them for pardoning such of the rebels in America as should comply with certain conditions mentioned therein. [On the back is, "N.B.—Not signed by the Solicitor General;" but, nevertheless, his signature now appears under that of the Attorney General.]

Draft of the Bill referred to. 18 *pp.*

28 Feb.

Admiralty,
v. 166, No. 9
Let. Bk., Sec.'s,
1771-5, p. 238.

895. LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

Asking that Capt. Robert Duff, appointed Commander-in-Chief of H.M.'s ships, &c. in Newfoundland, &c., may have the usual commission of Governor of Newfoundland, &c.—Admiralty Office. 1 *p.*

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28 Feb.

Law Officers
Entry Bk.,
1762-95, p. 215.
Law Reports,
1757-86,
No. 16.

896. LORD ROCHFORD to the ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR GENERAL.

Transmitting papers for their opinion whether there may be sufficient ground to enter into a new suit for establishing H.M.'s title to the presentation to the Deanery of St. Patrick in Dublin. If so, directing him to frame the necessary declaration in the *Quare impedit*.—St. James's.

28 Feb.

Treas. & Cust.,
v. 3, No. 39.

897. GREY COOPER to SIR STANIER PORTEN.

I return the draught of the King's warrant for applying certain sums of money remaining in the Bank of England for the redemption of Christian slaves; and it seems to me that the warrant is perfectly right and regular, inasmuch as the money which is the object of it is not public money. I have mentioned the matter of Commodore Shuldham's letter to Lord North, who seems to approve of Lord Rochford's idea of the mode of paying the money due to the French merchants.—Treasury Chambers. $1\frac{1}{2}$ pp.

1 March.

Ireland,
v. 451,
No. 74 a, b.

898. THOS. ST. GEORGE to LORD ROCHFORD.

Having, as guardian to his nephew, presented a memorial to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland with respect to the title of Lord St. George, now become extinct, transmits a memorial of the same nature to his Lordship. Wishing to have the claims of the heir-at-law of the ancient family of St. George recorded in both kingdoms, asks that the memorial may be preserved in the office so as to be forthcoming if occasion should require.—Barrack Office, Dublin.

The memorial enclosed, setting forth the family history, &c. $3\frac{1}{2}$ pp.

2 March.

Treas. & Cust.,
v. 5, No. 4.

899. GREY COOPER to JOHN POWNALL, Esq.

Signifying the desire of the Lords of the Treasury that Mr. Edward Bishop, Naval Officer of Quebec, should be placed on the civil establishment of Quebec for an allowance of 182*l.* 10*s.* per annum in compensation for his office, determined by the Act passed for making more effectual provision for the government of the province of Quebec.—Treasury Chambers.

4 March.

Dom. Entry Bk.,
"Dom.
despatched,"
1771-6, p. 187.

900. MR. POWNALL to LORD BARRINGTON.

Lord Dartmouth has received the King's commands to signify H.M.'s pleasure to Genl. Gage that in case he finds it necessary at any time to augment his forces at Boston, he may send for the 7th Regt. at Quebec, and what remains of the 14th at St. Augustine, &c.—Whitehall.

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4 March.

Ireland,
v. 451, No. 69.
Entry Bk.,
1770-5, p. 336.

901. EARL OF ROCHFORD to the LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

Enclosing for further inquiry a letter from Michael Gaven, a soldier in the 58th Regt. at Gibraltar, whose examination and deposition were transmitted on 15 Sept. 1774, relative to a transaction that happened about six years ago in the co. of Donegal.—St. James's. *A draft.* 1 p.

4 March.

Isle of Man,
v. 2, 1775-83,
No. 1.

902. HENRY HOPE, LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF THE ISLE OF MAN, to LORD SUFFOLK.

Announcing the death on the 25th ult. of Mr. Mylrea, to whom His Majesty continued the salary of a Deemster during life. Hopes some different resolution may now be adopted with respect to filling up that vacancy from what seemed to prevail in October last. Is still more confirmed in the sentiments then submitted upon this subject, having seen the inconvenience resulting to the Island in general ever since, as well as to the remaining Deemster, by the reduction of one of the most useful and necessary magistrates in this country.

Having received orders for the removal of the companies stationed in the island to Ireland, asks whether he is to remain as Lieut.-Governor until Governor Wood's return, or not.—Isle of Man. 3 pp.

8 March.

Channel Islands,
v. 15, 1770-7,
No. 73.

903. M. CORBET, LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF JERSEY, to LORD ROCHFORD.

Communicating reports current in the island, &c. relative to military and naval preparations of the French.—Jersey. 1½ pp.

8 March.

904. LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND (HARCOURT) to LORD ROCHFORD.

Two letters of this date:—

Ireland,
v. 451, No. 82.

1. Recommending the further prorogation of the Parliament of Ireland to 4 July next.—Dublin Castle. 1 p.

Ibid.,
v. 451,
No. 83 a, b.

2. I found myself this morning under the indispensable necessity of sending the enclosed paper to the Commander-in-Chief in order to ascertain and establish the mode of conveying my orders to him, the General having declared to Mr. Waite an unwillingness to receive any orders without my signature; and that he should consider such as might be signified to him by my Secretary for the time being only as notifications, to which, however, he should refuse paying obedience till such time as he could learn from me whether they had been issued by my direction. I thought it extremely material to make the Commander-in-Chief acquainted with my intention of adhering strictly to the usual official methods of transacting business in former administrations; and, whatever his ideas might have been before he came over, I hoped that an inspection of the office books might have convinced him of the

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impracticability of carrying on business if the Lord Lieutenant is debarred of the discretionary power of issuing his orders either under his own signature or by his Secretary for the time being. Experience has convinced me of the necessity of exercising this right, for in many instances it is impossible for the Lord Lieutenant to sign the orders sent to the Commander-in-Chief. The office books here have been kept with the greatest regularity; they plainly show what the practice has been in former administrations, &c. [Names the papers he intended to send over on the morrow as proofs.] The General desired my leave to transmit the paper I sent him, to be laid before His Majesty. I told him by all means, for if he had still any doubts, it might be the properest step to take. Were it not for the absolute necessity of deciding this matter, I should have avoided any step giving His Majesty one moment's trouble or uneasiness. To His Majesty's determination it will be my duty to submit most cheerfully, &c.—Dublin Castle. *Holograph. Marked "Private."*

The enclosure. It directed that letters from the Chief Secretary for the time being were to be considered as if they came under the Lord Lieutenant's own signature. *5 pp. and 2 halves.*

*Ibid.,
No. 84 a, b.*

Same date. Lieut.-Genl. Eliott to Lord Rochford on the same subject, and with a similar enclosure. As it coincided in no shape with the opinion I submitted to your Lordship at the time when Sir John Blaquiére and I attended upon you by appointment, and I declared that unless the Commander-in-Chief was exempted from implicitly obeying my Lord Lieutenant's commands communicated to him under signature of the Chief Secretary only, I found myself unequal to undertake (with any advantage to H.M.'s service) an employment which in every other respect is much more distinguished than ever I could have looked up to. Since my last arrival here, until receiving the above order, my Lord Lieutenant never mentioned his intentions; but in some conversations with Mr. Waite, authorised (as I understood) by my Lord Lieutenant, I begged he would assure his Excellency of my readiness to put in forwardness all business intimated by his Secretary, though not under his Excellency's signature, provided he would please to give me his sanction to these intimations the first time I was admitted to his presence after my receiving them, or if the orders, verbally or in writing, were sent by an aide-de-camp, the responsible military channel.—Dublin.

The enclosure, a more complete copy. *4 pp.*

9 March.
Ireland,
v. 452, No. 2.

905. LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND (HARCOURT) to LORD ROCHFORD.

On the subject of the letters sent over to show the practice in respect to the orders issued to the Commander-in-Chief. Orders were occasionally issued, not only during the government of the Lords Justices, but also during the residence of different Lord Lieutenants, as frequently, indeed much more so, by the Secretary for the time being, than even under the signature of the Lord

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Lieutenant; and therefore I am at a loss to conceive how such orders can ever be conceived as notifications only, which seems to imply the necessity of subsequent orders to give them the stamp of authority. If the Lord Lieutenant is to be called upon to certify to the Commander-in-Chief that every notification coming from his Secretary was previously approved of by him, and issued by his particular direction, it would occasion so much unnecessary trouble that, from my own experience, I know it would be impossible to go through the fatigue of the military department without neglecting other business of equal importance. I have experienced His Majesty's transcendent goodness to me in so many instances, and so far beyond any little merit of my own, that, if I might be permitted to have a wish, it would be most humbly to entreat His Majesty not to bestow one moment's thought on what may or may not be for the ease of my government, but to determine upon what may appear most conducive to His Majesty's service in general, and tend most to facilitate the government of this kingdom in succeeding administrations.—Dublin Castle. *Holograph. Marked "Private."* 2½ pp.

10 March.

Ireland,
v. 452,
No. 1 a to dd.

906. The SAME to the SAME.

Enclosing 27 copies of letters from different Chief Secretaries, signifying the orders of Government to the several Commanders-in-Chief from 1728 to 1762, referred to in the private letter of this date.—Dublin Castle.

The enclosures.

11 March.

Ireland,
v. 451,
No. 81 a, b.
Entry Bk.,
1770-5, p. 340.

907. LORD ROCHFORD to the LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

Enclosing the Order in Council desired by his Excellency and the Privy Council in Ireland, authorising the proclamation as to the gold coin.—St. James's.

Copy of the enclosure. 2½ pp.

13 March.

Ireland,
v. 451, No. 85.
Entry Bk.,
1770-5, p. 341.

908. The SAME to the SAME.

Informing him of the permission given by His Majesty to Lieut.-Colonel James Abercrombie, of the 22nd Foot, to join Lieut.-General Gage. Also as to a promise given to Ensign Ackland, of the 33rd Regt., that he should be permitted to purchase a company.—St. James's. *A draft.* 1½ pp.

13 March.

Isle of Man,
v. 2,
1775-83, No. 2.

909. LORD SUFFOLK to CAPTAIN HOPE, Lieutenant-Governor, Isle of Man.

In answer to letter of 4th inst. With respect to the duties of Deemster will be soon able to write more fully. He is to remain in his situation of Lieut.-Governor till Governor Wood's return, or further signification of His Majesty's pleasure.—St. James's. *A draft.* 1 p.

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14 March.

Ireland,
v. 451, No. 88.
Entry Bk.,
1770-5, p. 345.

910. LORD ROCHFORD to the LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

Captain Henry Hope, commanding officer of the three companies of the 27th Regiment in the Isle of Man, having been appointed to act there as Lieut.-Governor in the absence of the Governor, the King has given orders that Capt. Hope should continue in that employment till further specification of H.M.'s pleasure. Asks whether there is any objection to Capt. Hope's remaining in the Isle of Man for some short time after the three companies have joined their regiment in Ireland.—St. James's. *A draft.* 2 pp.

16 March.

Ireland,
v. 451,
Nos. 89 and 90.

911. The SAME to the SAME.

Drafts of two letters:—

1. Directing that recruiting to the amount of 600 men should, at this critical juncture, take place *at large* in Ireland. 2½ pp.

2. Signifying His Majesty's approbation of the further prorogation of Parliament.—St. James's. 1 p.

18 March.

Ireland,
v. 452,
No. 12 a b,
and
No. 13 a, b.

912. LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND (HARCOURT) to LORD ROCHFORD.

Two letters, &c.:—

1. Enclosing a memorial from Sir Robt. Hamilton, Colonel of the 40th Regiment, praying His Majesty to dispense with his joining his regiment, now under orders for foreign service.

The enclosure. 2½ pp.

2. Enclosing a copy of the proclamation signed in Council for discontinuing the currency of foreign coin in Ireland from the date of the proclamation (18 March 1775).—Dublin Castle.

The enclosure. 4½ pp.

18 March.

Law Officers'
Entry Bk.,
1762-95, p. 217.

913. LORD ROCHFORD to the ATTORNEY and SOLICITOR GENERAL.

Sending an extract from a letter from Sir John Hort, H.M.'s Consul at Lisbon, relative to the fraudulent use of Mediterranean passes, and copy of part of an Order in Council of 1722, for their opinion how far the King's Consuls would be justifiable in law in withholding the clearances of vessels till the masters thereof should submit either to the due inspection of their passes, or make affidavit that they had none; and in case they are not authorised in law to do this, whether, without passing a Bill expressly for that purpose, the same end might not be attained by inserting in the present usual bonds given by masters of vessels on being furnished with Mediterranean passes, clauses for exhibiting instantly to H.M.'s Consuls, &c. the ship's register, the pass and the clearance of the Custom House at the last port from which she had proceeded.—St. James's.

20 March.

Ireland,
v. 452, No. 14.

914. LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND (HARCOURT) to LORD ROCHFORD.

Proposing that Parliament should be prorogued until 22 Aug., the Secretary of the Post Office having represented that the revenue

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of the Post Office will sustain great loss if it should be prorogued to 4 July only. It was formerly the practice to regulate the times of prorogation, so that, in the interval between session and session, two terms in the winter and one in the summer were kept out of privilege for the relief and benefit of persons having law suits with members of either house; but as the Act of 11 & 12 Geo. III. allows suitors this relief at all times, His Excellency's motive for proposing the prorogation in question was without any consideration of the revenue of the Post Office, which is represented as standing greatly in need of this further prorogation.—Dublin Castle. 2 pp.

22 March.
Ireland,
v. 452, No. 19.

915. LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND (HARCOURT) to LORD ROCHFORD.

In answer to letter of the 14th inst. as to Captain Hope. Cannot possibly have any objection to his remaining in the Isle of Man for such time as His Majesty shall think proper.—Dublin Castle. 1½ pp.

18 & 22
March.
Adml. Office,
v. 166,
No. 11 a, b.
Let. Bk., Sec.'s,
1771-5, p. 238.

916. LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

Enclosing a copy of a letter from the Navy Board on the subject of a claim for indemnity put forward by the owner of a transport carrying out requisites for Gen. Gage for the troops at Boston, the said transport having taken in merchandize entered by several merchants, which, if she is obliged to put into any port in North America where there are no King's ships or troops, may expose her to the outrage of the inhabitants. For Her Majesty's pleasure thereupon.—Admiralty Office.

The enclosure. 3 pp.

Ibid., No. 12.
Dom. Entry Bk.,
"Dom."
despatched."
1771-6, p. 188.

Draft of reply, dated 22 March. Although every possible protection will be afforded to the ship and cargo, yet the owner is not to expect from Government indemnification for outrages committed in consequence of his having taken on board articles of merchandize on private account. 1 p.

23 March.
Ireland,
v. 452, No. 10.
Entry Bk.,
1770-5, p. 347.

917. LORD ROCHFORD to the LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

In answer to the private letter of the 8th. After perusing the precedents, His Majesty is convinced you have not attempted to introduce a new mode of proceeding, and entirely approves your conduct; but it is His Majesty's wish, and he has not the least doubt that you will contribute every aid in your power, as far as the absolute necessary forms of office will permit, to enable Lieut.-General Elliott (whose zeal and abilities the King equally values) to promote and improve the discipline of the army. At the same time, His Majesty has no intention to break into the line of your proper authority. Your Excellency may therefore continue to tread in the steps of your predecessor whenever you think it necessary. 2 pp.

1775.

Ibid., No. 11.
Entry Bk.,
p. 348.

Same date. The same to Lieut.-General Eliott. To similar effect, and concluding, "Therefore it is with peculiar satisfaction
" I can acquaint you that our royal master throws not the least
" blame on your conduct." 1½ pp. *Both drafts.*

24 March.

Ireland Entry Bk.,
1770-5, p. 349.

918. LORD ROCHFORD to the LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

Signifying His Majesty's compliance with the prayer of Sir Robert Hamilton, Bart., Colonel of the 40th Regiment, that His Majesty would dispense with his joining his regiment, now under orders for foreign service.—St. James's.

24 March.

Isle of Man,
v. 2,
1775-83,
No. 3 a, b.

919. CHARLES LUTWIDGE to WILLIAM EDEN, Esq.

Sending an extract taken from some papers in his possession relating to the government of the Isle of Man and its present state. Also a pamphlet, supposed to be wrote by Mr. Searle, late Attorney General in that island, before he was appointed to that office. Mr. Buske will be in town in about a fortnight, when, no doubt, he will wait upon you.—Charing Cross.

The extracts, but not the pamphlet. [The first-mentioned enclosure has been described in a former volume. *See Home Office Calendar, 1760-65, No. 2103.*] 4 pp.

25 March.

Ireland,
v. 452,
No. 31 a, b.

920. LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND (HARCOURT) to LORD ROCHFORD.

Enclosing a letter from Colonel Paterson, Dep. Adjutant-General, who, from the length of services, and from the wounds he carries about him, might perhaps have obtained H.M.'s leave to stay in Ireland to attend to the duties of his office, if he could have prevailed on himself to make use of those pleas when there was rather more appearance of service in America than some people suppose there is at present. Being unwilling to prejudice so good a man in H.M.'s opinion, I would submit it entirely to your Lordship's judgment whether it might be advisable to apply for the King's leave for him to stay in Ireland. The Adjutant-General, when in health, being a member of the British Parliament, is frequently obliged to be absent, which lays this service under such difficulties that some person must be appointed to do the duty of the office if Col. Paterson should not remain in Ireland.—Dublin Castle. *A holograph. Marked "Private."*

The enclosure, viz., a letter from Col. Paterson, beginning, "The affairs of America bear so very different an aspect from what they did at the time I took the resolution of going with my regiment, that I am inclined to think there would not be at present any impropriety in my attending to my duties in Ireland rather than those of my regiment." 4½ pp.

27 March.

Admiralty,
v. 166,
No. 13 a to d.
Let. Bk., Sec.'s,
1771-5, p. 240.

921. LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

Enclosing a copy of a letter from Vice-Admiral Graves, dated 20 Feb., with copies of a letter from Capt. Wallace, of H.M.'s ship "Rose," and of one mentioned in Capt. Wallace's.—Admiralty Office.

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The enclosures. They relate to a scheme, of which Captain Wallace was apprized, for destroying the "Rose." 100 armed men were to be concealed in the hold of one of the passage ships to Providence, which often came close to the man-of-war, and, on a proper opportunity, to rise and take possession of her. The person giving the information was persuaded that "no project" is too hazardous or too wicked for some of the rebellious fanatics "of New England to attempt." Captain Wallace writes, "I hope in God to make them pay dear for their frolic, should they attempt it." *Parts of 5 pp.*

27 March.

Ireland,
v. 452, No. 39.

922. Representation from the Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland to His Majesty, as to the necessity of issuing a proclamation in Ireland, directing that all weights to be made use of in Ireland for weighing the gold coin current therein should be ascertained by the duplicates of H.M.'s standard weights of Great Britain, &c. *A copy. 2 pp.*

28 March.

Dom. Entry Bk.,
"Dom.
despatched,"
1771-6, p. 189.

923. EARL OF DARTMOUTH to the ATTORNEY and SOLICITOR GENERAL.

Two letters:—

(1.) Asking for their opinion of the manner of proceeding against persons arrested for high treason within the province of New Hampshire, the Act passed in the province in the 13th of Queen Anne having been disallowed by Order in Council of 1718; so that it is conceived there is no law of that province at present existing for the trial and punishment of that offence.—Whitehall.

(2.) Their opinion whether the commissions to the Governors of H.M.'s colonies in America, and the charters heretofore granted to Massachusetts Bay, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, vest in the Governors or Proprietaries authority over any troops employed in N. America, and not raised and paid by the said provinces; and whether (notwithstanding the powers contained in such commissions and charters) His Majesty may not for the present direct that the orders of the Commander-in-Chief, and, under him, of the Major and Brigadier-Generals, shall be supreme in all cases relative to the operations of the said troops.

29 March.

Ireland,
v. 452, No. 27.
Entry Bk.,
1775-7, p. 2.

924. LORD ROCHFORD to the LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

Signifying His Majesty's approval of the prorogation of Parliament to 22 Aug. next.—St. James's. *A draft. 1 p.*

29 March.

Ireland,
v. 452, No. 38.

925. LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND (HARCOURT) to LORD ROCHFORD.

As to General Elliott's resignation of the command of the troops in Ireland, which I thought very unnecessary, and indeed improper, for reasons sufficiently obvious. The General's resolution does not appear to be the effect of any sudden warmth

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or passion, but of the most deliberate and serious reflection, from which he could not be diverted by anything I could offer. He expressed his concern at being obliged to take a step that might appear disrespectful to His Majesty, which was the furthest from his thoughts, for in fact it proceeded only from a thorough persuasion of his not being able to do the King any essential service in the command. He was pleased to express a personal regard and esteem for me, and to overrate any little civilities I may have shown him. My concern would be much greater than it is, if I were not conscious of having done nothing more than my station required.—Dublin Castle. *Holograph. Marked "Private."*
 $2\frac{1}{2}$ pp.

29 March.

Ireland,
 v. 452, No. 40.

926. LIEUTENANT-GENERAL ELIOTT to [the SAME].

In answer to letter of the 23rd. My doubts were founded upon what I did and do feel; that H.M.'s army in Ireland cannot be regulated to the greatest advantage unless the person who is charged with this important trust can enjoy uninterruptedly my Lord Lieutenant's confidence in the whole military department. This seems to me impossible whenever an intermediate hand is employed for conveying his Excellency's intentions to the Commander-in-Chief previous to any communications upon the several subjects, and exclusive of any representations which in very many cases seem unavoidable, if it can be supposed that the man entrusted with the command is more qualified for that employment, from his long experience of military duties, than most gentlemen in civil capacities, whose thoughts have been employed on other matters, and who, from the duties of their office, cannot possibly spare time even to trace an outline for the government of an army so important to this kingdom, and so liable to derangement if its various dispositions and movements are not daily attended by the most watchful eye. This is my general supposition, upon which I ground my difficulties, which appear to me so insurmountable that I have this day ventured to request leave to resign.—Dublin.
 3 pp.

30 March.

Scotch Correspondence,
 1763–95, p. 33.

927. EARL OF SUFFOLK to the LORD JUSTICE CLERK.

As to the recommendation of Joseph Reinagle, jun., to succeed his father as one of H.M.'s household trumpeters [in Scotland]. Signifying His Majesty's compliance therewith.—St. James's.

31 March.

Ireland,
 v. 452, No. 34.

928. LORD ROCHFORD to the LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

As to recruiting in Ireland. You enter so fully into the idea of our wishes on this occasion, and are at the same time so perfectly sensible of the necessity of raising the 600 men with expedition, that you must be the best judge of the mode of performing the service. It is therefore left entirely to your judgment and discretion to direct their being raised in those parts (Ulster), where the object can be equally well attained and less liable to objections,

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in which view it was judged expedient to give your Excellency at first the fullest latitude. But it will be highly necessary to conduct this business in such a manner as may not render less effectual the future resources whenever the exigency of recruiting in Ireland at large may hereafter require the exerting every possible means for raising what may be wanted.—St. James's. *A draft. Marked "Private."* 2 pp.

— March.

Dom. Geo. III.,
vol. 88, No. 4.

929. SEIZURE OF SHIPS.

"Propositions by the Advocate General, being heads of a Bill for the better regulation of law proceedings in causes of seizure of ships and goods, to be tried in the British colonies and plantations, and elsewhere in His Majesty's dominions; and for amending an Act of the fourth of His present Majesty." *A draft.* 9 pp.

1 April.

Ireland,
v. 452, No. 36.
Entry Bk.,
1775-7, p. 5.

930. LORD ROCHFORD to the LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

As to Lieut.-Col. Paterson's request. Seeing from many late instances how much the King disapproves of any officers staying at home when their regiments are on the point of embarking for Foreign service, unless the state of their health will not absolutely permit them to go, has thought the best service to be rendered to Lieut.-Col. Paterson was, not to produce his application. — St. James's. *A draft. Marked "Private."* 1½ pp.

4 April.

Dom. Geo. III.,
vol. 83, No. 40.

931. MR. SERJEANT J. SAYER to the EARL OF ROCHFORD.

Asking for his Lordship's recommendation in case of a vacancy upon the Bench upon the indisposition of Mr. Baron Perrot. Relates that on the Lent circuit in 1774 he executed the King's commission in the absence of the Judges, &c.—Chancery Lane. 2 pp.

4 April.

Dom. Entry Bk.,
"Dom.
despatched,"
1771-6, p. 191.

932. J. POWNALL to SIR STANIER PORTEN.

Enclosing an extract from a despatch from Charles O'Hara, Esq., Governor of Senegambia.

The extract also enclosed to Philip Stephens, Esq.

4 April.

Irel. Entry Bk.,
1775-7, p. 7.

933. LORD ROCHFORD to the LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

His Majesty has complied with the request of Lord Kirkcudbright, Captain and Capt.-Lieut. in the 30th Regiment, to remain in Great Britain after the embarkation of the regiment.—St. James's.

5 April.

Ireland,
v. 452, No. 48.

934. The SAME to LIEUT.-GEN. ELIOTT.

Signifying the King's permission for him to resign the command in Ireland, and stating that when His Majesty granted his (the General's) request, he accompanied it with expressions of his thorough persuasion of his zeal for his Royal service, and of his

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being actuated by no other motive than that of thinking he could not be of the utility he wished in the discharge of his duty.—St. James's. *A draft.* 1½ *pp.*

6 April.

Ireland,
v. 452,
No. 51 a, b,
Entry Bk.,
1775-7, p. 8.

935. The SAME to the LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

Enclosing, for report thereon, the particulars of the case of Edmond Harold, Esq., born in the city of Limerick, in Ireland, now in the service of the Elector Palatine, and represented to be very much considered at that Court, who has applied to the King for pardon for the crime of having entered into foreign service; with which application the King is inclined to comply, should there be no material objection.—St. James's. *A draft.*

Mr. Harold's representation, docketed "Memorandum from Mr. Knox." He had entered into the French military service in 1752, but, quitting that, had entered that of the Elector Palatine, where he had risen to be Major of Count Efferen's regiment, and Gentleman of the Bedchamber. 2 *pp.* and 2 *halves.*

7 April.

Ireland,
v. 452,
Nos. 58, 59.

936. LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND (HARCOURT) to LORD ROCHEFORD.

Two letters of this date :—

1. Requesting a warrant to the Postmaster-General in Ireland for opening and copying letters when desired by his Excellency. 2 *pp.*

2. *Holograph.* *Marked* "Private." In answer to the private letter of the 1st instant, as to Col. Paterson. Acknowledging his prudence and attention.—Dublin Castle. 2 *pp.*

7 April.

Isle of Man,
v. 2,
1775-83, No. 4.

937. HENRY HOPE, LIEUT.-GOVERNOR, to LORD SUFFOLK.

Having been recommended for the majority of the 44th Regiment, now under orders for foreign service, it will probably be necessary for a lieut.-governor to be appointed to succeed him. Suggests that Major Dawson, of the Corps of Engineers, whose district is Isle of Man, Chester, and Carlisle, should be appointed, &c.—Isle of Man. 2½ *pp.*

9 April.

Dom. Geo. III.,
pel. 88,
No. 5 a, b.

938. SIR JOHN FIELDING to the LORD MAYOR.

Sends a paragraph, cut out of the "Public Advertiser," of such a nature as shocks him both as a magistrate and a man. The tendency it must have at this time to create a tumult ought to alarm the civil power. Sir John, therefore, hopes that as a public magistrate, the Lord Mayor will do his utmost to prevent the consequences of this injudicious paragraph. For his own part, he shall think it his duty to apprise the magistracy of Westminster of it.

The paragraph enclosed, exhorting the "citizens of London and Westminster and the noble freeholders of Middlesex to accompany the Lord Mayor to the Palace of St. James's to show vociferously their sense" of the remonstrance. 1½ *pp.*

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9 April.

Dom. Geo. III.,
pcl. 88, No. 6.**939. LORD ROCHFORD to SIR JOHN HAWKINS.**

As the city petition and remonstrance will be brought to St. James's to-morrow, makes no doubt but Sir John and the other civil magistrates in his division will exert their usual vigilance, &c.—St. James's. *A draft.* 1 p.

[10 April]

Dom. Geo. III.,
pcl. 88, No. 7.

940. "The humble Address, Remonstrance, and Petition of the " Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Livery of the City of London in " Common Hall assembled," declaring their "abhorrence of the " measures which have been pursued and are now pursuing to " the oppression of our fellow-subjects in America," &c. 3 pp., *folio size.*

10 April.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 2, No. 51.**941.** The King's answer to the preceding.

10 April.

Ireland,
v. 452, No. 72.**942. LIEUT.-GEN. ELIOTT to LORD ROCHFORD.**

In acknowledgment of his letter signifying H.M.'s consent to his resignation.—Dublin. 2 pp.

11 April.

Admiralty,
v. 166,
No. 29 a, b.**943. AMERICAN REBELLION.**

Copy of a letter from Admiral Graves to Philip Stephens, Esq., dated at Boston, giving an account of the disposition of the squadron under his command, &c. Upon the death of the deserter from the "Gaspée" at Falmouth, some of the inhabitants threatened to destroy the "Gaspée" or any other King's ship that should come there; insomuch that Lieut. Hunter, judging it unsafe to send a boat ashore, and wishing to avoid the civil power's taking cognizance of the seaman's death, returned to Boston. Upon his acquittal the Admiral instantly ordered him back to Falmouth, partly with a view of getting the deserters, but principally to check the insolence of threatening the King's ships, by assuring them that if they committed any act of violence against the persons of H.M.'s officers or seamen, or destroyed any of the King's stores, he would take the severest measures to distress them the law would allow. This message had the proper effect: the select men replied civilly to Lieut. Hunter's letter, and the people of the "Gaspée" went ashore as usual without being insulted.

Recounts the reasons why he had delayed sending the "Asia" to New York as he had purposed according to what he had mentioned to Mr. Stephens and Lieut.-Governor Colden. Full account of the condition of the ships under his command, their stations, &c. Enclosed a state, &c. of the squadron.

The enclosure. 8 pp.

1775.

13 April.
Ireland,
v. 452,
No. 71 a, b.

944. LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND (HARCOURT) to LORD ROCHEFORD.

Enclosing a representation from Capt. Alexander Schomberg, of the yacht "Dorset," as to the necessity of erecting a lighthouse on the point of Air, in Flintshire, and recommending it in the most earnest manner to H.M.'s particular favour.—Dublin Castle.

The enclosure, dated Ely Place, Dublin, 19 March. $8\frac{1}{2}$ pp.

14 April.

Isle of Man,
v. 2, 1775-83,
No. 5.

945. EARL OF SUFFOLK to GOVERNOR WOOD.

Notifying the appointment of Major Dawson to act as Lieut.-Governor of the Isle of Man in succession to Capt. Hope, who is likely to be ordered on immediate service abroad, in order that you may direct your agent to continue the same allowance to him as to Capt. Hope. I hope soon to hear that your health is re-established, and that it will not be inconvenient for you to return to the Isle of Man in the course of a few months.—St. James's. *A draft.* 1 p.

14 April.

Isle of Man,
v. 2, 1775-83,
No. 6.

946. The SAME to CAPTAIN HOPE.

Enclosing a commission of Lieut.-Governor of the Isle of Man for Major Dawson; gives necessary directions, &c. Signifying approbation of his punctuality and attention during the time he has acted as Lieut.-Governor.—St. James's. *A draft.* $1\frac{1}{4}$ pp.

14 April.

Let. Bk., Sec.'s,
1771-5, p. 244.

947. Two REPORTS of the ATTORNEY and SOLICITOR GENERAL, both received 14 April.

1. As to the powers conferred on Governors of the Colonies in America by the commissions and charters. Are of opinion that they do not purport any command over His Majesty's forces, but merely an authority to levy, muster, array, and employ provincial troops for certain limited purposes; and that the orders of His Majesty's commanders-in-chief, &c. must be obeyed as the discipline and rules of war require.

p. 246.

2. As to the proper method of procedure, an Act passed in the province of New Hampshire, in the 13th year of Queen Anne, having been disallowed by the Council in 1718. Are of opinion that it requires no Act of a Provincial Legislature to constitute the offence of high treason, which may be prosecuted in the Superior Court of New Hampshire, or in this country under the statute of King Henry VIII.

15 April.

Admiralty,
166, No. 19.
Let. Bk., Sec.'s,
1771-5, p. 247.

948. PHIP. STEPHENS to JOHN POWNALL, Esq.

The "Racehorse" and "Carcase" sloops ordered to the Coast of Africa, &c.—Admiralty Office. $1\frac{1}{2}$ pp.

1775.

15 April.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 11, p. 67.**949. EARL OF DARTMOUTH to LIEUT.-GENERAL GAGE.**

Introducing Col. Grant, of the 40th Regiment, on his way to New York. As he has a petition depending against him as to his seat in Parliament, which is likely to give him some trouble, and other matters of consequence, asks that leave may be given him to return in the fall, if it may be done without essential prejudice to the King's service.—Whitehall. "Private."

18 April.

Admiralty,
v. 166,
No. 20 a to g.
Let. Bk., Sec.'s,
1771-5, p. 249.**950. LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.**

Having received a petition from William Bryan, mariner, of Bermuda, setting forth that he was employed in a vessel of his own by Sir George Rodney, when Commander-in-Chief at Jamaica, to catch turtle for the use of His Majesty's ships on that station, and had an officer on board his vessel to protect him from insults, notwithstanding which he was seized by the Spaniards, and thrown into prison at Carthagena, where he hath ever since continued,—and Sir G. Rodney, in his letter of 14th September last, having given a full detail of the whole affair, and enclosed copies of two letters to him from the Spanish Governor of Carthagena in answer to the remonstrances,—their Lordships enclose copies of the whole.—Admiralty Office.

The enclosures.

The Admiral was assured that the detention of the schooner had been owing, in great measure, to the absurd behaviour of the master. While the Admiral was on the station the Spanish Governors had been so jealous as not to permit any man-of-war to enter their ports, nor any of their subjects (except a particular officer sent by the Governor) to come on board or have any correspondence with them. 16 *pp. or parts*.

18 April.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 10,
No. 63 a, b.**951. TIM. RUGGLES to ———.**

As to a proposal made by him to raise a regiment for quelling the rebellion. Encloses a copy of the proposals laid before General Gage, to which he expected a favourable answer. Recommends also the appointment of James Putnam, Esq., of Worcester, to the Council at Boston.—Boston.

The enclosure. 3½ *pp*.

18 April.

Dom. Entry Bk.,
v. 24, p. 383.**952. WM. FRASER to ALEX. BAXTER, Esq.**

Asking for information as to whether the Russian fleet had already performed quarantine in any port in the Mediterranean since it quitted the Archipelago, for the information of the Clerk of the Council.—St. James's.

20 April.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 11, p. 66.**953. EARL OF DARTMOUTH to GOVERNOR SHIRLEY.**

Introducing Mr. Gillon, appointed public interpreter and translator, and also master in Chancery.—Whitehall.

1775.

20 April.

Ireland,
v. 453, No. 4.**954. LIEUT. GENERAL ELLIOTT to LORD [ROCHFORD].**

Enclosing his commission as Governor of Londonderry. I must not slip the opportunity of acquainting your Lordship how much I am relieved from a heavy load of anxiety occasioned by the apprehension of any small degree of the King's displeasure on the late difficult and threatening occasion. But I am a happy man; His Majesty most graciously assured me no part of my conduct appears to him the least blameable. Beg your Lordship's acceptance of my utmost acknowledgments for your good offices.—London.
3 pp.

21 April.

Admiralty,
v. 166,
No. 23 a, b, c.
Let. Bk., Sec.'s,
1771-5, p. 251.**955. LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.**

Enclosing an extract of a letter from Vice-Admiral Graves, dated 4 March, at Boston, with a copy of one to him from Lieut.-Governor Colden, at New York, giving an account of the disposition of the people in that province, and requesting that a large ship of war should be sent thither; which request Mr. Graves proposed to comply with.—Admiralty Office.

The enclosures. Mr. Colden writes, "You will perceive from the public prints that the Assembly of this province refuses to adopt the measures of the Congress, and takes the lead towards a reconciliation between Great Britain and her colonies. Tho' this be a true sense of a great majority of the people, and of men of the best fortunes, yet we have among us a set of violent spirits, of the lowest rank and desperate fortunes, countenanced by a few of superior condition, who lay hold of every occasion to raise mob and excite sedition. On the side of Government are the moderate men who by all means avoid disorder and confusion, which gives advantage to the hot heads on the other side. It seems reasonable that the friends of Government should be as much protected as His Majesty's more urgent service will permit. Ever since the last war we have had a regiment quartered in this place; we have now only 100 men. The colonies to the southward threaten this colony, and declare they will join the Massachusetts. Tho' I cannot believe that there is any other design than to bully, yet as no man can tell what men in a frenzy may do (which seems to prevail over the Continent), it will be no excuse not to be prepared. Hudson's River must be passed before any body of men can join Massachusetts from the southward of this. For upwards of 100 miles above this place I am informed there is not less than 24 feet water in the channel of that river. I leave it to your judgment whether to send a large man-of-war to this port, which on occasion can put two or three hundred on shore," &c. 3½ pp.

21 April.

Dom. Entry Bk.,
"Dom.
despatched."
1771-6, p. 197.**956. EARL OF DARTMOUTH to the EARL OF ROCHFORD.**

Enclosing papers containing a state of the case of William Bryan. (See No. 950.)—Whitehall.

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22 April.

Ireland,
pcl. 426,
No. 78 a, b, c.**957. SIR J. BLAQUIERE to SIR S. PORTEN.**

Sending enclosures relating to the embarkations at Cork. Has also the history of a duel fought at Cork harbour, between Col. Calder and Capt. Wilson of the 49th, in which the Colonel received a wound on the shoulder, which will prevent his sailing with the regiment.—Greenwich.

The enclosures; viz., letters from Col. Birch to Capt. Francis, and from Mr. Waite to Sir J. Blaquiere. 4 *pp.*

25 April.

Isle of Man,
v. 2, 1775-83,
No. 7.**958. HENRY WASTELL to WM. EDEN, Esq., M.P.**

Relative to an application he was desirous of making for the post of Deputy Governor of the Isle of Man. Recounts his services, &c.—Markshall. 1½ *pp.*

25 April.

Isle of Man,
v. 2, 1775-83,
No. 8.**959. HENRY HOPE, LIEUT.-GOVERNOR, to LORD SUFFOLK.**

Announcing the arrival of Major Dawson, &c. Expresses his gratitude that his conduct has been approved, &c.—Isle of Man. 2 *pp.*

26 April.

Admiralty,
pcl. 164,
No. 42.**960. PHP. STEPHENS to WILLIAM FRASER, Esq.**

Relative to an advertisement as to Mediterranean passes to be inserted in the Gazette.—Admiralty Office. 1 *p.*

26 April.

Let. Bk., Sec.'s,
1775-6, p. 1.
Treas. and Cust.,
v. 5, No. 6.**961. GREY COOPER to ———.**

Stating the intention of the Lords of the Treasury to place John Christopher Roberts, Esq., upon the civil establishment of Quebec, for an allowance of 350*l.* per annum, in lieu of his office of Secretary, Register and Clerk of the Council of Quebec, abolished by Act of Parliament.—Treasury Chambers.

27 April.

Ireland,
pcl. 426.
No. 86 a, b.**962. ROBT. GORDON to JOHN LEES, Esq., Secretary, Dublin Castle.**

Two letters, one written about an hour after the other, containing information as to a Spanish naval expedition starting from Cadiz, &c., said to be going against the Moors, but suspected of being intended for America, and to act against the settlements of Portugal; and as to the supply of provisions from Cork for the same. The writer had promised the Lord Lieutenant to be very watchful in Cork on the conduct of the merchants relative to the exports, in hopes of being able to discover when any orders might arrive from France or Spain for provisions, and if possible their destination. One circumstance was that all Spanish orders for pork this year were sent to America, and not to Cork as usual.—Cork. 6½ *pp.*

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27 April.

Ireland,
v. 453, No. 14.
Entry Bk.,
1775-7, p. 15.

963. LORD ROCHFORD to the LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

Drafts of this date :—

1. Informing him of the appointment of Lieut.-Genl. John Irwine to the command-in-chief of the Forces in Ireland, &c. 2 *pp.*

Ibid.,
No. 20, p. 19.

2. Announcing His Majesty's decision of the question whether Major Christopher French, Captain of the 22nd Regiment, should continue in Ireland to complete the disciplining of the light companies in that kingdom, or embark for New York with his corps. He is to embark and proceed to New York,—St. James's. 1½ *pp.*

24 & 28
April.

Admiralty,
v. 166,
Nos. 24, 25.
Dom. Entry Bk.,
"Donn.
despatched."
1771-6, p. 197.

964. INSTRUCTIONS for the COMMANDER on the NEWFOUNDLAND STATION.

Lords of the Admiralty to the Earl of Dartmouth, making enquiry on this subject. 24 April. 1 *p.*

Draft of reply, 28 April. Extracts of such parts of H.M. instructions to his Governors of Quebec as relate to the fisheries upon the coast of Labrador and islands adjacent, enclosed, showing that though that coast and those islands have been re-annexed to Quebec, no material alteration is to be made in the regulations wisely adopted for the encouragement and advantage of the fisheries there. Rear-Admiral Duff is therefore to make those fisheries particular objects of his attention and enquiry; also to give support and protection to the establishments of the society of *Unitas Fratrum* upon the coast of Labrador, corresponding with H.M.'s gracious intention towards that Society expressed in the instructions to Gov. Carleton, &c. As to the claims of the subjects of France to have a concurrent fishery in the harbour of Bonavista, sends a copy of a letter to Rear-Adml. Shulldham upon the subject, dated 2 Sept. 1772. Rear-Adml. Duff also to be instructed to a vigilant and active execution of the Act passed for restraining the trade and prohibiting the fisheries of the four New England Governments, as a means for reducing the American subjects to a just sense of their duty. 5 *pp.*

28 April.

Ireland,
v. 453, No. 23.

965. Copy of Order in Council relative to the method to be observed in Ireland for ascertaining the weights to be made use of in that kingdom. 2½ *pp.*

An entry of the letter transmitting this, dated 29 April, is in the *Entry Bk.* 1777-5, p. 21.

28 April.

Irel. Entry Bk.,
1775-7, p. 20.

966. LORD ROCHFORD to the LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

Signifying the King's consent to the request of Ensign Nicholas Simon Netterville, on the military establishment of half-pay in Ireland, to be permitted to accept employment in the military service of the East India Company, and at the same time preserve his rank and half-pay as ensign.—St. James's.

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1 May.

Treas. and Cust.,
v. 5, No. 7 a, b.
Let. Bk., Sec.'s,
1775-6, p. 2.

967. GREY COOPER to JOHN POWNALL, Esq.

Enclosing a copy of a memorial from Elizabeth, Lady Fitzroy, wife of James Jefferies, Esq., for H.M.'s pleasure to be taken upon so much thereof as relates to the Act which the memorialist is advised to propose to the Assembly of New York.—Treasury Chambers.

The memorial, relative to the estates of her brother, Wm. Crosby, of New York, found a lunatic by inquisition, to which she was heir presumptive; she desired an Act to vest the estates in trustees for sale, &c. $4\frac{1}{2}$ pp.

2 May.

Circular Bk.,
1761-86,
pp. 106-7.

968. CIRCULAR enclosing the Gazette containing an advertisement relative to the fraudulent use of Mediterranean passes.

Sent to Lord Grantham, Mr. Walpole (Portugal), Sir Wm. Lynch (at Nice and Cagliari), Sir Wm. Hamilton (Naples and Sicily), Mr. Strange (Venice and Zante), Major-General Boyd, and Lieut-General Murray:

Also to Sir John Hort, Consuls Whitehead and Murray, Mr. Munro, Consuls Miller, Wilkie, Bomeester, Marsh, Hardy, Beawes, Banks, Whitham, Magra, Hollford, Sir John Dick, Davison, Richardson, Jamineau, Katenkamp, Udny, Sarjint, Logie, Bayntun, and Traill.

2 May.

Isle of Man,
v. 2, 1775-83,
No. 9.

969. RICHD. DAWSON to LORD [SUFFOLK].

Capt. Hope, the late Lieut.-Governor, left the island the 27th April, and the day following I took upon me the government, the usual oaths being administered to me in the presence of the principal magistrates.—Isle of Man. 1 p.

6 May.

Dom. Entry Bk.,
"Dom."
despatched,"
1771-6, p. 200.

970. EARL OF DARTMOUTH to the ATTORNEY and SOLICITOR GENERAL.

In 1770 there was a rebellion in the Western counties of Carolina, which was suppressed by a victory on the plains of Alamance, gained by a body of men raised and led by the Governor of the Province. These insurgents have now humbly implored His Majesty's mercy, and given the strongest testimony of their loyalty to the King, &c. And it being His Majesty's purpose to extend to them the Royal clemency, with exception only of one person named Herman Husbands, they are to consider how His Majesty's pardon may be signified, and to prepare a proper instrument, &c. Directs them to lose no time.—Whitehall.

7 May.

Scotland,
v. 47, No. 166.

971. LORD JUSTICE CLERK (THO. MILLER) to LORD SUFFOLK.

Thanking him for the appointment of the son of Joseph Reinagle to succeed his father as one of the Household trumpeters.

In approval of the application for a pension of 100*l.* per annum to Mr. Duff, on his resignation of the office of Sheriff of Ayr, held by him since the first institution of sheriffs in 1748. Among the

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candidates to succeed him can have no doubt of giving Mr. William Wallace, advocate, who has filled the chair of Professor of Scotch Law at Edinburgh for several years, a clear preference in point of ability and character over them all. Upon this subject of appointment of sheriffs for Scotland, I cannot help regretting that the great men of our own country in their applications do often pay more attention to their own political interest and connexions than to the King's service and the interest of their several counties. And unless a serious attention to the true principle and intendment of the Jurisdiction Act is revived, there is great danger that, for want of sufficient enquiry into the characters of the persons recommended, invaluable law, at least the most useful part of it, may be lost to the people of Scotland. English ministers may be led to the idea that a sheriff in Scotland cannot be an officer of more importance than a sheriff in England; but when it is considered that by the Act the former is not only vested with all the ministerial powers of the latter, but likewise with civil and criminal jurisdiction over a whole county subordinate to the Supreme Courts, it must appear to be matter of most serious importance that such powers and jurisdiction, final in all cases that won't bear the expenses of an appeal, should not be vested in any man not qualified by integrity of character and knowledge of the laws of the land. Gentlemen, in order to obtain the qualification of the Jurisdiction Act, get themselves admitted advocates upon a very superficial knowledge of the law, and then retire to the country, to their farms or amusements, waiting till the expiry of three years shall qualify them for the important office of a judge, civil and criminal, over a great country. This is not an advocate of three years' standing in the true sense and intendment of the Jurisdiction Act. He is one who, after passing, has attended the bar, where alone the practice of the law can be learned, for three years.—Barskimming, co. of Ayr. 3½ pp.

10 May.

Dom. Entry Bk.,
"Dom.
despatched,"
1771-6,
pp. 201-2.

972. EARL OF DARTMOUTH to LORD VISCOUNT BARRINGTON.

Two letters:—

1. As to the movements of the regiment in the island of St. Vincent, news having been received of an outbreak on the part of runaway negroes, who have killed Lieut. Renton and two private men of the 50th Regiment, and done other very considerable mischief.

2. Enclosing a letter as to the Office of Fort Adjutant and Barrack-Master of St. Vincent.—Whitehall.

11 May.

Church Bk.,
Scotland,
1761-89,
pp. 148-51.

973. GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

Warrant appointing Charles, Lord Cathcart to be H.M.'s Commissioner to the Assembly.

Instructions, private instructions, and additional private instructions, similar to those of previous years.

His Majesty's letter to the General Assembly.

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Letter to the Treasury for the preparation of the warrants for the salary of the Commissioner, and the annual grant from His Majesty of 1,000*l.* for propagating the Gospel in the Highlands, &c.

30 March,
and
3 & 12 May.

Channell Islands,
v. 42, 1771-8,
Nos. 12, 13, 14.

Entry Bk.,
1760-98, p. 52.

974. GUERNSEY.

Three letters from Sir Jeff. Amherst, relative to leave of absence for Mr. Le Marchant, bailiff, and Lieut.-Col. Irving, Lieut.-Governor, of Guernsey, respectively. 5½ *pp.*

Replies in the *Entry Book*.

12 May.

Ireland,
v. 453, No. 41.

975. LIEUT.-GENERAL J. IRWINE to LORD ROCHFORD.

Announcing his arrival in Dublin this day, &c.—Dublin Castle.
1 *p.*

13 May.

Let. Bk., Sec.'s,
1775-6, p. 5.

976. LORD VISCOUNT BARRINGTON to LORD [DARTMOUTH].

As to an application of the Fort Adjutant of St. Vincent. Lieut. Browne was appointed to that commission at his own desire. In case any new regulations are necessary they should come recommended by Govr. Leybourne, and it appears highly expedient that on such matters the Fort Adjutant should make proper application to, and receive his instructions from, the Governor of the Island.—War Office.

15 May.

Dom. Entry Bk.,
"Dom.
despatched,"
1771-6, p. 203.

977. LETTERS from J. POWNALL, transmitting Extracts from Letters:—

1. To Grey Cooper, Esq. From the Governor of Nova Scotia, relating to the present state of the office of Receiver-General of H.M.'s quitrents within that province.

Treas. and Cust.,
v. 5, No. 8.

2. To Sir Stanier Porten. From Sir Ralph Payne, relating to the protection given at Porto Rico to slaves deserting from H.M.'s Leeward Charibbee Islands.

3. To the Postmaster-General. From the Governor of the Leeward Charibbee Islands on the subject of a request made to him by the Council and Assembly of the Island of Montserrat that H.M.'s packets might be directed to touch for the future at that island, as they usually do at Antigua and St. Christopher's. Signifying H.M.'s pleasure for directions accordingly, unless there should be any material objection thereto.

15 May.

Ireland,
pcl. 426, No. 83.

978. THOS. WAITE to ———.

Encloses a copy of the last warrant from the Secretary of State to the Postmaster-General of Ireland for opening letters, &c. Suggests changes necessary in that to be signed for Lord Harcourt's service.

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Asks what steps have been taken in consequence of the Lord Lieut.'s very long letter of 31 Jan. to Lord Rochford, concerning the title of the Crown to the Deanery of St. Patrick, in Dublin. Dean Corbet is drawing fast to a conclusion.—Dublin Castle. 3 *pp.*

13 & 16
May.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 10,
Nos. 64 a, b, c,
and 65.

979. Letters, &c. relative to a claim put forward by Mr. Thomas Lewis for compensation for assistance given to Mr. Maurice Morgan in 1768 in getting a state of the laws, &c. of the province of Quebec. The claim, which was without foundation, was said by himself to have been advanced in order to secure promotion in the Navy. Mr. Morgan, while declaring that Mr. Lewis could have no demand of the sort upon Government, the making of which he attributes to ill advice, testifies to Mr. Lewis's merit. The last letter is a draft to Lord Lisburne. 6½ *pp.*

16 May.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 10, No. 66.
Dom. Entry Bk.,
"Dom."
despatched,"
1771-6, p. 204.

980. J. POWNALL to HON. and REV. MR. CHOLMONDELEY.

Transmitting an extract of a letter from Francis Legge, Esq., H.M.'s Governor of Nova Scotia, stating the necessity of appointing a person to examine and inspect the accounts of public money levied and disposed of within that province, and signifying his intention of appointing such a person.—Whitehall. *A draft.* ¾ *p.*

18 May.

Channel Islands,
v. 15, 1770-7,
No. 74.

981. GENL. H. S. CONWAY to LORD ROCHFORD.

As to the nomination of Mr. Le Breton to the vacant deanery in Jersey.—Park Place. 1½ *pp.*

18 May.

Ireland,
pcl. 426, No. 84.

982. LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND (HARCOURT) to the SAME.

Two letters:—

1. As to a change necessary in the commission of Genl. Irwin as Governor of Londonderry and Culmore Fort.—Dublin Castle. 2 *pp.*

Ireland,
v. 453,
No. 43 a, b, c.

2. Giving the result of the inquiry into the supposed murder of Anthony Gallagher, of Arranmore, in the co. of Donegal, by Peter McCrory, as set forth in the depositions of Michael Gaven, of the 58th Regiment at Gibraltar. Col. William Burton, who has made all the enquiries possible, is convinced that no such event happened, and thinks the charge is sufficiently evident to have been a plan of Gaven's to avoid a deserved punishment, and a malicious scheme of revenge against the McCrorys, who bear a universal good character in the country.

Encloses Col. Burton's letter, and one from Mr. Daniel Chambers, one of H.M.'s justices of the peace for the co. of Donegal.—Dublin Castle.

The enclosures. Col. Burton's letter contains a detailed account of his investigations, and particularly of the family history of McGavaghan (Gaven) and others. Mr. Chambers requests Col.

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Burton's "interposition with Gavan's commanding officer that he " may be disposed of in such a manner as not to return to this " kingdom, and you will particularly serve the county of Donegal." It appeared that one Anthony O'Donnell, married to the sister of Peter McRory, had been accidentally drowned in 1767. 8½ pp.

19 May.
Circular Bk.,
1761-86,
p. 108.

983. Circular announcing the death of the Queen of Denmark. Sent to ministers and consuls abroad.

20 May.
Ireland,
pcl. 426, No. 85.

984. An anonymous letter, signed "Britannicus," dated from Cork, giving information of provisions shipped for the Spanish Navy, &c. ½ p.

20 May.
Post Office,
v. 7, No. 7.
Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 11, pp. 68-70.

985. HUGH FINLAY to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

As to his appointment to the Legislative Council, &c. I came to meet my colleague in New York to settle our yearly accounts, but the universal disorder reigning in every province in our district renders it impossible for us to do any business in our department. Our riders have been stopped in Massachusetts and Connecticut, and H.M.'s mails opened to discover who are friends to Government. Such are marked and held up as enemies to America. The communication by post also is stopped between every part of the continent and Quebec. The most important passes, Ticonderoga and Crown Point, are seized by a party of provincials. I passed these places a few days before they were taken. As I may be useful in Canada I shall endeavour to return to Quebec as soon as possible. I accompany Capt. Montagu in the "King Fisher" to prevent the mail in the first packet-boat being intercepted by a well-armed vessel, manned by 60 resolute fellows, which Mr. Foxcroft learnt had been sent out for that purpose. I shall open the mail on board, and put all Government despatches under Capt. Montagu's protection until safe conveyances offer. I shall proceed to Boston by sea with all despatches for Gen. Gage and the letters for the troops, and I shall also take Gen. Carleton's, and apply to Admiral Graves for a conveyance to Quebec. If report be true, even a passage by water is not without risk. It is rumoured that a vessel of force has been fitted out from New London, and one from New Haven, to intercept intelligence, &c.—On board H.M.S. "King Fisher," off Sandy Hook.

Received, 5 July. 3 pp.

24 May.
Law Officers'
Entry Bk.,
1762-95,
pp. 219-23.

986. LORD ROCHFORD to the ATTORNEY and SOLICITOR GENERAL.

Enclosing, for their opinion, a case submitted by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.—St. James's.

The "case."—It commences by reciting a section of an Irish Act of Parliament, 12 Geo. I., cap. 8, making an order under the

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sign manual, for the transportation of a person convicted of felony and sentenced to death, as effectual as if a pardon with condition of transportation had been passed under the Great Seal and pleaded and allowed, so as such order were also countersigned by the Judges, or one of them, before whom such felon was tried. It then relates that a lad tried before Mr. Justice Robinson, (who presided with Mr. Serjeant Coppinger,) and found guilty of robbery, was subsequently pardoned by the Lord Lieutenant on the terms of being transported, and an order signed for that purpose was sent to Mr. Robinson to be countersigned; but he thought proper to refuse it, in order to mark at least his disapprobation, and throw the odium of countersigning upon the other Judge. His Excellency apprehending the refusal to be an infringement of H.M.'s prerogative, it appearing to him that the countersigning by the Judge was merely ministerial for the purpose of identifying the party convicted, &c., not finding any instance of a Judge refusing for half a century since the making of the law, not supposing it possible that a law calculated for more speedy transportation could be construed into restraint of the Royal grace, and observing that such an usurped power upon the mercy of the Crown would be vain, as the power of pardoning under the Great Seal is still open to the Crown, could not avoid suspecting this refusal had arisen from a desire to innovate and grasp at the power of pardoning by the Judge. Their opinion, therefore, required whether the law gives the Judge the power to refuse to countersign, or makes it imperative upon him, the act being merely ministerial; and (2) as the Act of Parliament seems to make the order of the Chief Governor alone sufficient to pardon the convict, what is to become of the prisoner if the Judge persists in refusing to countersign, for the purpose of making that order a sufficient warrant to the Sheriff to deliver the prisoner out of gaol.—St. James's.

25 May.

Dom. Geo. III.,
pcl. 88, No. 8.

987. COMMISSIONERS OF CUSTOMS (EDINBURGH) to LORD ROCHFORD.

Enclosing copies of threatening letters sent to Mr. Robert Hunter, Collector at Montrose, and Mr. David Reid, Inspector-General of the Customs, respectively, and asking that H.M.'s pardon may be advertised in the "Gazette" to any one of the persons concerned discovering their accomplices, &c.—Custom-house, Edinburgh.

There are no enclosures. 3 pp.

25 May.

Scotland,
v. 47, No. 100.

988. LORD CATHCART to the EARL OF SUFFOLK.

Announcing the meeting of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland that day, and the choice of the Rev Mr. David Schaw as Moderator, and giving an account of the day's proceedings, &c.—Edinburgh.

Received, the 30th. 2½ pp.

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25 May.

Scotland,
v. 47, No. 167.**989.** LORD JUSTICE CLERK (MILLER) to the SAME.

As to the business of the Western Circuit finished at Inverary on the 22nd inst., and particularly as to the case of George McTaggart, convicted at Glasgow of housebreaking and theft.—Barskimming. 2 pp.

26 May.

Dom. Entry Bk.,
v. 26, p. 17.

990. Sir STANIER PORTEN to MATHEW BEACHCROFT, Esq., Governor of the Bank of England, and Sir JOHN FIELDING, (separate letters) relative to an advertisement to be inserted in the newspapers in the manner proposed by "M.Z." and interlined by Sir John.—St. James's.

27 May.

Scotland,
v. 47,
No. 103 a to d.**991.** LORD CATHCART to the EARL OF SUFFOLK.

Transmitting the dutiful answer of the General Assembly to H.M.'s letter, and a letter containing a copy of it from their Moderator, and expressing a favourable opinion of their proceedings, &c.—Edinburgh.

The enclosures.

Received 30th. 8 pp. or parts of pp.

30 May.

Scotland,
v. 47,
No. 105 a, b.**992.** The SAME to the SAME.

Transmitting an address of condolence to His Majesty on the death of the Queen of Denmark, from the General Assembly.—Edinburgh.

The enclosure. 2 pp.

31 May.

Post Office,
v. 7,
Nos. 2, 3.
Let. Bk., Sec.'s,
1775-6, p. 6.**993.** POSTMASTER GENERAL to LORD [DARTMOUTH].

Have given directions for the packet-boats to touch at the island of Montserrat on their outward-bound passage from Antigua to St. Kitts, though it does not appear there have been above three or four letters in a month for Montserrat.—General Post Office.

Also a letter from Lord Dartmouth on the subject. 2 pp.

1 June.

Dom. Entry Bk.,
v. 24, p. 385.**994.** WM. FRASER to ALEXR. BAXTER, Esq., Russian Consul.

Asking him to furnish a quarantine certificate, &c., necessary before Adml. Basbali's squadron at Spithead could be released from performing quarantine.—St. James's.

1 June.

Let. Bk., Sec.'s,
1775-6, p. 7.**995.** ATTORNEY and SOLICITOR GENERAL to LORD [DARTMOUTH].

With a form of pardon for the persons concerned in a rebellion in North Carolina, which was suppressed by a victory over them on the plains of Alamance.

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17 & 23
May, and
2 June.

Admiralty,
v. 166,
Nos. 26, 27, 28.
Let. Bk., Sec.'s,
1775-6, p. 3.

996. YORK FORT on the COAST OF LABRADOR.

Letters on the subject of the garrisoning of this blockhouse; from the Lords of the Admiralty, dated 17 May; and replies. dated respectively 23 May and 2 June. $4\frac{1}{2}$ pp.

2 June.

Church Bk.,
Scotland,
1761-89,
pp. 151-2.

997. GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Earl of Suffolk to Dr. Shaw, Moderator, and Lord Cathcart, High Commissioner of the General Assembly, respectively, in acknowledgment of the answer of the Assembly to His Majesty's letter, &c.

2 June.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 11, p. 67.

998. EARL OF DARTMOUTH to SIR RALPH PAYNE.

In favour of Mr. Thomas Tuckett, of St. Christopher's, desirous of being appointed an attorney of that island on the first vacancy.—Whitehall.

3 June.

Ireland,
v. 453,
No. 56 a to h.

999. LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND (HARCOURT) to LORD ROCHFORD.

Two letters:—

1. As to the supposed murder of Anthony Gallagher in the co. of Donegal. Transmitting seven depositions taken before a justice of the peace, showing that no such man had ever been drowned.—Dublin Castle.

The enclosures. The deponents are James Gilday, of Innisme Durn, farmer; Dennis Gallagher, of Porteasland, farmer and fisherman; Terence O'Boyle, of Lackenaugh, factor and store-keeper; Daniel O'Donnel, of Raan; James O'Donnel, of Ballantra, in the island of Arranmore, farmer; Filemy McRory, farmer, and John Dougherty, of Crutt, farmer. 11 pp. *or parts*.

Ireland,
v. 453, No. 57.

2. Proposing that the established number of light dragoons for Ireland should be augmented by converting into light dragoons two or more of the regiments of heavy dragoons, the demands for them having greatly increased in consequence of the Act passed in the last session of Parliament in Ireland, authorising the issue of writs of assistance under which a military aid is granted for the support of the revenue officers, and the civil power being by no means sufficient to quell the licentious spirit of the lower class of people, and particularly of the "Whiteboys."—Dublin Castle. $3\frac{1}{2}$ pp.

5 June.

Ireland,
v. 453,
Nos. 51, 52 a, b.
Entry Bk.,
pp. 30-31.

1000. The SAME to the SAME.

Drafts of letters:—

1. As to certain additional words proposed to be inserted in the commission appointing Lieut. General Irwine, Governor of Londonderry and Kilmore Fort. Suggests that they are unnecessary, &c. $2\frac{1}{4}$ pp.

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2. Enclosing a form of the warrant to the Postmaster-General for opening letters, &c. as desired.

Copy of the warrant. 2 pp. and 2 parts.

5 June.

Scotland,
v. 47, No. 109.

1001. LORD CATHCART to the EARL OF SUFFOLK.

Acknowledging receipt of despatch of the 2nd, &c., and giving an account of the dissolution of the Assembly and the appointment of 23 May 1776 for the time of their next meeting.

Has had all imaginable assistance from their Reverend Moderator, whose long experience amongst them renders every member personally known to him, and whose conduct gave universal satisfaction. The debates, which were frequently long, have been conducted with temper and with charity, and upon the whole this has been the most moderate of any Assembly at which he ever assisted. Testifies also to their dutiful and steady affection to His Majesty's person, &c.—Edinburgh.

Received, the 9th. 2 pp.

6 June.

Dom. Entry Bk.,
v. 26, p. 18.

1002. EARL OF ROCHFORD to the DUKE OF MANCHESTER.

In answer to letter of 3rd inst., knows of no intention of embodying the militia, and is of opinion it could not be done without an Act of Parliament.—St. James's.

12 June.

Admiralty,
v. 166,
No. 30 a, b.
Let. Bk., Sec.'s,
1775-6, p. 10.

1003. LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

Enclosing a copy of a letter from Vice-Admiral Graves, dated 22 April last, at Boston.—Admiralty Office.

The enclosure. He relates:—"On the 18th in the evening all the boats of the squadron landed the grenadiers and light infantry of the army near the entrance of Cambridge River, from whence they marched towards Concord, and in the morning a brigade followed them round by the way of Cambridge bridge. Meeting with a considerable body of armed men an engagement ensued, wherein many were killed and wounded on our side. The rebels followed the Indian manner of fighting, concealing themselves behind hedges and trees, and skulking in woods and houses, whereby they galled the soldiers exceedingly. Nothing could exceed the intrepidity and coolness of the King's troops, although part of them had been on duty the night before, and the whole were very much fatigued with a very long march. The troops returned that evening to Charlestown, and every boat was employed bringing them over to Boston. The "Somerset," being within a quarter of a mile from Charlestown, kept its inhabitants in awe, and thereby secured the troops an unmolested retreat and a peaceable embarkation. Accounts of the battle instantly flew to all parts of the country, and great numbers of their militia and minute men are assembled at Cambridge and Roxborough, and its neighbourhood. They are at this time entrenching themselves at Roxborough, and have absolutely prohibited every kind of provision being brought to Boston. They are so elated with

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having destroyed a few of the King's troops that they talk of erecting batteries at different places to destroy the men of war, of bombarding the town, and taking Castle William. I have sent to acquaint the inhabitants of Charlestown with my determination to destroy it whenever I perceive them making any preparations for erecting batteries to annoy the King's ships, which I shall most certainly do the moment I perceive them fairly at work. Last night the rebels were reconnoitring Castle William in canoes, and upon being challenged fired at the sentinel. They escaped by the darkness of the night, but to-day the "Asia" and "Hope" schooner are so placed that every attempt upon the Castle must be fatal to them. The rebels threaten to attack the lines, and, if possible, destroy the King's troops before a reinforcement arrives, which will render that scheme impracticable. At this juncture they may be rash enough to hazard such an attack, knowing the great number of rebels armed in town, who, they are sure, would assist them if any confusion or loss on our part should afford a favourable opportunity.—P.S. I have this moment received intelligence that the rebels are beginning to fortify Point Alderton at the entrance to this harbour." 4 pp.

13 June.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 10, No. 67.**1004.** JOHN BLACKBURN to [MR. POWNALL].

Upon my return to the city I endeavoured to explore the foundation of the report of a total stoppage in the merchants trading to America. I have some reason to believe there was cause for it, owing to a design in one man to blow the trumpet of sedition, and thereby to disturb the peace of His Majesty (who is the best of kings), and to remove from his councils and presence the most able of ministers; and to another man, who judged it very convenient for his own situation and finances that such a measure should take place. Yet I am fully convinced, from conversation with the most reputable and considerable part of American merchants, that if such a proposition was made, it would be rejected with indignation. It is true that the merchants are alarmed at the situation of affairs in America, and begin to feel for the consequences of a civil war, yet they flatter themselves with the protection of Government to support them in the recovery of their property, and therefore are determined to wait the event of such operations as the Government have planned. There was one person in particular who desired a meeting of the Committee, and he industriously mentioned it to the merchants upon Change; but I flatter myself with being the means of suppressing all or any meetings for the present, confident that they would only tend to introduce sedition in the whole commercial line. I write to you in confidence.—Scots Yard. 1½ pp.

13 June.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 11, p. 71.**1005.** LIEUT.-COL. ALLAN MACLEAN to J. P[OWNALL].

Nothing new, except that the town is narrowly blocked by the rebels. Two or three little skirmishes. Circumstances greatly altered for the worse with respect to signing associations, now

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become impracticable. Is sure he will be at the head of 1,000 good Highlanders in arms in two months if alive, &c.—Boston. "Private."

14 June.

Let. Bk., Sec.'s,
1775-6, p. 10.

1006. CAPT. DANL. SHAW to LORD [DARTMOUTH].

As to his memorial, containing proposals for raising a corps of light infantry to serve in America, and setting forth his losses from being deprived of his rank.

P.S.—I have two sons at Boston, and I could wish to be with them. I have proposed to raise a corps to show what I can do, but I will readily accept of a company to go upon service.

15 June.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 10,
No. 68 a, b.

Let. Bk., Sec.'s,
1775-6,
pp. 21-2.

1007. RIGHT HON. H. STANLEY to —.

Transmitting an enclosure, not choosing to judge how far the contents may be of any use.—Privy Garden.

The enclosure, being a letter from Mark Gregory to Mr. Stanley, dated Barcelona, 26 May. The writer, though a British subject, and possessed of some property, had no immediate representative in Parliament more than an American. He wrote to Mr. Stanley, as Governor of the Isle of Wight, the place of his "nativity and residence when at home." The letter relates to the evasions by the American colonists of the laws restraining their trade, &c. 5 pp.,—4 folio size, closely written.

16 June.

Ireland,
pcl. 426.
No. 88 a, b.

1008. Report of the Attorney-General (Tisdall) on the case of Thomas O'Connor, of Milltown, in the co. of Roscommon, Esq., who had served in the service of the French King from 1746 to 1749, but had afterwards returned to Ireland, and conformed to the Protestant religion, &c. The report sets out his history, &c. In favour of a grant of a pardon.

Annexed is a Bishop's certificate of Thos. O'Connor's conformity. 5 pp.

16 June.

Ireland,
v. 453,
No. 64 a, b.

1009. LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND (HARCOURT) to LORD ROCHEFORD.

Enclosing a state of the army in Ireland as it stood upon the 1st of June inst., showing that of the established numbers, amounting to 15,046, no more remains for the service of Ireland than 12,007, from which a deduction is to be made of vacancies and contingent men amounting to 1,446, so that the real effective number upon that day was no more than 10,561 men. Indicates steps to be taken for recruiting, &c.—Dublin Castle.

The enclosure. 4 pp.

19 June.

Ireland,
v. 453, No. 65.

1010. THOS. WAITE to SIR STANIER PORTEN.

Announcing the appointment by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland of John Jenkinson and Robert Weston, Esqrs., to be his "secretary" to reside always in Great Britain, in the room of Sir Robert Wilmot, resigned.—Dublin Castle. 1 p.

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21 June.

Criml. Papers,
v. 14, 1770-5,
p. 400.

1011. WM. EDEN to the RECORDER OF LONDON.

As to the propriety of his making his report of the last sessions at the Old Bailey, subsequently to the next ensuing sessions, in case he imagines Mrs. Rudd will be brought to trial, as circumstances may appear in the evidence against her, and in her defence, that may be material to be known when the conviction of the Perreaus is taken into consideration.—St. James's.

21 June.

Law Reports,
1774-81, p. 127.

1012. Copy of report of the Attorney and Solicitor General, stating their opinion that the Governor of Quebec was authorised by his commission to raise and arm a body of H.M.'s Canadian subjects professing the religion of Rome, they being not thereby disabled from serving as provincials, the officers qualifying themselves by taking the oath appointed by the Act for regulating the Government of Quebec, and that such troops could be employed for the suppression of rebellion, &c. 1½ pp.

Entry of a letter from Lord Dartmouth, submitting the question for their opinion, dated 16 June, in *Dom. Entry Bk.*, "*Dom. despatched*," 1771-6, p. 206.

21 June.

Post Office,
v. 7, No. 4.

1013. Extract from the journal of the "Duncannon" packet-boat, Capt. Godard. Intelligence as to a supposed American vessel taking over a cargo from a French vessel at Crooked Island, &c. "R. 21 June 1775, from Mr. Todd, Secy. to the Post Office." 1½ pp.

23 June.

Dom. Geo. III.,
pcl. 88,
No. 9 a, b.

1014. EARL OF SUFFOLK to the ATTORNEY GENERAL

Directing him to commence a prosecution against John Horne for seditious libel, as already advised by him and the Solicitor General.—St. James's. *A draft.*

Accompanying this letter is the "case" laid before the Law Officers, with their "opinion." The subject of the libel was the announcement of the meeting of the Constitutional Society, at which 100*l.* was subscribed for the relief of the widows, &c. of the American soldiers "inhumanly murdered by the King's troops at or near Lexington." 2½ pp.

24 June.

Dom. Geo. III.,
pcl. 88, No. 10.

1015. Resolutions of a "meeting of the Livery of London in "Common Hall assembled on Saturday the twenty-fourth day of "June 1775," beginning:—

"Resolved, that whoever advised His Majesty to declare he "would not in future receive on the throne any address, "remonstrance, and petition from the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and "Livery of London are enemies to the right of the subject to "petition the throne; because such advice is calculated to intercept "the complaints of the people to their Sovereign, to prevent a "redress of grievances, and alienate the minds of Englishmen from the Hanoverian succession."

Presented to the King, 5 July 1775. 2 large pp.

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24 June.

Ireland,
v. 453, No. 70.**1016. LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND (HARCOURT) to LORD ROCHFORD.**

Transmitting papers relative to the petition of Thomas O'Connor, Esq., of Milltown, for a pardon for having entered foreign service.—Dublin Castle.

There are no enclosures; but see No. 1008, *ante*. 2½ pp.

26 June.

Dom. Geo. III.,
pcl. 88,
No. 11 a b.**1017. JNO. SHERWOOD to SIR STANIER PORTEN.**

Enclosing an advertisement, praying to have it inserted in tomorrow's Gazette. Would recommend a reward to be offered by Government for so atrocious and wicked an act as the setting fire; but if that should not be approved of, then has offered one himself.—Shadwell.

The advertisement, relative to a lighterman's house near Pelican Stairs in Shadwell, which was first burglariously broken into and then set on fire. 2¼ pp.

26 June.

Ireland,
pcl. 426.
No. 87.**1018. Explanations from Sir John Blaquiere of the circumstances connected with the sale by Lieut. Gardiner of his commission in the 40th Regiment.—Duke Street. 3¼ pp.**

26 June.

Ireland,
v. 453, No. 68.
Entry Bk.,
1770-5, p. 37.**1019. LORD ROCHFORD to the LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.**

Signifying His Majesty's approval of the proposal to convert two of the dragoon corps in Ireland into light dragoons. The 14th and 8th Regiments being those chosen, gives the reasons for this selection.—St. James's. *A draft*. 3¼ pp.

27 June.

Admiralty,
v. 166.
No. 33 a to gg-
Let. Bk., Sec.'s,
1775-6,
pp. 13-16.**1020. THE AMERICAN REBELLION.**

(a.) Php. Stephens to John Pownall, Esq.—Sending copies of letters and enclosures from Vice-Admiral Graves, there not being Lords enough in town to sign a letter to Lord Dartmouth.—Admiralty Office.

(b.) The letter, signed by the Lords of the Admiralty in proper form.

The enclosures, viz.—

(c.) Admiral Graves to Mr. Stephens. Boston, 13 May.—The action of the 19th April, falsely represented through the continent as begun by the King's troops, has furnished a pretence for the seditious and disaffected (before too much disposed to rebellion) to appear in arms. They are absolutely so throughout the four provinces, and the intelligence sent me from New York fully satisfied me of the necessity for sending thither a ship of force; therefore I ordered the "Asia," but the prevailing easterly winds kept her from getting out of this harbour till the 8th inst. We have had repeated information of the rebels' design to surprise Castle William. Reports are also spread that flat-bottomed boats are constructing up the rivers, &c., to be brought by land to those

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places, from whence the rebels are to attack Boston and the shipping. Though their schemes are scarcely practicable, yet we are guarded against every possible surprise. Our boats rowing on guard have been often fired at from the shore, but I have given the captains of His Majesty's ships orders not to fire again upon any account, unless they are actually attacked, and some are wounded or killed, and then only to drive away the rebels without pursuing them; being extremely loath, however difficult from repeated provocations to forbear, to commence hostilities by sea, without the justest reasons, before receiving your Lordships' commands on this important subject.

In a letter of 26 April, Captain Wallace informed me that some friends to Government have been very industrious to bring the town of Newport over to the King; and, were they sure of constant support, they flatter themselves with succeeding. But what reliance! At present they are in terror of the King's ships. However, I submit to their Lordships' consideration the importance of such a post. I most heartily wish it was established as a King's post, and fortified accordingly. All communication by land is entirely stopped.

(d.) Return of artillery stores, &c. delivered to Lieut. Graves at Fort Pownall for His Majesty's service.

(e.) Memorial from some of the principal inhabitants of Falmouth to Lieut. Mowatt, Commander of His Majesty's ship "Canceaux," asking him to remain for their protection until they could communicate with General Gage.

(f.) Lieut. Mowatt to Adml. Graves, Falmouth, 4 May.—Since the 24th ult., the greater part of the people in this part of the country have been constantly under arms, threatening destruction to those refusing to join with them. In Brunswick, near Kennebeck River, 200 assembled, took Mr. Parry, the contractor's agent for the Navy masts, into custody, and all the masts in the river belonging to him, which they hourly threaten to destroy. They also laid hold of five of the principal friends to Government, "one of which they buried alive, and put the rest in gaol." There was a design to board and burn the "Canceaux." This was made known here the night before last; upon which their associates of the town assembled and disapproved of the plan and refused assistance, excepting Major Freeman and the lower class. This man is a daring instrument of sedition in these parts, and it is a great pity he should be left so long among them. Since I was made acquainted with this history, I have dared them to put their plan in execution, though the ship is not manned equal to my wishes.

(g.) Letter from the Commissioners of Customs at Boston to Adml. Graves, enclosing—

(h.) Letter from the Collector and Comptroller at Falmouth.—Asking protection on the departure of the "Canceaux." They were compelled to take refuge on the "Canceaux" on the 24th April, where they continued till the 26th, refusing to enter or clear vessels unless it might be done without molestation at the Custom House,

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and security promised them from the select men. This step, together with a letter from Lieut. Mowatt, firmly demanding protection for all friends to Government, produced assurances of safety in their business and to their families, but this they depended on no longer than a King's ship was in the harbour.

(i.) Capt. Montagu, of the "King's Fisher," to Vice-Adml. Graves, (New York, 26 April).—The major part of the people here are almost in a state of rebellion; they have broken open the City Hall, and distributed the City arms to the mob. Were it not for the assistance I have given the transports, no doubt they would have burnt them agreeable to their determination. I am informed their next plan is to attack the "King's Fisher": be assured, I am prepared and hope to give them a warm reception.

(k.) From the same, New York, 5 May.—As to persons who had taken refuge on board his ship, and the difficulty of getting provisions.

(l.) Intelligence from John Chien, a pressed-man, relative to a design of the people of Providence to burn the King's ships at Newport by means of fireships, &c.

(m.) Minutes of the Assembly [of Rhode Island], relative chiefly to the Bill for raising 1,500 men; and an address presented by "John Brown," stating his opinion that it was in the power of the Colony and the Continent to make such propositions to Genl. Gage as would effectually put a stop to any hostilities till the Continental Congress and each Colony could consider and answer the Secretary of State's letter of 3 March, &c.

(n.) Act of the Assembly of Rhode Island for regimenting 1,500 men raised for the rebellion, and for emitting paper money.

(o.) Minutes of a secret Session of the "House," when an Act was passed forbidding the assistants to swear in the Governor, and declaring all his proceedings null and void till he appeared before the Assembly and was properly engaged.

(p.) A copy of a Colonel's commission in the Rebel army.

(q.) Pay of the military officers in Massachusetts, &c.—"The preparations of war are directed by our Assembly with as much indifference as if it was a matter of small moment or that they were masters of the sea, and by an extensive commerce could command the sinews of war. The soldiers in the Massachusetts Bay enlist into the service for the express purpose of defending and recovering the liberties of America. Judge Hopkins objected to this mode, and said he would recommend that our men should enlist into His Majesty's service, and accordingly was appointed to draw up an enlisting preamble. Dr. Bradford supported Mr. Hopkins, and said it was *His Majesty's service* in the truest sense of the word, of which he would be convinced when too late."

(r.) "Form of enlisting men for the Rebellion."

(s.) Address from some of the principal inhabitants of Newport to Capt. Wallace, dated 1 May, thanking him for his attention to

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their peace and security, and stating their intention, with his continued support, of showing their disapprobation of the Act of the Assembly for raising the 1,500 men, &c.

(*t.*) Answer to the last from Capt. Wallace, dated 9 May.

(*u.*) Letter from (name not copied) to Capt. Wallace, dated Providence, 4 May. An account of proceedings at the General Assembly which the writer attended. The Governor's address was read without a single stricture, contrary to the writer's expectation, from the general temper of the people, whose zeal upon the affairs of America "surpasses description." Summary given of report made by Messrs. Bradford and Greene, appointed to visit the Connecticut Assembly, with extracts from letters brought by Mr. Quincey, dated in London, the beginning of March, written (supposed) by Dr. Franklin and Mr. Lee, "recommending in the "strongest terms a firm union of the Colonies, and to exert every "means in their power to prevent the defection of New York, "which the Ministry expected to accomplish, hoping thereby to "subjugate the Colonies with more ease. These letter writers "represented the whole nation as immersed in venality and "corruption; that our friends in both Houses, as well as the "merchants in the city, act upon contracted selfish principles; and "that their assistance is not worth courting, their friendship "arising only from opposition to the Ministry. In short, that we "must without delay prepare to fight it out, which will certainly "effect a revolution in England, and therefore no proposition "whatever from the Ministry ought to be attended to. They "propose that we should relax our non-importation agreement, so "far as it respects to Ireland, which will engage them more "heartily in our cause, and produce great murmuring amongst the "manufacturers in Great Britain, &c. That the Ministry are "perplexed, and cannot long support their present system," &c., &c., By Mr. Brown I received a packet directed to the Governor, which I opened, and found a circumstantial account of the battle. This, I thought, was proper to communicate to the Houses, but they would only believe that part which best suited their own wishes, for the General expressly charges the Provincials with beginning the fire; and I make no doubt but his account is right, from what Mr. Moses Brown says. This account I would have sent down to you by this opportunity, but the Upper House sent for me, and borrowed it. (Other proceedings of the forenoon mentioned.) In the afternoon nothing but a mountain of difficulties presented itself to view when the mode of raising the men came upon the carpet. (Effect of the resolutions come to given.) A question arose, by whom the commissions would be signed, as the Governor had protested. To which it was answered, that they would authorise some person for that purpose;—which induces me to think they will repeal the law constituting the Governor Captain General, and appoint some other person. Governor Hopkins told me this evening that he thought as the Governor could not unite in the present measures, he ought to have given up, and that his protest was too severely drawn. In short, every consideration of affection and friendship is absolved in

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the idea of liberty ; and the Devil with all his infernal regalia can't be more obnoxious than a Tory. Messrs. ——— are moderate men. Moses is meek, and recommends moderation, but his advice is ridiculed by the warm partisans. John Collins, who was chosen in the room of Barker, refuses ; and I think Willm. Greene will be chosen in his room. If the Government continues in its present state, everything will be disagreeable to us. The Delegates' Commission will be soon sent to the Governor for him to sign as last year ; if he refuses, the uproar will be intolerable.

(v.) Lieut. Dewy's report from London, as to an attack upon the Custom-house money having been frustrated, and 5,000 armed men having left the province, &c.

(w.) Letter from Vice-Admiral Graves to Mr. Stephens, dated Boston, 14 May.—Most of the vessels in the province dismantled and laid up. It was with great difficulty I could purchase the two schooners I have got ; for, under the severe prohibitions of the rebel generals, few people dare to supply us.

(x.) Letter from the same, 15 May.—Enclosing a copy of a letter from Lord Dunmore. I would readily send a two-deck ship to Virginia ; but the preservation of this post, and perhaps of the whole army here, depends upon the naval force now in this harbour. I cannot, therefore, in the present state of affairs, send any more of the capital ships from hence.

(y.) Letter from Lord Dunmore to Admiral Graves, dated Williamsburg, 1 May.—The people of this Colony are taking up arms in all parts of it, and every species of violence is threatened to be executed upon me unless I restore some gunpowder which I removed on board the "Fowey." I have reason to believe that the show which I have made of defending myself by arming the persons of my family, and the assistance given by H.M.'s naval officers, have alone prevented the people hitherto from putting their threats into execution ; but as the commotion is becoming hourly more general, I have applied to General Gage for assistance, and I do likewise to you for one of the large ships of war under your command, &c.

(z.) General Gage to Vice-Admiral Graves, Boston, 14 May.—As to the necessity of seizing all vessels laden with provisions, &c.

(aa.) Admiral Graves to Mr. Stephens, Boston, 18 May.—I find that the rebellion begun in Massachusetts Bay has spread itself to New York, Pennsylvania, and Virginia. There is too much reason to apprehend the infection is general, since even Nova Scotia has shown symptoms in burning a quantity of hay collected for the use of the troops. I submit, therefore, how extremely useful a few of the old fifty-gun ships would be to serve in the rivers of this continent, &c. Every day's experience shows that we can hope for no supplies the rebels can prevent ; their vigilance extends even to firewood, which is expressly forbidden to be sold, and guards are placed along the coast for that purpose.

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(bb.) Same to Same, 19 May.—Suggesting an addition of marines to the armed schooners on the coast.

(cc.) From the Same, 19 May.—Papers enclosed. An embargo laid on exportation of provisions, &c. for the use of H.M.'s troops and subjects. In that and everything else they are carrying on the war as vigorously as possible. Accounts from Philadelphia say that Lord Dunmore is a prisoner. Reported also that the rebels have taken Ticonderoga. The Committee of New York have sent to the Congress at Philadelphia to know whether the troops from England ought to be permitted to land. Upon the answer depends the halting or marching of some thousands of Connecticutians for New York.

(dd.) Copy of an Act passed by the General Assembly of the Colony of Rhode Island, for raising an army of observation of 1,500 men.

(ee.) Copy of an Act of the General Assembly for disqualifying Governor Wanton, and for appointing the Secretary to sign commissions for the rebel army.

(ff.) Intelligence from New York, 12 May.—The city is at present in a perfect state of anarchy and confusion, the civil power being wrested out of the hands of the magistrates by a set of rioters who have broken open the City Hall, and distributed the City arms, and embodied themselves, and are taking every opportunity of persecuting the friends of Government, some of whom are obliged to go on board the "King's Fisher" for security, (Dr. Cooper and James Rivington), &c.

(gg.) Admiral Graves to Mr. Stephens, Boston, 25 May.—Arrival of the generals, &c.

28 June.

Criml. Papers,
v. 14, 1770-5,
p. 400.

1021. W. EDEN to the RECORDER OF LONDON.

As to his deferring the report of the cases of Robert and Daniel Perreau till after the trial of Mrs. Rudd. Signifies His Majesty's approbation. And Lord Suffolk wishes the unhappy men could be made clearly to understand that they have no reason to conceive flattering hopes from this delay.—St. James's.

29 June.

Admiralty,
v. 166, Nos. 34,
35, 36.
Let. Bk., Sec.'s,
1775-6,
pp. 17, 21.
Dom. Entry Bk.,
"Dom."
despatched,"
1771-6, p. 208.

1022. The AMERICAN REBELLION.

Three letters relative to the reinforcement of the squadron of Vice-Admiral Graves, viz. :—

J. Pownall to Philip Stephens, Esq. :

The reply thereto. And—

Letter from Lord Sandwich at Plymouth.

The reinforcement consisted of four frigates, each of 28 guns.

30 June.

Ireland
Entry Bk.,
1775-7, p. 43.

1023. SIR S. PORTEN to THOS. WAITE, Esq.

1. Acknowledging receipt of letter as to the appointment of the Lord Lieutenant's Secretary to reside in England.

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2. Enclosing a copy of a letter to the Lord Lieutenant, the original of which will be sent by to-morrow's post, when it has received the signature of Lord Rochford, who is in Essex for a few days.—St. James's.

30 June.

Treas. Entry Bk.,
v. 2, 1775-83,
p. 5.

1024. SIR STANIER PORTEN to JOHN ROBINSON, Esq.

Transmitting, as requested, copies of the four enclosures contained in the letter to Lord Rochford from the Lords of the Admiralty, of 4 Jan. 1774, with two original plans referred to by the Lords of the Admiralty in their letter of 31 May 1774.—St. James's.

— June.

Dom. Geo. III.,
pcl. 83, No. 41.

1025. Copies of examinations, &c. of several persons, relative to the murder of Mrs. Vickers at Derby in December 1774; apparently transmitted by Mr. Chrstr. Heath, Mayor of Derby. 7 pp., *folio size*.

1 July.

Admiralty,
v. 166, No. 37.
Dom. Entry Bk.,
" 100 m.
deposition, etc.
1771-6, p. 210.

1026. EARL OF DARTMOUTH to the LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY.

Instructions for the Admiral commanding on the Boston station, in view of the open and actual rebellion of the four New England Governments, &c. To carry on such operations upon the sea-coasts as he shall judge effectual for suppressing the rebellion: to seize and detain until H.M.'s pleasure be known, all ships, &c. belonging to the inhabitants of those Colonies, such only excepted as he shall find, upon good evidence and information, to be bona fide the sole property of persons who have been in no shape concerned in such rebellious proceedings, and have given proof of their attachment to the Constitution by refusing to concur in the unwarrantable measures adopted to subvert it. Small squadrons to be at New York, in Delaware Bay, in Chesapeake Bay, and within the bar of Charlestown, to search vessels, &c., and to give asylum to governors and other officers, &c., if necessary. The commanders to cause it to be publicly signified in all such sea-port towns as are accessible to the King's ships, that if any violence be offered therein to officers of the Crown, &c., or any bodies of men raised and armed, or military works erected, or attempts made to seize magazines, &c., it will be their duty to proceed by their most vigorous efforts against the said towns as in open rebellion against the King.—Whitehall. *A draft.* 6½ pp.

1 July.

Admiralty,
v. 166,
No. 38 a, b.
Let. Bk. Sec.'s,
1775-6, p. 20

1027. PHP. STEPHENS to [J. POWNALL].

Sending an extract of a letter from Lord Sandwich for Lord Dartmouth's sentiments thereupon.—Admiralty.

The enclosure. As to the requirements of Admiral Graves for the service in America. 3 pp.

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2 July.

Admiralty,
v. 166, No. 39.
Dom. Entry Bk.,
"Dom.
despatched,"
1771-6, p. 209.

1028. J. POWNALL to PHILIP STEPHENS, Esq.

On the subject of the addition of 50-gun ships to Vice-Admiral Graves' squadron, approved by Lord Sandwich, and corresponding exactly with the wishes of the rest of the King's servants,—Greenwich.

4 July.

Dom. Geo. III.,
pcl. 88, No. 12.

1029. THOS. WILKINSON to LORD ROCHFORD.

Stating his claims for reimbursement for expenses incurred in conveyance of certain consuls and others to Gibraltar, Tetuan, &c., on board H.M.'s Ship "Winchelsea," under his command.—London. 2 pp.

4 July.

Post Office, v. 7.
No. 5 a, b, c.

1030. ANTH. TODD to JOHN POWNALL, Esq.

Enclosing two letters, in original, from Mr. Finlay, "our" Deputy-General for North America.—General Post Office.

Let. Bk. Sec.'s,
1775-6, p. 25.

The enclosures; viz.,

(b.) 20 May. On board H.M.S. "King Fisher," off Sandy Hook. Detail of difficulties in the way of his return to Canada, all communication by land between it and New York being now stopped. I most sincerely wish to be once more in a land where quiet peace and good order yet reign. But how long Canada may enjoy a tranquil state is very uncertain. It was rumoured in Albany that the provincial troops had laid a plan to penetrate as far into Canada this summer as possible. It is very probable that the post-office may be shut up entirely in a short time. We found we could not prevent the mails from being opened. Few men care to write by post, some because it is held as unconstitutional, others because their letters are not safe in H.M.'s mails. However, as long as our mails are permitted to pass to the southward unobstructed by constitutional inspectors, we shall continue to keep the post on foot, although the postage (we fear) will not defray the expense of riding work. Some of Mr. Foxcroft's friends informed him that a vessel was fitting out, manned with 60 resolute fellows, well armed, and sent to cruise off Sandy Hook to intercept the mails. I therefore embarked on the "King Fisher," and we shall cruise on and off until we fall in with the armed vessel or the packet-boat. I shall open the mail on board, &c. Mr. Foxcroft will in all likelihood find it convenient to make an office of delivery on board H.M.'s ship, as I suspect it is ardently wished to discover who are and who are not friends of Government; and if a man should be unhappily held up as differing in opinion from the infallible leaders, the ruin of thousands might ensue. Arrangements for his (Finlay's) future movements detailed.

(c.) 16 May, New York. When I hesitated about proceeding thus far I imagined I could be of no use here. I was actually 16 miles on my way back to Quebec, but I considered again, and then it appeared to be my duty to join Mr. Foxcroft at

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all risks, that we might consult together. We shall settle matters to-day, and to-morrow I shall leave him. I shall run many risks in attempting to get back. Items of intelligence. 6 pp.

6 July.

Admiralty,
v. 166,
No. 40 a, b.

1031. SIR HUGH PALLISER to JOHN POWNALL, Esq.

Returning an enclosure, and sending a report of certain ships enquired about.

The second-mentioned enclosure only. 2 pp.

6 July.

Ireland
Entry Bk.,
1775-7, p. 46.

1032. LORD ROCHFORD to the LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

Directing that the proper measures be taken for removing Matthew Cocklane from Dublin to Derby, to be tried at the latter place for murder.—St. James's.

7 July.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 10, No. 69.

1033. WILLM. MCCALL to LORD ———.

Transmitting despatches from Governor Young, of Grenada, recommended to the special care of his brother, Robert Young, Esq.—Crescent, No. 5. p.

7 July.

Dom. Entry Bk.,
"Dom.
despatched,"
1771-6, p. 215.

1034. J. POWNALL to MR. BENJAMIN DALY.

In reply to his letter upon the subject of supplying H.M.'s fleets and armies in North America with provisions, refers him to the Lords of the Treasury and Lords of the Admiralty.—Whitehall.

7 July.

Ireland,
v. 453,
No. 77 a, b, c.

1035. LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND (HARCOURT) to LORD ROCHFORD.

Enclosing a letter from the Commander-in-Chief in Ireland, submitting that, on account of their efficiency, the 8th and 14th Regiments of Heavy Dragoons should not be the ones chosen to be converted into regiments of Light Dragoons. In conversation, suggested that the 9th and 13th Regiments should be substituted, they being the worst regiments of Heavy Dragoons in Ireland. Enclosing also another letter as to certain commissions.—Dublin Castle.

The enclosures. 6 pp.

7 July.

Ireland,
v. 453, No. 78.

1036. LIEUT.-GENERAL J. IRWINE to LORD ROCHFORD.

Giving his reasons for recommending Major Stewart, of the 37th Regiment, for the purchase of the 3rd (or Old Buff) Regiment, &c. For his care of the 37th alone, the Major deserves some mark of the King's favour. That regiment, which always behaved bravely in action, was, as to dress, discipline, cleanliness, and sobriety, very deficient; is now as well dressed, as steady, as well trained, and in every respect as good as most regiments in H.M.'s Army. The Old Buffs, when I last saw them, were in exceeding bad order, and want greatly such a commander as

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I dare believe, and he promises me, he will prove. Moreover, I am apt to think, and very earnestly do hope, it will be the means of making Major Nicholson (a name well known to His Majesty) quit the majority of the Old Buffs. When that happens, I shall have some hopes of that regiment.

Also explaining the reasons of a recommendation that a Capt.-Lieutenant in the 53rd Regiment should be made quartermaster, which was a plan to get rid of an inefficient adjutant. My great desire is to put all the adjutants and quartermasters into the power of the colonels; for which reason I never will recommend to my Lord Lieutenant that they shall sell those commissions if they did not buy them; and if they did buy, and desire to sell, I shall always oblige them to sell very short of the price which they paid, so that at last it shall be reduced to nothing. I have done it now in the 8th Dragoons; the Adjutant, who now desires to sell, having paid 460*l.* for his commission, and I oblige him to take 350*l.* for it; which transaction I have begged may be entered in the Secretary's office here, where it remains a memorandum hereafter.—Dublin Castle. 4 *pp.*

7 July.

1037. MR. TODD to MR. POWNALL.

Post Office,

v. 7,

No. 8 a to g.

Let. Bk., Sec.'s,

1775-6, p. 23.

Enclosing copies of letters, &c.—General Post Office.

The enclosures; viz.,

(b.) Letter from John Foxcroft, New York, 7 June.—Since Mr. Dashwood's departure, the riders have been stopped between this and Canada, and at present all communication cut off with that country by the New England men taking possession of Ticonderoga and Crown Point. At present everything is in confusion in this once happy country. Mr. Finlay got down as far as Albany before he learnt of our distracted situation. There he heard of their intending to seize him and Lieut. Parke, on which he despatched his man to me with a message (not daring to write), who arrived on the 12th, and informed me that his master was returned to Canada. However, Mr. Finlay, on the 16th, in the morning between 4 and 5 o'clock, surprised me with his appearance. After one day's journey with Mr. Parke his heart misgave him, and therefore he resolved to return to New York. On the 18th Capt. Montagu took Mr. Finlay on board, and fell down to the Hook to protect the packet, which arrived the 31st. Gen. Gage and Genl. Carleton's despatches being taken out, the packet proceeded up to town, and anchored under the "Asia's" stern, and the mails were delivered to the office as usual. On Friday Mr. Finlay left for Boston in an armed vessel with the despatches he had taken out.

(c.) Extract from the journal of the "Halifax" packet-boat.

(d.) Genl. Gage to John Foxcroft, Esq., Boston, 4 May, approving of the measures pursued, &c.

(e.) Same to Same, 19 May.

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(f.) J. Foxcroft and H. Finlay to Capt. Montagu, of H.M.S. "King's Fisher," New York, 18 May, asking him for assistance to prevent H.M.'s mail from falling into other hands than those appointed to receive it, &c.

(g.) H. Finlay, off Sandy Hook, on board the "King Fisher," 29 May, to his Brother.—This is the 11th day that we have been looking out for the "Mercury" packet-boat. There is nothing, in my opinion, that may not be done by the Massachusetts and Connecticut people after having taken possession of Ticonderoga and Crown Point. The Eathan Alban who commanded that expedition is a man who defies every officer of Government. It seems he resisted the civil power long since, but they cannot take him; he is settled on lands somewhere near Lake Champlain, and guarded by a number of settlers in his interest. Such persons as these are the self-chosen conductors of such expeditions; for I cannot think that any set of men in their senses could coolly have advised him to proceed to such an overt act of rebellion. Under what pretence take the fort? To prevent an army of Canadians and Indians from falling on our back settlements, say they. I am really sorry for Col. Skene's two daughters; they are sent prisoners with their brother and aunt to Hartford, in Connecticut. I imagine they carried off all the Colonel's slaves, and that these assertors of *liberty* and the *civil rights of mankind* will set them free in New England. The Colonel will lose his stock and crop, and his ironworks will go to ruin, since all his workmen are scattered. They wish to make as many prisoners as possible; they say that whenever any of their people are maltreated by Genl. Gage they will use the people in their power in the same way,—life for life. A few days since, the "Asia" arrived here from Boston. I have heard that she will keep the town quiet; at least, the friends of Government will remain secure from insult as long as her guns gape on the city. They say that, had she arrived before the account of the Lexington affair got here, there would have been no disturbances in New York; that the arms had not been carried; and that the Tories, as the friends of Government are called, would not have been afraid to avow their dislike of these proceedings. Whether through fear, or whatever other motive, the people seem unanimous in their resolves. This is the land of liberty. A man may say and do whatever he will, if he will execrate Lord North, call the Parliament a pack of corrupted rascals, every officer of Government a pitiful tool, and speak contemptuously of all friends of Government. He has but one thing to guard against. As he would avoid a coat of tar and feathers, let him not dare to say that he thinks the King, Lords, and Commons have a right to lay a duty on any commodity from England if it is levied in America; that is called internal taxation, not discerning that the Legislature cannot force a man to buy that commodity charged with the said duty. There's one Mr. Rivington, now on board here, who was forced to fly. What has he done? He has dared to publish whatever has been sent to him, and will not give up the authors

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of some well-wrote sensible pieces, tending to open the eyes of people, &c. Liberty, Sir, liberty. Let every man say and write what he will, but let him not dare to say a word in favour of a corrupt administration: he must be a bad man who dares to approve of these measures; we'll, therefore, banish the wretch from among us. On this principle was Mr. Rivington chased from his wife and family; so were Dr. Chandler and Dr. Cooper, who are now on their way to the land of slavery, as England is called. When I was on my way from Skenesboro, I found the whole country in expectation of a body of Indians and Canadians. A man stopped me, and asked me if I was from Canada, and whether the Canadians were far advanced on their march. I soon convinced him he had nothing to fear from that quarter. He thanked Heaven most fervently, and told me that he had hourly expected to be called forth to oppose the Canadians. On Lake Champlain an ignorant poor settler was lamenting the fate of New England. Bishops were to be sent over, Presbyterians were to be persecuted, and a tenth of everything they possessed was to go toward the maintenance of the enemies of the Kirk; that Popery was to prevail, and the righteous dissenters were to be crushed. Nothing will sooner rouse these poor people than to say that Episcopacy will prevail, and that his industry will feed the bishop and his curates. The training to arms and the skirmish at Lexington has kept up the fever; but if we are left to cool, and Britain forbids our exportation and importation, we shall see our danger, and call in the aid of physicians, and chase empirics from amongst us. Choice of Mr. Hancock as chairman of the Congress discussed. It is whispered that the majority of the delegates are for proposing terms of accommodation, but that the New England folks talk of standing by themselves. I hope they are not so mad. However, as their newspapers, their orators, their politicians, and their ministers of the Holy Gospel have deluded the people, who are now armed to defend their *religion* and their property, they will certainly go great lengths if force is used against them. I would leave them to themselves in their own corner of America; their reason will return, and, with their reason, hearty repentance. They say that Dr. Franklin is come over with a hearty intention to do all in his power to heal the wounds of America. He is justly esteemed a man of sense and penetration, and it is confidently said he will leave no stone unturned to show the Americans the right path.

(2 June).—Mr. Harry Cuyler, of Albany, a rich man, offered his whole fortune as surety that Major Skene's two daughters should be forthcoming when called on, but the Yankee gentleman insisted on carrying them to Hartford.—(Other items of news detailed).—[This appears to be the original.] 15½ pp.

8 July.

1038. LORD ROCHFORD to the ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Law Officers'
Entry Bk.,
1762-95, p. 225.

For his opinion whether there is any objection in law to His Majesty's granting the request of Edward Southwell, of Kingston, Esq., contained in the enclosed petition, representing that

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he is the sole heir of Viscountess Sondes, eldest daughter and co-heiress of Thomas, late Earl of Thanet and Baron Clifford, and praying to be admitted to the barony of Clifford.—St. James's.

Mr. Southwell's petition is in *Petitions*, 1765-84, p. 368.

8 July.

Let. Bk., Sec.'s,
1775-6, p. 23.

1039. MR. BODDINGTON to MR. POWNALL.

Lord Townshend is of opinion that the drums and halberds will be useless for light infantry, and therefore submits whether drums should be sent, as the freight is more than the value; and proposes firelocks with bayonets in lieu of halberds.—Office of Ordnance.

13 July.

Post Office,
v. 7, No. 9.

1040. ANTH. TODD to JOHN POWNALL, Esq.

Capt. Coffin, from Nantucket in 25 days, brings an account of the safe arrival of all the transports at Boston, and that there was no particular news.—General Post Office. 1 p.

14 July.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 10,
No. 73 a, b,
and
v. 11, p. 71.

1041. JOHN BLACKBURN, jun., President of the Committee of Trade in Liverpool, to LORD DARTMOUTH.

Sending a newspaper containing the intelligence that the Earl of Dunmore had retired on board a man-of-war.—Liverpool.

The "Virginia Gazette" of 10 June 1775. 1 p., and 4 pp. of print.

15 July.

Admiralty,
v. 165,
No. 26 a, b, c.

1042. LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY to the EARL OF ROCHFORD.

Enclosing an extract of a letter from Vice-Adml. Young, Commander-in-Chief of H.M.'s ships at the Leeward Islands, dated 10 June, at Antigua, and copy of an anonymous letter enclosed therein, delivered to him by Vice-Adml. Parry before leaving that station, giving an account of a correspondence being settled between certain persons in the Island of St. Croix and the rebels in North America, in order to transport cannon and other warlike stores from that Island to the British Colonies, and of the measures taken to intercept the vessel employed.—Admiralty Office.

The enclosures. 4½ pp.

15 July.

Admiralty,
v. 166,
No. 43 a, b.
Let. Bk., Sec.'s,
1776-6, p. 29.

1043. The SAME to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

Enclose a copy of a letter from Capt. Warren, of H.M.'s sloop "Weazle," dated 15 May last, off Senegal, giving an account of his proceedings on that coast.—Admiralty Office.

The enclosure, detailing the movements of the sloop, &c. There had been a ship at Port Endic from France, mounting 24 guns, but she had run ashore, and was obliged to bear away for Goree, where she was reported to be repairing. 2½ pp.

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17 July.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 10,
No. 76 a, b, c.
Let. Bk., Sec.'s,
1775-6, p. 36.

1044. EARL OF LOUDOUN to LORD [DARTMOUTH].

Enclosing papers from Virginia, communicated by a merchant, with an extract from the merchant's letter from Williamsburg.—Loudoun.

The extract, and a newspaper "supplement," No. 19, June 9, 1775. The first gives an account of Lord Dunmore's "extraordinary step" of removing on board the "Fowey," &c. *1½ pp. and 2 pp. of print.*

17 July.

Let. Bk., Sec.'s,
1775-6, p. 27.

1045. SIR STANIER PORTEN to MR. POWNALL.

Enclosing an extract from a letter from Mr. St. Paul.—St. James's.

Entry of the extract, dated Paris, 12 July, stating that the French had contrived to send great quantities of merchandize to North America, and had already furnished to the value of 32 millions of livres, which had arrived safely. The ships were sent direct to St. Domingo, and from thence the merchandize was landed chiefly at York to the northward of Portsmouth, in New Hampshire.

18 July.

Admiralty,
v. 166,
No. 44 a, b.
Let. Bk., Sec.'s,
1775-6, p. 34.

1046. LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

Enclose a copy of a letter from Vice-Adml. Graves, dated at Boston, the 7th June, relating an attempt made by the rebels to destroy the cattle and stores collected on Noddles Island, and giving an account of their having burnt the "Diana" schooner.—Admiralty Office.

The enclosure.—The "Diana" was sent to prevent the rebels from carrying out their intentions at Noddles Island. This she succeeded in doing, but in her return was run aground, and, her crew being obliged to abandon her after continued attack, was burnt by the rebels. *4 pp.*

18 July.

Let. Bk., Sec.'s,
1775-6, p. 33.

1047. MR. FRASER to MR. POWNALL.

Mr. Henderson, of the City, has received a letter by this day's post from Whitehaven, mentioning that on the 16th of last month the provincial troops attacked Genl. Gage's army in the evening, and that he had killed 5,000 of the rebels and taken a great number prisoners. This news comes in a letter from Lieut. Snow to his mother at Waterford, and was brought by a collier ship to Whitehaven.—St. James's.

19 July

Criml. Papers,
v. 14, 1770-5,
p. 413.

1048. WM. EDEN to the RECORDER OF LONDON.

Enclosing a letter received from Mr. Burgoyne. As there is no reason whatever to give Mr. Robert Perreau any assurances of mercy, I am to answer that he must abide the event of the report, the nature of which I cannot pretend to foresee. I should

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apprehend the same reasons which have hitherto delayed that report must defer it till after the next sessions. But what is your opinion? In the meantime might it not be reasonable to let the two unhappy convicts have, during the interval, a more wholesome confinement than the condemned cell.—St. James's.

19 July.

Ireland,
v. 453,
No. 82 a, b, c.
Entry Bk.,
1775-7,
pp. 47-53.

1049. LORD ROCHFORD to the LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

In answer to letter of the 16th of June, on the state of the army in Ireland. Enclosing copies of a letter from the Secretary of War, and a list of the regiments on the Irish establishment for the year 1775.—St. James's. *A draft.*

The original of the enclosures. $7\frac{1}{2}$ pp.

20 July.

Criml. Papers,
v. 14,
1770-5, p. 414.

1050. WM. EDEN to MR. WM. BAYNTERN.

In reply to the letter of the Governor and Director of the Poor of the united parishes of St. Andrew, Holborn, and St. George, relative to the respite lately granted to Wm. Herbert, convicted of firing at and dangerously wounding one of the patrol. There were some doubts as to the identity of the man, and in consequence of this it was not thought safe to execute him, but he was ordered to be transported for 14 years.—St. James's.

20 July.

Let. Bk., Sec.'s,
1775-6, p. 35.

1051. LORD BARRINGTON to LORD [DARTMOUTH].

Enclosing copies of papers received from Col. O'Hara's corps stationed at Senegambia.—War Office.

The enclosures were a letter from Governor O'Hara, and a letter received by him from the officers of his corps, setting forth the great hardship they conceived themselves to be under from the appointment of Mr. McNamara, the youngest lieutenant of the corps, to be Lieut.-Governor of the province.

21 July.

Ireland,
v. 453, No. 83.
Entry Bk.,
p. 55.

1052. LORD ROCHFORD to the LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

Drafts of two letters of this date:—

1. (*Marked "Private."*) The King has consented to Major Stewart's being Lieut.-Col. of the 3rd Regiment of Foot, but entertains so good an opinion of Major Bird, of the 19th Regiment, as to think he ought to be recommended as soon as convenient for the purchase of a lieut.-colonelcy. He is an older officer than Major Stewart, and would be much hurt if not assured that he shall be as soon as possible provided for. $1\frac{1}{4}$ pp.

2. His Majesty sees no reason for altering the choice of the regiments to be converted into Light Dragoons. Also signifying His Majesty's consent to all the successions in the 53rd Regiment for the reasons stated; the King, however, renewing his declarations that, for the future, none but sergeants must be recommended for quartermasters. $2\frac{3}{4}$ pp.

Ibid., No. 84.
Entry Bk.,
p. 54.

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22 July.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 10, No. 94.**1053. AMERICAN REBELLION.**

A copy of a letter, unsigned, in reply to "A printed paper, signed Peter Timothy, requiring my attendance this forenoon on the General Committee, to give reasons why I have refused to sign the Association entered into by the Congress." The writer says, "Thirty-eight years ago I began to eat the King's bread, when I could not possibly earn it; and near 30 years ago, in November 1745, I entered into His Majesty's service, a volunteer, and then dedicated my life to him and my country. I have continued in the service from that time under different commissions, with, I hope, an irreproachable character; and as I have now the honour of a commission from His Majesty, I intend, God willing, to be true to the trust reposed in me. Therefore, gentlemen, gratitude as a man, honour as a gentleman, and my duty to the King as an officer, forbid my joining in your Association." $1\frac{1}{4}$ pp.

22 July.

Ireland,
v. 453,
No. 87 a, b, c.**1054. LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND (HARCOURT) to LORD ROCHEFORD.**

As to the removal of a man from Dublin to Derby in order to his trial for murder. Encloses a copy of a report of the Attorney General, pointing out the necessity of a warrant from the Lord Chief Justice, or some other Justice of H.M.'s Court of King's Bench, before this can be done, and a copy of the last precedent.—Dublin Castle.

The enclosures. 7 pp. or parts.

23 July.

Let. Bk., Sec.'s,
1775-6, p. 38.**1055. LORD BARRINGTON to [J. POWNALL].**

As to his attendance at the War Office.—Becket.

15 June to

26 July.

Dom. Geo. III.,
pel. 88,
No. 15 a, b, c.**1056. CABINET MEETINGS.**

"Minutes of Cabinet" meetings at Lord North's on 15 and 21 June and 26 July; all relating to measures for the suppression of the rebellion in America. 8 pp. or parts.

27 July.

Admiralty,
v. 166,
No. 50 a to w.
Let. Bk., Sec.'s,
1775-6, p. 40.**1057. LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.**

Sending copies of letters, &c. from Admiral Graves, dated 16th, 22nd, and 26th of last month, at Boston, giving an account of his proceedings, of an engagement near that town on the 17th of the same month, and of several acts of violence committed by the provincials in other colonies.—Admiralty Office.

The enclosures, from which the following items of information, &c., are extracted:—

(b.) Admiral Graves, Boston. 16 June.—The rebels landed again, the 29th, upon Noddles Island, drove off the sheep and cattle, and entirely destroyed all the dwelling and out-houses, &c. We have saved great part of the King's stores, but some are unavoidably lost.

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Capt. Linzee has lost his gunner, surgeon's mate, a midshipman, eight seamen, and three marines, whom he sent in a sloop to seize a smuggler in Buzzard's Bay. Returning with the smuggler, they were attacked by a vessel from Dartmouth, taken and carried in there, and, I am informed, sent prisoners up the country, many of them wounded.

By a letter from Capt. Montagu, dated 6 May, I am informed that Lord Dunmore, expecting to be attacked every moment, had requested assistance; that Capt. Montagu had sent a party of seamen and marines, in all to the number of 40, to the palace at Williamsburg, and at the same time written to the President residing at York, to acquaint him that if any of the King's people going to assist the Governor were attacked, he would fire on the town. The insurgents made no attack, but contented themselves with taking possession of the Receiver of the Quitrents' house, and insisting on his giving them bills to the amount of the powder secured on board the King's ships.

At New York Lieut.-Governor Colden is retired to Long Island, the legal authority of Government entirely suspended, and the direction of the city in the hands of Committees, who at present allow H.M.S. "Asia" there to be supplied with everything wanted; but there is no depending upon the continuation of such an indulgence.

In New Hampshire and the province of Main, the people also verging on rebellion and ripe for every mischief, it became necessary to send a sloop of war to Casco Bay, &c.

(c.) Question and opinion of the Attorney General (Judge Sewall) thereon, as to the power of the Admiral to allow inward-bound vessels belonging to H.M.'s peaceable and loyal subjects to come into Boston Harbour, and to remain there under his protection without unloading.

(d.) Captain Andrew Barkley to Admiral Graves. (Piscataqua, 19 May 1775.)—The people of Halifax, in Nova Scotia, assembled and destroyed a magazine of hay collected there for the use of H.M.'s troops, and attempted to destroy the King's yard, but were prevented by some part of the inhabitants.

(e.) Same to Same, Piscataqua, 30 May.—The stopping of two vessels from Long Island, laden with provisions, has caused great commotions in Portsmouth. A committee applied to the Governor to have them discharged. He accordingly came on board yesterday afternoon to ask whether I could allow them to go to town and unload. I told him I could not, and showed him your orders to me. He said it might be of fatal consequence to many of the King's subjects. I told him I could not help that; I must do my duty. He then delivered to me a paper, copy of which I herewith transmit. There is a large body of people come into Portsmouth from the country. The Collector of the Customs and two or three others have taken shelter on board the "Scarborough." Whether the Governor means to come on board, I cannot say as yet, for yesterday he was obliged to promise the people of the town to

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return again; so that he has not the least power or authority there. They threaten much for two or three thousand people to come down and destroy the "Scarbro'." It was a very lucky circumstance of my dismantling the fort, for they might very easily have come in and taken possession of it. I send these two vessels round under the protection of the "Canceaux;" for if I had sent them singly by themselves, there were armed boats all ready to pursue them; and likewise expresses have been sent to Newbury and Cape Ann, to fit out vessels to intercept them; so that it is morally impossible for me to send any vessels that may be stopt with provisions round to Boston without an armed vessel to accompany them.

(f.) Minute of the Governor in Council at Portsmouth, in New Hampshire—the paper stated to have been delivered by the Governor to Captain Barkley in the preceding letter.

(g.) Resolution in the Congress at Philadelphia, 2 June 1775, against negotiating bills, supplying provisions, &c., for the British army in Massachusetts Bay.

(h.) Admiral Graves to Mr. Stephens. (Boston, 22 June).—The growing rebellion in this country requiring many ships to cut off supplies of provisions and ammunition, and to protect the King's servants and subjects, I have not been able to send any ship to the northward of Halifax except the "Gaspee" brig. Difficulty of obtaining provisions in consequence of our being deprived of all communication by land, &c. On the 17th I received several letters from Captain Barkley, dated from 5 to 16 June. Copies of two only, and of one referred to, are enclosed. The whole correspondence between him, Governor Wentworth, and myself, proves that all legal authority in New Hampshire is entirely at an end, and that their necessities and the impoverished state of the country alone prevent their taking a more active part in the rebellion. They will, I am sure, attempt to drive away or destroy the "Scarborough;" and I think, after planting guns against their Governor's house, and obliging him to retreat, firing at the man-of-war's boats, and preparing to destroy the King's ship, little can be said in their favour. It is impossible but a few individuals must suffer in a general punishment, but the necessity for sending all provisions to Boston we can is plain. It deprives rebels of the means to keep together, and supplies the King's army, which, in the present state of this country, must supersede all other considerations.

Early in the morning of the 17th the "Lively" discovered several thousand rebels on the hills near Charlestown, who had thrown up an entrenchment the preceding night. Capt. Bishop instantly fired among them, and upon his alarm they were attacked from Cope Hill battery, on Boston side. Preparations were also immediately made to dislodge them. The troops accordingly landed in the afternoon, under cover of three of H.M.'s ships, &c. They attacked the rebels, and, after a very obstinate defence, carried their entrenchment, and drove them with great slaughter.

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The King's troops are now encamped on the heights of Charlestown, and the rebels are digging entrenchments and erecting other works at some distance, apparently with a view to dispute every foot of ground.

Cash is now at $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. discount, and will soon be extremely difficult to get at any rate; so that, unless money is sent from England, every department of Government will be greatly distressed to raise sufficient at the most extravagant rates to carry on the King's service.

(i.) Mountfort Browne, Governor of the Bahama Islands, to Admiral Graves. (New Providence, January 1775.)

(k.) Capt. Barkley to Admiral Graves (Piscataqua, 5 June), relative to measures taken to resist any attack on the "Scarborough," &c. In consequence of one of the boats being fired upon, Capt. Barkley seized all their fishermen he met with, being about nine or ten; upon which a committee acting at Portsmouth wrote to him, saying that they were very ready to settle any matter of dispute that might be between him and the town. He replied that he knew of no such people as those styling themselves *committee men*; but if the people of Portsmouth wanted to settle any matters with him respecting the interruption of communications, it must come through Governor Wentworth, and that he would have written to Governor Wentworth, but that all information between him and the "Scarborough" was cut off. The next day the select men of Portsmouth came with a letter from Governor Wentworth. The Captain told them that when he was convinced there was peace and good order in Portsmouth, and if there was no obstruction in H.M.'s ships being supplied with all necessaries, and her boats unmolested, then he would discharge the fishermen, and would give H.M.'s peaceable subjects in Portsmouth all the protection he could consistent with his duty. They assured him in the name of the town that he should be supplied as usual, and the intercourse nowise interrupted; upon which he discharged the men. The Collector, &c., who had taken refuge on the "Scarborough" upon the select men's assurances of peace in the town, had gone back, but he did not believe it would be very long before they would be on board again.

(l.) The letter from Governor Wentworth referred to above as having been brought by the select men.

(m.) Capt. Barkley to Admiral Graves, 16 June.—Col. Fenton, who has been these three weeks on board the "Scarborough" for protection, went to town as being a member of their Assembly, which was to have met that day. The populace, hearing of it, assembled in a large body to seize him. He took shelter in the Governor's house, which they immediately surrounded, and got two pieces of cannon planted against the door, and declared if he was not delivered up in five minutes they would set fire to the house. He then surrendered himself to them, and they have carried him into the country. The Governor and his family are now at the Castle. Reinforcement wanted. They are making carriages at

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Portsmouth in order to mount guns, and when completed they are to mount them somewhere, but in what part it is not yet known. I am at present on pretty good terms with the people of the town : how long it may remain is very uncertain.

(n.) Same to the Same, 31 May. [*Note : Of earlier date than preceding.*].—About three or four hundred people have assembled (? in arms) this morning on the island where I am, and are now in possession of the fort which I mentioned in my former letter, and am informed they are going to bring cannon down to it. The “Canceaux,” in consequence, ordered to lie off the battery.

(o.) Same to the Same, 1 June.—All communication between the ship and town is still stopped. What measures they are pursuing I cannot inform you. The guns which I spiked up they had got up to town before the “Canceaux” got off the battery ; they are preparing them for service. There is a hill abreast of us in the Massachusetts side, which commands the ship. They are now throwing up an entrenchment, and getting cannon ready to mount there, with an intention to fire on the ship. Two or three hundred armed men have been at work on it these two or three days past. All the country are armed, and marching in bodies into the town ; it seems their whole design is, if possible, to drive the ship out of the harbour. The houses on both sides the water are entirely deserted, expecting the ship to be attacked every hour

(p.) Govr. Wentworth, of New Hampshire, to Adml. Graves. (Fort William and Mary, 15 June.)—Announcing his retirement to the fort, which was entirely in a defenceless state, without accommodation, and altogether insecure in case the prevailing madness of the people should follow him thither ; so that although the King’s service required his remaining at the fort as long as possible, he had yet no prospect of safety but in the hope of retreating on board the “Scarbro’ :” and urging the necessity for another man-of-war in the harbour.

(q.) “Disposition of His Majesty’s ships and vessels in North America, under command of Vice-Admiral Graves.”

(r.) Adml. Graves to Mr. Stephens (Boston, 26 June), enclosing a despatch from Capt. Wallace, of H.M.’s ship “Rose,” &c.

(s.) Capt. Ja. Wallace to Adml. Graves. (Rhode Island, 5 June.)—On the 3rd inst., an insurrection happened here. The people took it in their heads that a merchant (Mr. Rome) had bought some provisions for Government. They stopped the carts, threw about the flour, flew to arms with an avowed intent to destroy the merchant’s house and stores, crying out through the streets, “Now was the time to kill the Tories.” Intelligence was given me of this transaction. I went on shore, saw the rebels coming in shoals armed with muskets, bayonets, sticks, stones, &c. Was it possible I could be a spectator of this ? I got a hundred men and more ashore well appointed, stooped them in their career, told them upon the first act of hostility we would rush on and put every man to the sword, and at the same time order the ships to fire the town in every

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quarter. This, together with the prayers and entreaties of several of their principal men, who were alarmed at the prospect, put a stop to an affair wherein the lives of hundreds were concerned. In the beginning of the fray, one of the most daring of the rebels, who pressed too close upon us, I seized by the collar, and made prisoner. Many gentlemen of the town begged me to give him up, and if I did they assured me they would disperse and restore peace to the town. Answered them I came on shore for no other purpose than to keep the peace and preserve from destruction the King's friends; could I be assured of that, I would turn him out instantly. Turned out he was. They soon after dispersed, and we embarked on board after being on shore about four hours, during which time our people behaved with the greatest good order. Different reports say there were from three to seven hundred men under arms, besides those with sticks, stones, &c. When on shore we were joined by Lieut. Brenton of the Navy, upon half-pay here, who showed every disposition of a good officer and subject, and for which he is obliged to abandon his family and farm and take shelter on board H.M.'s ship, the people of the town having sworn and attempted his destruction.

(*t.*) Same to the Same, 19 June.—Since my last of the 5th inst. I had information of this Colony's fitting out armed vessels from Providence to attack the King's ships. In consequence of this I sent two packets out different ways to reconnoitre. Unluckily, one of them fell in with two of their sloops, and after an action of half an hour was run on shore. At this time I had four or five vessels loaded with provisions upon the point of sailing to Boston, the owners agreeing with me for their proceeding. Hearing the pirates were at anchor about four leagues from us, I got under weigh as secret as possible, expecting to fall upon them by surprise. However, they got intelligence, and moved higher up towards Providence, in shallow water, where it was not proper for us to pursue them. On our return to Newport we found a great number of the townspeople had taken advantage of our absence, armed a number of boats and vessels, taken the victuallers, carried them to town, dismantled and unloaded them; and this done in the space of two or three hours. This procedure, together with their behaviour on hearing of an action in the Massachusetts Bay, sending every assistance of men, provisions, &c., to the rebel camp, their public Acts of Assembly, all demonstrate they are as much in rebellion as Putnam and his camp.

(*u.*) "Particulars of an action between the 'Diana' packet, a tender belonging to H.M.S. 'Rose,' and two armed sloops belonging to the rebels."

(*v.*) Nicholas Cooke, "Dep. Govr.," to Capt. Wallace. (East Greenwich, 14 June.)—Long have the good people of this Colony been oppressed by your conduct in interrupting their lawful trades, and preventing the importation of the provisions necessary for their subsistence. The Acts of the British Parliament, already filled with restriction of trade oppressive in the highest degree,

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seem by you to be thought too lenient. Not controlled by those you affect to call your masters, you have detained the persons and taken away the properties of H.M.'s American subjects without any warrant from the Act of Trade. The inhabitants, expecting the interposition of the lawful authority of the Colony, have borne these outrages with a patience almost criminal. The Legislature have heard their complaints, and in consequence of an Act passed by the General Assembly this day, demand of you the reason of your conduct, and that you immediately restore the two packets, &c. detained. So long as you remain in the Colony, and demean yourself as becomes your office, you may depend upon the protection of the laws, and every assistance for promoting the public service in my power; and you may also be assured that the whole power of this Colony will be exerted to secure the persons and properties of the inhabitants against every lawless invader. An immediate answer is requested.

(*uv.*) Capt. Wallace to Nicholas Cooke, Esq. (15 June).—I am unacquainted with you, or what station you act in. Previous to giving my answer, must desire to know whether or not you, or the people on whose behalf you write, are not in open rebellion. 5 *pp.* or parts of *pp.*

27 July.

Admiralty,
v. 166,
No. 51 a, b.

Let. Bk., Sec.'s,
1775-6, p. 42.

1058. LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

Sending a copy of a letter from Capt. Orrok, of H.M.S. "Racehorse," dated in Portendic Road, 14 June, giving an account of his proceedings.—Admiralty Office.

The enclosure. "Upon the 9th and 10th ran down alongshore, in order to find Portendic. In the afternoon of the 10th we made the tree which is the most particular mark for knowing the place." The only French ships that had been on the coast were a snow from Bordeaux, which had called at Portendic, but had taken no gum, and was going down to Goree; and a larger one, which was reported to have run upon a shoal and received some damage, and was obliged to go to Goree without trading. 3 *pp.*

27 July.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 10. No. 77.

Let. Bk., Sec.'s,
1775-6, p. 39.

1059. EDWARD BRIDGEN to JNO. POWNALL, Esq.

A number of eminent merchants at Bordeaux have formed themselves into a company, and subscribed many thousand pounds sterling, for the purpose of trading with our colonies in North America, but have not yet fixed on the mode, whether through the islands or directly to the Continent. Though this scheme is, as I should imagine, impracticable as things are now circumstanced, yet this notice may have its use at the Board of Trade.—Paternoster Row. 1 *p.*

27 July.

1060. LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND (HARCOURT) to LORD ROCHEFORD.

Proposing that Parliament should be further prorogued to 10 Oct., then to sit for despatch of business.—Dublin Castle. 1½ *pp.*

Ireland,
v. 454, No. 2.

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28 July.

Admiralty,
v. 166, No. 53.**1061. MR. STEPHENS to MR. POWNALL.**

Sending copies of the enclosures in Admiral Graves' letters; the letter to Lord Dartmouth to follow as soon as it is signed.—Admiralty.

On the back is "The letter from the Lords of the Admty. dated 27 July, was received the 30th, and the papers annexed to it." 1 p.

28 July.

Dom. Entry Bk.,
"Dom.
despatched,"
1771-6, p. 227.**1062. EARL OF DARTMOUTH to LORD VISCOUNT BARRINGTON.**

Thinks it proper to state that Major Charles Lee, Captain Richard Gridley, and Lieutenant Donald Campbell, all officers in H.M.'s service on half-pay, have been very active in aiding, abetting, and assisting the unnatural rebellion in North America.—Whitehall.

29 July.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 10, No. 78.
Let. Bk., Sec.'s,
1775-6, p. 45.**1063. MAJOR JOHN MAXWELL to JOHN POWNALL, Esq.**

Offering to serve in Canada, provided the post of St. John's, near Lake Champlain, were erected into a Government, and the command of it given to him, or some other equivalent, as he could not share in any promotion.—London. 1½ pp.

29 July.

Dom. Geo. III.,
pcl. 88,
No. 14 a, b, c.**1064. Papers connected with the pardon of Thomas O'Connor, Esq., for having entered into the French service; viz.,**

Report of the Attorney General;

Draft of necessary warrant; and

Affidavit made by Mr. O'Connor. 11 pp. or parts.

31 July.

Ireland,
v. 454, No. 10.**1065. LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND (HARCOURT) to LORD ROCHFORD.**

As to Major Bird. Was not acquainted with his inclination to purchase when the recommendation for Major Stewart was transmitted, &c.—Dublin Castle. "Private." 1½ pp.

—July.

Law Officers'
Entry Bk.,
1762-95, p. 226.**1066. LORD ROCHFORD to MR. ATTORNEY GENERAL.**

As to the Barony of Clifford. Encloses the petition of Mary, Countess Dowager of Gower, together with a note of the descendants of the late Earl of Thanet and Baron Clifford, praying to be admitted to the said Barony.—St. James's.

For her Petition see *Petitions*, 1765-84, p. 372.

29 July
and 1 Aug.Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 10,
Nos. 79 and 80.
Dom. Entry Bk.,
"Dom.
despatched,"
1771-6, p. 229.**1067. PROPOSAL TO RAISE A REGIMENT.**

Lieut.-Col. John Reid to John Pownall, Esq. As to his proposal to raise a battalion of Highlanders.—Villiers Street, Strand. 1 p.

Draft of reply, declining the proposal, as being likely to obstruct recruiting for the Royal regiment of Highlanders. 1 p.

Let. Bk., Sec.'s,
1775-6, p. 44.

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1 Aug.

Dom. Geo. III.,
pcl. 88, No. 16.**1068. "THE PUBLIC ADVERTISER."**

Report of the Attorney and Solicitor General as to the publication in the "Public Advertiser" of 6 July, of an account of the proceedings of the Common Hall on the 24th June and on the 4th August, &c. Of opinion that the printer and publisher was guilty of printing and publishing a seditious libel, &c. 3 pp.

1 Aug.

Ireland,
pcl. 426, No. 89.**1069. LIEUT.-GENL. IRWINE to LORD ROCHFORD.**

As to certain successions recommended in the army in Ireland. Explains why Major Bird, of the 19th Regiment, was not recommended for the purchase of a lieutenant-colonelcy. Has a very good opinion of him. Gives the military history of Capt.-Lieut. Allen, Lieut. Long, and Ensign Starkie of his own (the 57th) regiment.—Dublin Castle. 4 pp.

1 Aug.

Ireland,
v. 454, No. 4.**1070. LORD ROCHFORD to the LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.**

Upon the instructions contained in an official letter of this date as to the embarkation of troops. The most weighty considerations render it highly advisable to strengthen the King's army in America with all the reinforcement that can possibly be sent thither. This matter has been the subject of several meetings of His Majesty's most confidential servants, and they have all humbly submitted to the King their unanimous opinion that 2,000 or 3,000 men are essentially requisite, to be sent with the utmost expedition to America; and that every means must be used, every effort made, to add a very considerable and effectual body of troops early next spring to America. His Majesty has approved of this plan. No troops can be spared out of this kingdom at the present moment, there being only nine battalions of foot, besides the Guards, now in it; nor is there time to draw any this year from Minorca or Gibraltar, so that Ireland alone can supply what is now so necessary. His Majesty therefore has the strongest reliance that your Excellency will, with firmness and activity equal to the present emergency, employ your utmost endeavours in promoting these measures, and that his loyal people in Ireland will in their different stations be animated and excited to exert their well-known affectionate zeal and spirit in supporting His Majesty's Government in an exigency of such particular importance, in which all other considerations, of how much weight soever they are in themselves, and which would at other times have been strictly attended to, must and ought to yield to the actual unavoidable necessity, when the King feels himself obliged for the good of his whole empire to take five regiments from Ireland before it may be possible to raise sufficient recruits to supply the deficiency. But, at the same time, all pecuniary arrangements are made, giving reason to expect that the deficiency of the numbers in the army in Ireland will be of short duration.—St. James's. "Separate." A draft. 4½ pp.

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1 Aug.

Post Office,
pcl. 6, No. 11.**1071. WILLIAM TRENT to ANTHONY TODD.**

We most impatiently wait to learn how the battles of Lexington, Noddles Island, and Bunker's Hill, and the taking of Crown Point and Ticonderoga are received. I hope that Ministry will fall upon some reconciliatory plan, for, unless they do, a separation between the countries must take place. We have an army of 80 battalions in pay, and a militia of 200,000 men embodied, ready to support them. We have struck money to pay the troops; we have appointed a Postmaster General; we have appointed Committees of safety to manage the affairs of each Colony; we are building vessels to carry guns from 18 to 22 pounders; we have a form of government ready to fly to, in case of separation, to prevent getting into confusion; we have cruisers ready to sail to protect our ships; and foreign assistance is offered. I hope to God that the King may attend to the last petition sent home to prevent the ruin of the English nation. A reconciliation is wished for by every good man on this side the water. After meeting Col. Croghan at the Warm Springs in Virginia, I go to the Ohio, where the Indians are to meet, on September 1, to settle their disputes with the Virginians.—Philadelphia.

On the back: "R from Mr. Todd." 1½ pp.

2 Aug.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 10,
No. 82 a, b.**1072. LE CHEVALIER DE MAROLLES DE LUCÉ to LORD ———.**

Asking to be employed as Major Engineer or Major of Artillery in the British service in America. Gives an account of his antecedents, &c.—Paris.

Copies of various certificates, &c. in his favour. (*French.*) 3 pp.

2 Aug.

Ireland,
pcl. 426, No. 90.**1073. LIEUT.-GENERAL IRWINE to LORD [ROCHFORD].**

As to Lieut.-Col. Beckwith's necessity of quitting the service, and the succession recommended in favour of Major Marsh. When I consider the probability of a variety of memorials having gone over which may possibly not meet with His Majesty's approbation, considering the nature of the service the officers seem inclined to avoid, as well as the very pernicious effect such indulgence may have on the public at this critical situation of affairs in America, I confess myself quite distressed whom to recommend, lest I should add to the difficulties your Lordship must be under in doing justice by seniority. I most sincerely lament the distresses which will always accrue to the service by the want of a perfect communication in Government with the Commander-in-chief relative to the memorials they may choose to transmit of those he gives in with his recommendations or with his objections. I cannot see how this participation can possibly disclose any great political schemes of Government, but I can easily foresee the advantage to the service from it, and I confess without it I cannot help feeling my part in the transmitting the memorials to be totally imperfect, and to be a constant source of confusion.

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Having had occasion to converse with Major Apollo Maurice, of the 27th Regiment, I feel myself obliged to declare the danger there will be to the service in risking his ever coming to the command of the regiment.

My anxiety for carrying on His Majesty's service, and stating the pretensions of officers more perfectly, has led me to mention what I conceive to be deficient in Government. This want of communication which I have so lately experienced must be an error even in the State; for as to the Lord Lieutenant, whom I highly respect, most truly regard, his goodness, I may say his partiality and kindness to me, is really so indulgent, I am afraid I shall be spoiled. I therefore cannot help more sensibly feeling and sincerely regretting the absurdity of such new fancied forms of office as shall tend to the perplexity of all business, and might be injurious to merit, seniority, and service, but for your Lordship, who is always indefatigable in unravelling our mistakes and procuring all possible justice to meritorious officers.—Dublin Castle. 4 pp.

3 Aug.

Admiralty,
v. 166, No. 56.

Dom. Entry Bk.,
"Dom.
despatched,"
1771-6, p. 231.

1074. J. POWNALL to PHILIP STEPHENS, Esq.

Two letters:—

1. With information that North American vessels do constantly resort to Hispaniola, where they load with French produce, and also secretly take in large quantities of arms and ammunition, in order that the Lords of the Admiralty may give proper orders thereupon to the commanders of H.M.'s ships in the West Indies. Suggests that two cruisers should be stationed at Heneago or Inagua Island and the Little Caicos respectively.—Whitehall.

2. As to directions sent to Alderman Harley about certain clothing and accoutrements.

3 Aug.

Dom. Entry Bk.,
"Dom.
despatched,"
1771-6,
pp. 233-4.

1075. The SAME to LORD VISCOUNT TOWNSHEND.

Two letters:—

1. As to the despatch of additional engineers to North America.

2. The King commands that the persons mentioned in Lord Dartmouth's letter of the 28th ult. should be struck off the half-pay, &c.—Whitehall.

3 Aug.

Let. Bk., Sec's,
1775-6, p. 48.

1076. WM. SALMOND, Agent for Antigua, to [J. POWNALL].

Upon re-perusing the President and Speaker's letter (copy enclosed), is inclined to think they expect their address will be presented by their agent. Asks if *that* is unusual.—New Bond Street.

4 Aug.

Ireland,
v. 454,
No. 14 a, b.

1077. LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND (HARCOURT) to LORD ROCHFORD.

Transmitting a letter from the Commander-in-Chief, desiring him to lay before His Majesty a proposal from Captain Ackland,

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of H.M.'s 33rd Regiment, for raising a corps of infantry in the West of England, at his own expense, provided he is to have the command thereof with the rank of Lieut.-Colonel, and the appointment of his own officers.—Dublin Castle.

The enclosure. 2 *pp*.

4 Aug.

Post Office,
v. 7, No. 12 a, b.
Let. Bk., Sec.'s,
1775-6, p. 50.

1078. ANTHONY TODD to JOHN POWNALL, Esq.

As to one John Hamilton, *alias* two or three other names, who had defrauded Mr. Payne, late Governor of the Bank, by bills drawn by him upon Drummond's House from Jamaica.—General Post Office.

An enclosure on the same subject. Hamilton had sailed for New York, stating that he was going thither to observe the motions of the rebels, and to act in the capacity of a spy. 3 *pp*.

5 Aug.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 10, No. 81.
Dom. Entry Bk.,
" Dom.
despatched,"
1771-6, p. 232.

1079. J. POWNALL to MR. SALMOND.

The only method of presenting addresses to the King from his subjects in the Colonies is through the channel of the Secretary of State. Lord Dartmouth has presented that from the Council, &c. of Antigua.—Whitehall. *A draft.* $\frac{1}{2}$ *p*.

5 Aug.

Ireland,
v. 454, No. 9.
Entry Bk.,
1775-7, p. 67.

1080. LORD ROCHFORD to the LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

Signifying H.M.'s pleasure that the Parliament should be prorogued to 10 Oct., then to meet for despatch of business, as proposed by His Excellency.—St. James's. *A draft.* $1\frac{1}{2}$ *pp*.

5 Aug.

Ireland,
v. 454, No. 17.

1081. LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND (HARCOURT) to LORD ROCHFORD.

Major Bird, of the 19th Regiment, having been informed of his Excellency's intention to offer him the purchase of a lieutenant-Colonelcy at the first opportunity, begs leave to decline that purchase, unless it should happen to be in the 19th Regiment, in which case he will endeavour to raise the money.—Dublin Castle 1 *p*.

7 Aug.

Ireland,
v. 454, No. 20.

1082. The SAME to the SAME.

In answer to the separate letter of the 1st instant. Will exert his utmost endeavours. Hopes by the influence of the noblemen and gentlemen to whom he will make application upon this exigency, to be able to prevail upon them to give their utmost assistance to the officers employed on the recruiting service, &c.—Dublin Castle. "Separate." $1\frac{1}{2}$ *pp*.

8 Aug.

Dom. Entry Bk.,
v. 24, p. 391.

1083. EARL OF SUFFOLK to the CHAIRMAN, &c. OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.

Encloses a copy of a memorial from the States General of the United Provinces, and makes no doubt they can enable him to

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assure their High Mightinesses that there is no foundation for the alarm at Batavia respecting the safety of the Settlement at Ceylon.—St. James's.

8 Aug.

1084. JOHN ROBINSON to J. POWNALL.

Let. Bk., Sec.'s,
1775-6, p. 56.
Treas. and Cust.
v. 5, No. 11.

Relative to a memorial of George James Bruere, Esq., Governor of the Bermuda Islands, praying payment of 75*l.* for the expense of building a large boat for the service of Government. Asks whether the Board of Trade gave orders for the building of the boat.—Treasury Chambers.

10 Aug.

1085. SIR JOHN FIELDING to SIR STANIER "PORTEEN."

Dom. Geo. III.,
pcl. 88,
No. 17 a, b.

As to a pardon to Abraham Berew, who had made some discoveries of forgeries on the Bank.—Brompton Place.

Annexed is a note of the facts of the case. 3 *pp.*

12 Aug.

1086. LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND (HARCOURT) to LORD ROCHFORD.

Ireland,
v. 454,
No. 29 a, b.

Transmitting a letter from the Commander-in-Chief to inform His Majesty what steps have been taken for the more speedy recruiting and augmenting the troops on this establishment.—St. Woolstan's. "Private."

The enclosure.—The Commander-in-Chief made arrangements for recruiting in England, Scotland, and Wales, and in Ulster, Leinster, Munster, and Connaught. 3½ *pp.*

12 Aug.

1087. Memorial of Lieut.-Governor Thomas Desbrisay, of the Island of St. John, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, offering to raise a battalion of 500 men at his own expense in the space of six weeks, for any service His Majesty may think fit, on condition of being appointed lieut.-colonel commandant of the battalion, and having the nomination of the officers, which he would engage should be from half-pay.

Let. Bk., Sec.'s,
1775-6, p. 62.

Received 23 Aug.

12 Aug.

1088. ARCHD. MENZIES to LORD ———.

Scotland,
pcl. 46,
No. 170 a, b.

Relative to the annual report of the Commissioners for managing the Annexed Estates in Scotland, transmitted by him as their præsens, to Mr. Rowe, agent for the Commissioners, for presentation by his Lordship to the King.—Annexed Estates Office.

The report, with schedules attached. The receipts amounted to 7,926*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.*, the expenditure to 7,374*l.* 13*s.* 1½*d.* 2 *pp.* *small size, and 12 folio pp.*

13 Aug.

1089. LE COMTE DE GUINES to LORD ———.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 10, No. 83.

Asking for a letter of recommendation for M. Vaillant, French King's procureur at Barjols, in Provence, who had business to transact in Grenada.—London. *French.* 1 *p.*

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13 Aug.

Ireland,
pcl. 426, No. 91.**1090.** LIEUT.-GENERAL IRWINE to LORD ROCHFORD.

In connexion with the leave of absence, &c. granted to Lieut.-Colonel Browne, of the 28th Regiment, stating it to be the first military transaction since he has been in command in Ireland in which he has been officially passed by.—Dublin Castle. 2 pp.

14 Aug.

Scotland,
v. 47, No. 168.**1091.** LORD JUSTICE CLERK (MILLER) to LORD SUFFOLK.

In the present unhappy situation of our commerce with America, the merchants of Glasgow, in order to prevent the disagreeable consequences of stopping their manufactures and throwing their workmen out of bread, have resolved to continue them at work as long as they can, from which it may be hoped disorder and mobbing among them, which the Americans seem to have trusted to, may for some time be prevented in that part of the country. But the seamen who have hitherto served on the tobacco ships they can no longer keep. In consequence of the resolutions of the Congress, the Glasgow merchants, upon the arrival of their tobacco ships, having no other trade to employ them in, must lay up their ships and discharge their seamen. Under these circumstances, it might be a useful measure if a tender were stationed in the Firth of Clyde for receiving volunteers or impressing men for H.M.'s fleet.

On the disagreeable subject of emigration. Since the first order on the subject, the Commissioners of the Customs have had regular returns from the different ports. The number of emigrants from Scotland to America since the commencement of 1774 is,—men 1,839, women 881, children 887; total, 3,607. The Customs Board are informed there are above 300 more ready to sail for Philadelphia. Many of the men are Highlanders. I wish my own apprehensions be not too well founded, that the minds of these unhappy people may be corrupted with American principles before they leave this country. I wish these principles, and the number of their friends and countrymen already settled in America, may prove no obstruction to the recruiting H.M.'s regiments in the Highlands of Scotland, and that the Highlanders now in America may not in time be found the best recruits for their rebellious armies. I do not mean to insinuate any alarm. The subjects of North Britain, when left to themselves and to their own reflection, are zealously attached to H.M.'s Government; but when exposed to the insidious arts and falsehoods of American agents, they may be deceived and enticed from their duty to their King, as they are daily from all the tender relations of their country. I hope the wisdom of Parliament will lead them to some measure which may bring this ruinous trade of transporting H.M.'s subjects to America under some regulation, and prevent its being carried on in the present licentious manner, in every remote bay or creek of an extensive distant coast, without the observation or control of any officer or magistrate; so that while H.M.'s recruiting officers are under the restraints of law, and the subjects secured against their fraud and violence, the American agents are free to recruit

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whole shipfuls of men for that country without any restraint or control whatsoever, and without its being in the power of Government even to know with certainty the numbers transported from one country to the other. —Barskimming. 3 pp.

16 Aug.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 10, No. 84.
Let. Bk., Sec.'s,
1775-6, p. 61.

1092. ROBT. TOMLINSON to LORD ———.

Communicating intelligence from Cherbourg of two large French ships there, very deeply laden with military stores, positively said there to be bound for British America.—New Bond Court. 1 p.

16-19 Aug.

Admiralty,
v. 166, No. 60.
Treas.andCust.,
v. 5, Nos. 12
and 13 a, b.

1093. J. POWNALL to JOHN ROBINSON, Esq.

As to measures for intercepting vessels carrying arms and ammunition from London to North America.—Whitehall. A draft. 2½ pp.

17 Aug. Reply; with a copy of the letter written to the Customs in consequence.

No. 14 a, b.

19 Aug. Further letter from Mr. Robinson, with the copy of a letter from the Custom-house, stating the orders issued in consequence of the preceding letters. 3½ pp.

19 Aug.

Dom. Geo. III.,
pcl. 83,
No. 42 a, b.

1094. MR. JAMES to SIR STANIER PORTEN.

Positive orders are given to the Trinity House pilots not to proceed with any ship or vessel below Gravesend before she shall have been visited by the officers of the Customs.—Trinity House.

Copy of the order sent to all pilots, enclosed. 2 pp.

19 Aug.

Ireland
Entry Bk.,
1775-7, p. 72.

1095. LORD ROCHFORD to the LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

Sending a warrant, as desired, for the removal of Matthew Cocklane from Dublin to Derby.—St. James's.

21 Aug.

Admiralty,
v. 166,
No. 61 a, b.
Let. Bk., Sec.'s,
1775-6, p. 58.

1096. LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

Enclosing a copy of a letter from Capt. Orrok, of H.M. sloop "Racehorse," dated 19th inst., at Spithead, giving an account of his arrival at that place from the coast of Africa, and of his proceedings while he remained on that coast.—Admiralty Office.

The enclosure.—He had not met with any French ships trading for gum, and learnt from the natives that there had been no others on the coast than the two mentioned in a former letter. 5 pp.

21 Aug.

Dom. Geo. III.,
pcl. 83,
No. 43 a, b.

1097. Anonymous letter, signed a "True Englishman," to Lord ———, written "merely from respect and the highest esteem of your manly character"; enclosing a P.S. of a letter from a half-pay lieutenant to his late commanding officer. Gives items of news as to the rebels, received by a ship from Boston arrived

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at Cork. Urges the importance of General Howe establishing himself at New York, and describes the advantages of well securing the place. Passes strictures on the "ignorance and inability" of the Admiral, and on the want of vigour of the navy. "Every good will attend the army by the sending out some active spirited sea officer, who, at this crisis, reasons more weightily from his lower tere than from calm counsels under a heavy white periwig." "Your land men have been ably chosen by His Majesty. I know your soul despises half measures and paltry borough considerations in this great game. Whisper then, noble Lord, into the best of Prince's ears the same clear election from his navy, nor let any longer Sandwiches perverse obstinacy prevent the general good." Makes other suggestions. "In the name of God, for the love of your army, the happiness of our blessed King, and the honour of Administration, recall your Admiral and *his wife*." The letter concludes: "My Lord, this letter cannot offend you. I *love* my King; I think his family and our happy constitution struck at, and I wish him more servants like yourself, who I respect. Seek not to discover me. If I wished to be known I need not refuse my name, no more than I would my services, but that my station might give me the air of gasconade, since my vanity will not let me take quite a private station, and you have too many men of ability already in commission to allow you to give me a leading one."

The enclosure, signed Dermt. Carleton, recounting a "kind of persecution" carried on against the Hon. Oliver Delancy, John Walls, Henry White, and Dr. Cooper, President of the College, who were accused, by means of forged letters, of having corresponded with the Ministry, &c. The three former went before a magistrate, and made oath that they were innocent, but the last gave no satisfaction, and, the College being attacked, was obliged to get out of a window with nothing on but his shirt, and take refuge on board the "Kingfisher" man-of-war in the harbour, whence he sailed for England, accompanied by Lt.-Col. Maunsell, the Hon. John Walls, Roger Morris, and Henry Cruger. Some of the licentious in their town meetings had threatened to have the half-pay officers in and about the city apprehended, in consequence of which some had gone out of the way, but he (Carleton) had not, but had not been further threatened, though he had had some stiff arguments with some of them some time ago in the public coffee-house, but had of late left off speaking to any of them. They knew him to be a high Tory; and the Association they had set on foot to be signed by all ranks of the people, he would not sign; so, of course, a black sheep he must be. One, Donald Campbell, a half-pay lieutenant from the reduced Americans, a Highlander, that was as high a rebel as any in the country, was every day begging the Provincial Congress to be preferred in their army. As yet, he had got nothing. Capt. Richard Montgomery, formerly of the 17th Regiment, was married to Judge Livingston's daughter, ("she was nicknamed Foxface, you must have known her,") and was one of the Provincial Congress men. Also as to Major Gates, pro-

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moted by the Continental Congress to be Adjutant-General, &c. Was of opinion that the people in opposition on the Continent would not be half as bad as they were, and that the Bostonians would not fight, were it not for the protesting lords, and those in opposition in the House of Commons, who constantly were stabbing to the heart every friend to the Government on the American Continent, and who, by their speeches, had been constantly making converts to the rebel cause, and buoying them up.

Had written many letters to a great man within this seven or eight months, which he was sure, if noticed, must serve, though he wanted neither fee nor reward. Major Philip Skene, "your old friend," had been made a prisoner on landing at Philadelphia from London.

Minuted, "Read by the King." 5 large pp.

21 Aug.
Dom. Entry Bk.,
"Dom.
despatched,"
1771-6, p. 238.

1098. J. POWNALL to SIR STANIER PORTEN.

Transmitting a copy of a letter from Governor O'Hara, received yesterday.—Whitehall.

21 Aug.
Ireland,
v. 454,
No. 37 a, b.

1099. LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND (HARCOURT) to LORD ROCHEFORD.

Two letters of this date :—

1. The Earl of Bellamont having offered to raise 500 men in the North of Ireland with the utmost expedition towards completing the infantry upon this establishment, upon the terms of the levy money now allowed, I was particularly glad at this juncture immediately to accept of his proposal, and have issued the necessary orders accordingly. I enclose his Lordship's letter.—Dublin Castle.

The enclosure.—Lord Bellamont, writing to Sir John Blaquiere, says, When the daring attack upon the King's troops on the 19th of April had so fully evinced the motives and object of the provincials as to enable me to look forward with precision to the necessary consequences of their proceedings, I immediately waited upon the Lord Lieutenant at once to express my indignation and determined readiness to stand forth to offer my humble services to the King. The reluctant tenderness of the King having even then as yet forborne to declare America (tho' in arms) in a state of rebellion, I was apprehensive that any further step on my part might as yet be considered premature; in which sentiments I was confirmed by the opinion of his Excellency. I therefore retired to my country seat, contenting myself in defeating the insidious efforts of systematical misrepresentation, and satisfied that his Excellency would give me an opportunity of further gratifying my zeal as soon as a proper occasion should offer. The circular letter which I received last Thursday, asking for my countenance and assistance to the recruiting officers, has opened to me the channel I so much wished for. I have accordingly repaired to town to lay my proposal before his Excellency. Were I to

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confine my exertion to that line only to which my present circumstances seem to circumscribe it, my services would be, properly speaking, rather negative than active,—at the best, partial in their operation, and slow in their effect;—a degree of efficacy ill suited to my feelings when my Sovereign is insulted in his empire by a most audacious and wanton rebellion. I, therefore, entreat you will, without an hour's loss of time, acquaint his Excellency that I am ready to proceed to raise forthwith 500 men, &c. It is my particular request that the North of Ireland be the rendezvous of the respective parties under my direction, as I confess myself impatient to disprove a bold and unwarranted assertion touching that respectable district, with which I have too intimate a communication not to know to a certainty that every attempt to alienate their affections will prove abortive, and that even the nearest ties of blood will find themselves dissolved where those of loyalty have been violated.

Offers also to raise a regiment, if necessary. *5½ pp.*

*Ibid.,
No. 38 a, b.*

(2.) Enclosing an extract of a letter from a very sensible revenue officer at Cork, containing a variety of matter “your Lordship may not be sorry to see.”

The extract.—I have seen Major Roche, and he is as active as I could wish. I think he cannot fail to get the men he proposes; for, besides Lord Kenmare's support, Roche has powerful friends in the West, and Cork also. The violent opposition of the Presbyterians to the measures of Government in support of the rebels, by talking in all companies in such a way that, if they are not rebels, it is hard to find a name for them,—their invectives against the Papists, and their ridiculing every support they can give,—and, above all, the stories they have spread that the common people are averse to enlisting,—has done the recruiting good service, and will do it more still whenever the harvest is in. The rich Papists declare they will spend their last shilling or get men, and that they will do everything in their power to find out every deserter from the King's troops in this country, and that the more people talk against them, the more conspicuous their loyalty will be. These disputes will influence our revenue, and have done it already. The money begins to fly, and as the Papists have it in plenty, they are forcing trade in every shape. Our revenue produced last quarter 10,000*l.* in this province more than the Midsummer quarter, 1774, and is in a good way this quarter, though the East India ships have made us suffer to a great amount more than can be credited. The Spaniards are done for: all their letters run in one strain, *Don't on any account send any more provisions here*; by which we may safely conclude their armament is at an end. *3 pp.*

22 Aug.

Admiralty,
v. 166,
No. 62 a, b, c.
Let. Bk., Sec.'s,
1775-6, p. 60.

1100. LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

Enclosing copies of a letter from Lient. Wm. Grant, of H.M.'s schooner “St. John,” dated at Georgia, 18 June last, and of one he had sent to Vice-Adml. Graves, giving an account of the riotous proceedings of the people in that province.—Admiralty Office.

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The enclosures.—All communication with Adml. Graves was either uncertain or rendered precarious. He writes:—The country people threaten to shut up this port; if they don't, it's apprehended Carolinians will for them, it being generally reported she means to march in upon Georgia, not only with that intention, but also to make the Crown officers as well as their own "prisoners of hostages;" and some people have been ordered to leave the province in seven days by the "Friends of Liberty." The eve of His Majesty's birthday some notorious people spiked the cannon, and threw them over the battery down the cleft, as they had a few days before that robbed the magazine of its powder. Sir James Wright called his militia officers together in order to know if they will stand by him in case Carolina should make him prisoner, which he has private intelligence they mean to do. But how far he can depend on them time only can show. The Hon. John Stewart, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, hearing that the Carolina Committee intended to seize his person, removed from Charlestown to Savannah in Georgia, where he imagined he would find safety; but two members of the Provincial Congress, then sitting at Charlestown, were sent to inflame the minds of the people at Georgia, and induce them to secure him, pretending that he had used his influence to induce the Indians in his district (particularly the Cherokees and Calawbas) to fall upon the back inhabitants of the province, and make a diversion to facilitate landing of troops said to be expected. He was thus obliged to leave Savannah to avoid falling into the hands of a furious mob, which he luckily effected in time enough by some minutes, and requested me to carry him to St. Augustine, which I did. When Mr. Stewart took refuge on the "St. John," a number of canoes full of armed men from South Carolina were lying at Pybee's (*sic*) Island, the entrance of Savannah river. Soon afterwards a boat from Savannah, with some of the principal people and leaders of the disaffected party, attempted to pass by me in order to join the Carolinians, but I obliged them to return. Immediately afterwards the Carolinians in their canoes went home. The next morning a number of armed men appeared on the beach, and, upon my making sail, fired a musket, and hoisted the American Liberty Flag on Tybee's lighthouse. 5½ pp.

22 Aug.

Ireland,
pcl. 426, No. 92.**1101.** LIEUT.-GENL. IRWINE to LORD ROCHFORD.

As to a succession omitted to be sent over, but mentioned in a former letter. As to proposals to sell from officers in the regiments under orders for service, I am sorry to say that the number of applications to me on that head were so shameful and disgraceful to the nation and to the service, and, as I humbly conceive, so contrary to the King's way of thinking (which is to me the first principle in all things), that I have put a stop to a great many. Too many, however, have been laid before the Lord Lieutenant, and too many, I am afraid, will be sent over. Gives reasons why Lieut.-Col. Beckwith, of the 27th, Capt. French

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of the 46th, and Capt. Stevens, of the 17th, should, however, be permitted to sell out. Also as to his relation and secretary, Mr. Garden, lieutenant in the 48th Regiment, who is so eager to serve that he would quit his situation and prospects in Ireland in order to buy Capt. Stevens' company. I beg you will not imagine this to be a job of mine, for I shall suffer some inconvenience by Mr. Garden's leaving me, but I could not resist his earnestness, and the ardour he shows to risk his fortune and quit a better income for the hope of fame. Also as to Lieut. and Quartermaster Jones, of the 46th Regiment. — Dublin Castle. 4 pp.

Before
23 Aug.
Let. Bk., Sec.'s,
1775-6, p. 63.

1102. Memorial of John Burke, of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, praying to be continued in the offices of coroner, clerk of the peace, and clerk of the several courts in the city and district of the city of Montreal, which offices ceased on 1 May 1775, by virtue of the Act of Parliament made for the government of the province of Quebec.—*Received*, 23 Aug.

23 Aug.
Ireland,
pcl. 426, No. 93.

1103. LIEUT.-GENL. IRWINE to LORD ROCHFORD.

As to Lieut. Fortescue, of the 27th Regiment, an old officer, in very bad health.—Dublin Castle. 1 p.

24 Aug.
Admiralty,
v. 166,
No. 64 a, b.
Let. Bk., Sec.'s,
1775-6, p. 67.

1104. LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

Enclosing a copy of a letter from Capt. Cornwallis, of H.M.S. "Pallas," dated 9 June, at Jamaica, giving an account of his arrival there from the coast of Africa, and of his proceedings while on that coast.—Admiralty Office.

The enclosure.—Capt. Cornwallis had visited James Fort in the Gambia river, Sierra Leone, and all the forts down the coast as far as Cape Coast; also Whydah, the leewardmost fort on the coast, belonging to the Company, as a man-of-war had not been there for 10 years. At James' Fort he was informed by the commanding officer that the French had spirited the natives up against the English, and that he had been obliged to take a schooner of some force into the service to supply himself with water. They were greatly in want of stores, &c. there. While in the river they got the King of the country on board, and showed him all the civility they could, with which he seemed very well pleased. 4 pp.

24 Aug.
Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 10, No. 85.

1105. LE CHEVALIER DE MAROLLES DE LUCÉ to LORD ———.

Renewing his application for employment in the Royal Artillery in America, &c.—Paris. *French*. 1 p.

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24 Aug.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 10, No. 86.
Let. Bk., Sec.'s,
1775-6, p. 66.

1106. MAJOR JOHN MAXWELL to JOHN POWNALL, Esq.

Signifying his readiness to proceed to Canada immediately, should Lord Dartmouth procure for him the lieutenant-governorship of St. John's, or other mark of favour.—London, 1 p.

24 Aug.

Ireland,
v. 454, No. 34.
Entry Bk.,
1775-7, p. 77.

1107. LORD ROCHFORD to the LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

In answer to several official and private letters. Though His Majesty has expressed his approbation of the zeal and commendable spirit shown by those officers who have sent in their respective proposals for raising new corps of infantry, yet their offers cannot be accepted, as the present plan is solely to augment the regiments of infantry now on foot, without raising any new corps. The prudent steps taken for recruiting are extremely satisfactory to the King.

With regard to Major Campbell's son being an ensign in the 55th Regiment whilst a child, if no clandestine means were used to conceal his age, it cannot be any ways laid to the charge of the father; but it was an improper indulgence, which must not in future be complied with. The King never consents to give an ensigny here until the friends certify that the young person has attained the age of 16. His Majesty took it for granted that the same practice had been uniformly observed in Ireland; but as it has not been, at least in this case, it is particularly recommended to your Excellency to be very punctilious as to this rule in future.—St. James's. *A draft.* 2½ pp.

24 Aug.

Ireland,
v. 454, No. 41.

1108. LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND (HARCOURT) to LORD ROCHFORD.

In view of a possible delay in the arrival of the transports, requests His Majesty's pleasure in what manner he should guide himself, supposing that by any untoward event the transports should be delayed beyond the appointed time; that is, whether in every event the regiments are to embark, or whether there is any given day beyond which they are not to sail. The troops will be held ready to step on board from one moment to another after the 10th of September. As it has been generally supposed that this embarkation is destined for Boston, and there is a season in which the navigation to that place is exceedingly hazardous and difficult, has thought it his duty to submit this matter for consideration.—Dublin Castle. 1½ pp.

25 Aug.

Circular Bk.,
1761-86, p. 109.
Ireland,
v. 454, No. 36.

1109. Circular from Lord Rochford, enclosing a proclamation for the suppression of rebellion and sedition.

Addressed to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Lieut.-General Murray (Minorca), Major-General Boyd (Gibraltar), the Lieut.-Governor of the Jersey, and the Lieut.-Governor of Guernsey.

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Scotland,
v. 47, No. 48.
Isle of Man,
1765-1817, p. 60.

17 & 26 Aug.

Scotland,
pcl. 46,
No. 171 a to l.

1110. Similar Circular from the Earl of Suffolk to the Duke of Argyll, Lord Justice Clerk, and Lieut.-Governor of the Isle of Man.

1111. Papers relative to a disused BADGE which it was the intention of the BARONETS OF SCOTLAND to resume.

(a.) Lord Suffolk to the Lord Advocate (17 Aug.) Enclosing a correspondence had with a Committee of the Scotch Baronetage. Though not a matter of importance enough to deserve much of your Lordship's attention, or to take up any more of my time, I will content myself with communicating the whole to you that you may see how it has been treated and considered. *A draft.*

(b.) The Committee of the Baronets to Lord Suffolk (Edinburgh, 15 June), announcing the resolution of the Baronets to assume the badge.

(c.) Minutes of a general meeting of the Baronets of Scotland on 14th June, with a list of those present, list of proxies, &c.

(d.) Extract from the Royal warrant of King Charles I., dated 17 Nov. 1629, authorising the Baronets of Scotland to wear "an orange taunie silk ribbon, whereon shall hang pendent in a scutcheon argent a saltir azure, thereon an inescutcheon of the arms of Scotland, with an imperial crown above the scutcheon, and incircled with this motto, *Fax mentis honeste gloria.*"

(e.) Printed circular from the Lyon King-at-Arms of Scotland, sent to the Baronets, calling their attention to this badge, &c.—Dated, Lyon Office, 30 March 1775.

(f.) Reply (draft) from the Earl of Suffolk to the letter of the Baronets, dated 7th July. He says:—I was not prepared to inform His Majesty whether that privilege is understood to extend to all Baronets of Scotland created before the Union, or only to those actually in existence prior to the date of the grant—a question which should be referred to H.M.'s Attorney and Solicitor General here, and to H.M.'s Advocate and Solicitor General for Scotland, before the step proposed can with any propriety be taken; and even then, after so long a disuse, every individual claiming the distinction should by a similar reference make out his right to the hereditary dignity on which that claim is founded.

(g.) Letter from the Committee of Baronets (1 Aug.) in reply to the preceding. There is a known legal constitutional check in Scotland against the abuse of assuming the title of Baronet without right, viz., the Court of the Lord Lyon King-of-Arms. His office is a part of the Constitution, as much as the Courts of Justice or the Parliament itself, being founded in times beyond all history or record, and confirmed by Acts of Parliament. He is at once a Minister and a Judge. Although himself at present not of the profession of the law, his deputy is, and his assessors are from among the ablest Council. It is his duty and within his power to punish those who shall assume the title of Baronet falsely. We flatter ourselves that your Lordship will see that a check will be

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more easily attained in this constitutional way than by the mode which has occurred to your Lordship. As to the suggested distinction between the creations before and after 1629, it was very attentively considered by us, both in public and private. We took every aid from lawyers, historians, and antiquarians in this country, and we are unanimously of opinion that the badge is the right of every one of us whose creations are antecedent to the Union. We imagine there are few titles existing whose creations are anterior to 1629. Some gentlemen produced at the first meeting patents and badges belonging to them, which last were given to them by the King himself, the dates of both of which were several years later than the Royal warrant. We proceeded also on the authority of Sir John Mackenzie, Lord Advocate for Scotland, who, from his works on heraldry, appears to have been one of the best heralds in Europe. But, above all, we attended to the words of our patents and of the Royal warrant itself, which are clear and explicit. There have been former meetings to revive the use of the badge; one in 1734 in London. Nothing hindered its use long ago but a delicacy, the effect of amiable modesty and respectable pride, in some who thought they had not fortunes to support such a mark of distinction,—a circumstance which is at present entirely or almost entirely altered. Many of us are peers or their descendants; and the distinction being such as no other hereditary order in Europe has, we confess, in our love of it, what some may call family pride, but what we call family virtue. From a wish to mark our loyalty we entered in our minutes that the badge is to be put on on the anniversary of H.M.'s accession to the throne. On all these accounts the privilege is extremely dear to us. Our lives and fortunes we would, without fear, trust in the hands of the four gentlemen pointed at by your Lordship; but we cannot submit our family honours to anybody. We will be so frank as to own that we should not wish to have honours which depended upon any voice except that of our Sovereign and the laws.

(h.) "Extract.—Ratification of the Order of Knight Baronets. 1630."

(i.) "Extract.—Act anent the cognisance of the Knight Baronets, and proclamation anent said cognisance. 24 December 1629."

(k.) "Copy.—Act 28th Parliament, first of King Charles the First, intituled, Ratification in favour of the Viscount of Sterling, " &c."

(l.) Henry Dundas, Lord Advocate, to Lord [Suffolk]. (Melville, 26 Aug.)—Although some of the Baronets, it is by no means the sentiments of the whole, do not chuse the mode of investigation which your Lordship chalked out to them, such an investigation can at any time be made without their aid and concurrence, but it would be one of time and labour. 25 pp. or parts of pp., and one of print.

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26 Aug.

Admiralty,
v. 165, No. 33.**1112.** PHIP. STEPHENS to WM. EDEN, Esq.

In answer to Lord Suffolk's letter of the 19th inst. as to the bad consequences likely to arise from the sailors of Glasgow being in want of employment. Lieut. Costobadie is ordered to proceed forthwith to Glasgow, to enter seamen for H.M.'s service, and another lieutenant will be sent to Leith for the like purpose.—Admiralty Office. 1½ pp.

26 Aug.

Admiralty,
v. 166,
No. 68 a to n.
Let. Bk., Sec.'s,
1775-6, p. 72.**1113.** LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

Enclosing copies of letters and papers from Vice-Adml. Graves; also as to transmission home of despatches from Governors in America.—Admiralty Office.

The enclosures.

(b.) Adml. Graves to Mr. Stephens, Boston, 16 July.—Proceedings of various vessels of his squadron detailed. The "Margueritta," hired sloop, attacked and taken by the rebels, except that she had no carriage guns, was well appointed, and was manned with twenty of the best men in the "Preston," and commanded by a very good midshipman. The Assembly at Rhode Island have voted 500 men more for the rebellion, struck off 10,000*l.* additional money, and ordered Fort Island to be taken possession of. The latter will be prevented, if possible. It is said that seven sail of sloops are at Providence, from 14 to 8 guns, well manned; that they have nearly finished two large row-boats for 24 oars and two prow guns each. Capt. Vandeput mentions the arrival of Governor Tryon; that the Mayor and Corporation of New York intended to have paid him the usual compliments on his arrival, and had delivered to him the copy of an address, which was to have been presented the 7th inst., but they were prevented by an order from the Provincial Congress to the contrary; that 1,800 Connecticut men have been encamped several days within a mile and a half from the town, and send parties at times into town, and beat up for volunteers in the name of the Continental Congress; that Governor Tryon has just as little to do as the Lieut.-Governor had, and that it is thought he will not act at all while things are on the present footing. There are many who wish to keep the peace in New York on account of their property. Several of those have got into Committees and the Provincial Congress: through whose influence perhaps it is that, as yet, the King's ships have met with no difficulty in getting the provisions required. I transmit an extract from one of Capt. Vandeput's letters, merely to show what dependence there is upon the professions of these people, and the deceit and cunning with which they manage their affairs. Capt. Parry, of the "Cruiser" at North Carolina, acquaints me that the people in that province are very violent; that it had been proposed in a Committee to man a number of vessels and attack the "Cruiser"; that he does not expect to get any more provisions there; the last vessel which supplied him would have been unloaded if she had stayed till the morning.

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Governor Martin, in a letter dated North Carolina, New Bern, 27 May, represents himself to be, with a few friends of Government, totally helpless and destitute of protection.

Also as to the mischief arising from the sending home of sloops with despatches without the knowledge of the Commander-in-Chief, as had been done by Capt. Montagu at the request of Lord Dunmore.

(c.) Inventory of ordnance and sundry military stores shipped from Fort William and Mary, on board the "Resolution" transport, for Boston.

(d.) Governor Wentworth to Adml. Graves. (Fort William and Mary, 29 June.)--The people of New Hampshire are, unhappily, adopting the measures recommended by the General Congress; and it is to be feared it will be some time before they come to be right again. I do not, indeed, expect it until the public tranquillity be restored in the Massachusetts Government. Also as to the dismantling of the fort, &c.

(e.) Extract from the *New England Chronicle or the Essex Gazette*, No. 361, dated Watertown, 29 June 1775, containing an account of the capture of the tender ["Marguerette"], the "captain" of which was mortally wounded, and died next day. Among the killed was also Mr. Robert Avery, of Norwich, in Connecticut, who was on board the tender, a prisoner.

(f.) Capt. Jas. Wallace to Vice-Adml. Graves. (Rhode Island, 30 June.)—Reported that they have thirty whale-boats and seven sloops ready to come upon us at a convenient opportunity. However, this town appears to be divided. Many are jealous of the Providence people, and I am promised an association acknowledging their allegiance and binding themselves to support the King's government. Whether they are serious, time will discover. ('Twas first agitated at a turtle feast.) If it happens, it will make dissensions among them, and very little additional force would secure this port to the King; whereas if the dregs of the rebel army come down among us, it will be much more difficult. The Continental Congress have appointed four rebel generals, viz. Col. Washington, of Virginia, Captain General, &c. Washington is now at York, on his way to Boston. A party is set off from Connecticut to take prisoner Sir Jno. Johnson. While I am writing, a copy of the Association is sent, and I am told 'twill be augmented to more than 300, all principal men. The design of it, they assure me, is to assist H.M.'s government without equivocation. Hope it will be so. Those who *formerly signed* are to be depended upon.

(g.) "Association of Tories," referred to in the preceding, with seventy-four signatures.

(h.) Extract from a letter from Capt. Vandeput, of H.M.S. "Asia." (New York, 25 June 1775.)—Account of the restoration of certain stores taken from Turtle Bay, (the Provincial Congress having highly disapproved of the robbery), and their subsequent removal

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by a sloop from Stamford in Connecticut, "so the people of the town pretend not to have been at all accessory to this affair."

(i.) Capt. Collet to Capt. Parry, of H.M.'s sloop "Cruiser," dated at Fort Johnson in North Carolina, 20 May, relative to the danger the fort was exposed to from a body of militia in the province. Any quantity of powder you can spare me will be received most thankfully, for I have not to load again after the first firing.

(k.) Lord Dunmore to Adml. Graves. ("Fowey," in York river, 17 June.)—After having seen the greatest part of the Colony in arms, and suffered continual insults, accompanied by threats of the utmost violence against my person, upon so slight a pretence as my having removed gunpowder afforded them, and finding that the meeting of the Assembly called together for the purpose of considering the plan of reconciliation held out by the Parliament has served only to increase the tumults and disorders of the country, I have thought it most conducive to the good of H.M.'s service to fix my residence on board the "Fowey." My intention is to remain in this situation until I receive instructions from His Majesty; for the procuring of which, and the conveying of the most speedy intelligence of these transactions to His Majesty, I have applied to Capt. Montagu to despatch the "Magdalene" to England, in conformity to which she is to sail immediately. I am still in hopes that you will augment the sea force in this part of America as much as possible, as the keeping of these considerable countries lying upon the great rivers emptying into Chesapeake Bay in awe cannot but contribute much to the success of the general plan for enforcing the authority of Government in the Colonies.

(l.) Lord Dunmore's application to Capt. Montagu for the despatch of the "Magdalen" to England.

(m.) Capt. George Montagu to Vice-Adml. Graves. ("Fowey," York, 17 June.)

(n.) Adml. Graves to Mr. Stephens (Boston, 18 July), giving an account of ships purchased and fitted out for H.M.'s service. 34 pp. *or parts of pp.*

27 Aug.

Let. Bk., Sec.'s,
1775-6, p. 82.

1114. EARL OF LOUDOUN to LORD DARTMOUTH.

Asking for a passport for a ship laden with goods for the army at Boston.—Loudoun.

29 Aug.

Dom. Entry Bk.,
"Dom.
despatched,"
1771-6, p. 240.

1115. J. POWNALL to PHILIP STEPHENS, Esq.

As to a vessel detained in the Downs, having about five casks of gunpowder on board. If there is no clearance from the Custom-house in consequence of a license from the Privy Council or the Board of Ordnance for the exportation of the gunpowder, the vessel is certainly subject to detention and seizure, but if there exists any such license there seems no pretence for detaining her.—Whitehall.

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30 Aug.

Ireland, v. 454,
No. 51 a, b, c.
Mil. Entry Bk.,
v. 28, 1763 82,
pp. 313-15.

1116. LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND (HARCOURT) to LORD ROCHFORD.

Relative to the request of Capt. Skene, of the 28th Regiment, for leave to sell out. Encloses his letter and a medical certificate. Is aware that even the very strong and compassionate circumstances of this gentleman's situation scarcely warrant him at the present moment in recommending Capt. Skene, as he otherwise should, for leave to retire.—Dublin Castle.

The medical certificate of Dr. William Cullen and Dr. John Hope, of Edinburgh, and Capt. Skene's letter. The doctors declare "on their soul and conscience" that he was not in a condition to attend his duty in the regiment. 4 pp.

31 Aug.

Adm. Entry Bk.,
1766-84, p. 151.

1117. SIR STANIER PORTEN to MR. STEPHENS.

Enclosing an extract from a letter from Consul Logie, together with a copy of one that Consul has written to the Emperor of Morocco, on occasion of some shot having been fired on H.M.'s sloop "Zephyr," on entering the Bay of Tangier.—St. James's.

31 Aug.

Dom. Geo. III.,
pcl. 88, No. 18.

1118. ——— to the LORD JUSTICE CLERK.

Assuring him that his constant zeal and attention in making every necessary and useful communication meets with His Majesty's most gracious approbation, and acquainting him with arrangements for engaging seamen at Glasgow and Leith. Is sorry to find the spirit of emigration still prevails to so great a degree; wishes any method could be immediately hit upon to prevent it. It is an affair that shall be considered.—St. James's.

A draft. 1½ pp.

31 Aug.

Ireland,
v. 454, No. 44.

1119. LORD ROCHFORD to the LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

Relative to the successions recommended, and in answer to the question about the sailing of the regiments, in letter of the 24th inst. They are to embark in any case.—St. James's. *A draft.* 3 pp.

1 Sept.

Dom. Entry Bk.,
v. 26, p. 28.

1120. SIR STANIER PORTEN to SIR JOHN FIELDING.

Sending for inquiry, &c. a letter from Mr. Tindall, an attorney at Chelmsford, and a printed one that had been sent to him by the post.—St. James's.

1 Sept.

Dom. Entry Bk.,
"Dom.
despatched,"
1771-6, p. 246.

1121. JOHN POWNALL to the COMMITTEE OF MERCHANTS TRADING TO AFRICA.

To send instructions to their officers in the forts and factories on the coast of Africa for preventing any protection being given to, or trade carried on with, ships belonging to H.M.'s rebellious subjects in North America, arriving on that coast, &c.—Whitehall.

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1 Sept.

Dom. Entry Bk.,
"Dom.
despatched,"
1771-6, p. 248.

1122. The SAME to SIR STANIER PORTEN.

Enclosing a list of ships clearing out of the Thames in ballast, carrying persons known to be disaffected to Government, who will most probably be entrusted with letters for the rebels in North America of a traitorous nature. Also minutes of an information of a very extraordinary nature, &c., but not considered worthy of much attention.—Whitehall.

A list of the ships and suspected persons.

1 Sept.

Ireland,
v. 454, No. 47.
Entry Book,
1775-7, p. 87.

1123. LORD ROCHFORD to the LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

In regard to Lord Bellamont's proposal. His Majesty has expressed in the fullest manner his very gracious approbation of the laudable zeal and loyalty shown by his Lordship.—St. James's. *A draft.* 1½ pp.

1 Sept.

Ireland,
v. 454, No. 54.

1124. LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND to LORD ROCHFORD.

Acknowledging receipt of letters, &c. As to the migration going on from Ireland to America. There are vessels now lying at Cork and Limerick bound for America, having on board numbers of young men, to the amount of nearly 100, indentured, as is given out, for servants, but who may possibly be intended for the rebel army. There being no law in Ireland empowering the detention of such persons, asks for instructions.

Aug. to

2 Sept.

Dom. Geo. III.,
pcl. 339,
No. 7 a to s.

1125. EMIGRATION TO AMERICA.

A number of papers, consisting of letters, reports of conversations, &c., connected with the efforts made to induce disaffected shipwrights, who had been discharged for petitioning the King, to emigrate to America. Visits were made to Woolwich by men and women (the latter suspected to be men disguised), and money offered and promises of support held out from "respectable persons in the city." Proceedings were taken on behalf of the Government to discover the persons who were thus privately acting a part "obviously destructive of His Majesty's interest and the welfare of the public in general." For this purpose two persons assumed the character of shipwrights, acting as agents for a body of their fellows. The papers consist chiefly of reports of the conversations held with the captain of a vessel, who was to take out the emigrants. Interviews were also had with Alderman Lee, of the city of London, who was privy to the movement, and gave it his countenance and support. An American merchant, named Searle, was also concerned, and eventually made promises of money to those who should go. Several of the papers are also incorporated in the narrative, 31 pages long, (v) of the transactions of the agents of the Government, which is among the papers. Several are notes from Sir John Fielding, &c., the last written on one side of a card, and dated 2 Sept. The pretended negotiations seem to have fallen to the ground in consequence of the ship in which the men were to go having been sold by the owners.

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2 Sept.

Dom. Geo. III.,
pcl. 83,
No. 44 a, b.

1126. MR. JAMES to SIR STANIER PORTEN.

As to a petition for an almshouse belonging to the Corporation of the Trinity House.—Trinity House.

The petition enclosed, from Samuel Batten, an aged and infirm pilot. 2 pp.

2 Sept.

Dom. Entry Bk.,
"Dom.
despatched,"
1771-6, p. 248.

1127. J. POWNALL to the SAME.

Sending copy of a letter from the Secretary to the Admiralty relative to a sloop, with ordnance and military clothing on board, detained.—Whitehall.

2 Sept.

Ireland,
v. 454, No. 49.
Entry Bk.,
1775-7, p. 89.

1128. LORD ROCHFORD to the LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

Announcing the appointment of Lieut.-General Irwine, Commander-in-Chief of H.M.'s forces in Ireland, to succeed the late General Dilkes as Governor of Kilmainham Hospital, and the removal of Major-General Hale from the government of Limerick to that of Londonderry and Culmore Fort, *vice* Lieut.-General Irwine.—St. James's. A draft. 1½ pp.

2 & 4 Sept.

Dom. Geo. III.,
pcl. 88,
No. 19 a, b.
Dom. Entry Bk.,
v. 24,
pp. 395-9.

1129. ASSOCIATION OF THE FRIENDS OF LIBERTY.

Letters enclosing to the Secretary of State a circular, dated 29 Aug., signed "Thomas Joel," explaining the objects of an Association of "Sincere Friends of Liberty," in opposition to the "present arbitrary ministers," who are described as having "openly violated and endeavoured to subvert" the constitution; and advocating the formation of similar associations in the country, to be in correspondence with the London Committee. Replies were to be directed to "John Wilmot, Esq., Globe Tavern, Fleet Street, London."

Also replies, acknowledging the receipt of the same, &c.

The correspondents were, John Carruthers, Mayor of Nottingham, William Mathers, Mayor of Worcester, and the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Craven, Burton Court. Mr. Craven (whose letter, in original, with the printed circular, is in *Dom. Geo. III.*, pcl. 88,) says,—“The oath of a magistrate obliges me to trouble you with the enclosed treason, which I received by Friday night's post. I detest republican principles, and, sooner than engage in such a rebellious and unconstitutional association, I would exchange my black coat for red, and spend my genteel independent fortune in support of His Majesty's crown and dignity.” This letter is minuted “Read by the King.” There is also an entry of a letter from the Mayor of Worcester to Mr. Joel, stating that, the association appearing to him to be principally intended to recommend and abet the rebellion existing in America, he had transmitted a notice of it to the Secretary of State.

4 Sept.

Scotland,
pcl. 46,
No. 172 a to d.

1130. The LORD ADVOCATE (DUNDAS) to LORD [SUFFOLK].

Immediately after H.M.'s proclamation for suppressing rebellion came here, I was informed of ships taking in hundreds of passengers for America, many of them carrying money, arms, and

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ammunition with them. It is impossible to dive into the secret intention of these emigrants; but though they are innocent, yet there is great reason to believe they would, if landed in America, be compelled to assist the rebels. I therefore reckoned it my duty, as far as I could, to prevent these emigrations; and wrote, and, indeed, in person applied, to the Board of Customs, and also wrote to the sheriffs and admirals depute in the terms of the letters enclosed. P.S.—Would suggest that opportunities should be given to emigrants desiring it, to return in the transports from America.—Edinburgh.

The three enclosures referred to. 5 pp.

5 Sept.

Admiralty
Entry Bk.,
1766–84, p. 151.
Dom. Entry Bk.,
v. 26, p. 29.

1131. SIR S. PORTEN to P. STEPHENS, Esq.

Enclosing a copy of a letter from Capt. Frazer, H.M.'s Commissary at Dunkirk, relative to a brig arrived at that port direct from Philadelphia.—St. James's.

5 Sept.

Treas. and Cust.,
v. 3, No. 40.

1132. JOHN ROBINSON to [SIR S. PORTEN].

As to a ship suspected to have military stores for the Americans, &c. Concludes:—I thank you for the account you give me that there is *no news* from Graves. One likes to hear even that nothing has happened; but that surely can't continue long *with him*. A little time after his last despatch would, I trust, carry him his orders, and he has much lost way to make up by his activity. The situation of our troops too must grow every day more and more uneasy. Some alteration, I should think, must very soon happen. But these reflections are for others, not for us subalterns. I will not therefore go beyond my last, lest I should err, when I say I think much is to be done, even on the eve of this campaign.—Sion Hill. 4 pp.

6 Sept.

Dom. Entry Bk.,
v. 26, p. 29.

1133. EARL OF ROCHFORD to the MAYOR OF LEICESTER.

You have acted with the greatest propriety in transmitting to me a copy of the printed letter signed "Thomas Joel," as the circulation of papers of that inflammatory and seditious nature ought to be discouraged as much as possible.—St. James's.

Like letters were sent at the same time to the Mayors of Shrewsbury, Salisbury, and Colchester, and the Town Clerk of Lincoln.

6 Sept.

Ireland,
v. 454, No. 64.

1134. LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND (HARCOURT) to LORD ROCHFORD.

As to the method of appointing Lieut.-General Irwine to be Master of the Royal Hospital near Kilmainham.—Dublin Castle. 2 pp.

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7 Sept.

Admiralty,
v. 167,
No. 7 a to n.

Let. Bk.,
Sec.'s, 1775-6,
p. 85.

1135. LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

Sending copies of three letters, and papers enclosed therein, from Vice-Admiral Graves.—Admiralty Office.

The enclosures:—

(b.) Admiral Graves to Mr. Stephens (Boston, 24 July), as to the proceedings and designs of the rebels, &c. The rebels have collected near 300 whaleboats in the creeks round this harbour, and begin to make little expeditions upon the islands. A few days ago 105 boats full of men landed on Long Island, and carried off all the stock. One of their party was a seaman belonging to the "Falcon," taken in Buzzard's Bay. Being placed as sentinel, he concealed himself until the rebels had left the island, and then swam to a canoe lying off, and so got on board the "Boyne." His report confirms what we had before heard about the whaleboats. From their lightness, and drawing very little water, they can not only outrow our boats, but, by getting into shoal water and in calms, must constantly escape. Various are the conjectures about the design of the rebels in bringing so many whaleboats here. Robbing the islands, &c., most certainly distresses the garrison, but it is generally believed they were principally intended to land a body of men in the night, at the most defenceless part of the town, when a general attack should be made upon the lines, hoping, with the assistance of disaffected people in town, to occasion great confusion and terror, and finally defeat H.M.'s troops. Others are of opinion that on a calm night they mean to surprise one of the frigates, and to carry her by pouring in great numbers of people. The very low complement of H.M.'s ships at present makes the duty extremely hard. We are obliged to keep a number of officers and men on flat-bottomed floating battery boats, placed in shoal water, to flank Boston and Charlestown necks, to man an armed transport and a sloop likewise for the army, and occasionally to lend men to the transports to replace those who desert. In the squadron, the frigates, sloops, and schooners, are seldom without lent men on board. These draughts are from the three large ships, which by that means are sometimes unavoidably left in a weak and defenceless condition. The 20-gun ships and sloops, with their present low complement of men, are become objects of the rebels' attention, who, in their large schooners and sloops, fancy they shall succeed by boarding when the King's ship is at anchor.

(c.) Capt. Barkley, of H.M.S. "Scarborough," to Admiral Graves (Piscataqua, 7 July), explaining how the rebels had quietly obtained the money in the treasury at Portsmouth, belonging to New Hampshire, amounting to 1,600*l.* or 2,000*l.*, carrying it out in great triumph.

(d.) The pilot's account of the action between the "Margueritta" schooner and the rebels at Machias.

(e.) Affidavit of Jabez Cobb, master of a brigantine, on the same subject.

(f.) Account of the destruction of the lighthouse on Thatcher's Island, commonly called Cape Ann lights.

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(g.) An account of ordnance stores wanted for the use of the squadron, not in store at Halifax.

(h.) Vice-Admiral Graves to Mr. Stephens (Boston, 28 July), as to a terrible fire like to have happened in H.M.'s yard at Halifax, the insecurity of the magazine there, &c. "Never were ships more wanted than at present for various services; in particular, to seize everything intended for the support of the rebels, or that may arrive and fall into their hands, and to remain and form a proper force in different parts of this harbour. The great number of whaleboats, with great pains collected here, requires all possible vigilance on our parts to prevent a surprise, and necessarily occasions a great deal of boat duty."

(i.) General Gage to Admiral Graves (Boston, 28 July), as to the protection of the transports, &c.

(k.) Admiral Graves to Mr. Stephens (Boston, 29 July).—In regard to the applications from H.M.'s Governors along the continent for ships of war, their Lordships, I trust, are fully apprised that it is entirely out of my power to comply with any part of their requests until reinforcements arrive from England, and I am instructed concerning the measures Great Britain intends to pursue in consequence of the revolt of her Colonies on this continent.

(l.) Lord Wm. Campbell to Vice-Admiral Graves (Charlestown, 30 June), as to the necessities of H.M.'s service, &c. If the fate of this part of H.M.'s dominions depended on my procuring an advice boat in this harbour, I firmly believe I could not effect it,—to so low a pass is the authority of Government reduced in this province.

(m.) Governor Martin to Admiral Graves (Fort Johnston, North Carolina, 8 July), as to the undefended condition of the station, &c. H.M.'s sloop "Cruizer" is become my best asylum in the present time of confusion, as I find myself able at once to attend to the business of the province, and to communicate with H.M.'s ministers and officers, which I could not do in any place of security that I could find in the interior country, which is the only part of this province not yet poisoned with disaffection and alienation from the King, and in a state of preparation to act offensively against H.M.'s Government. Explains the reasons for his request for a larger ship of war, and the expediency of establishing some regular and constant channel of communication with the Southern Colonies.

(n.) Sir J. Wright to Admiral Graves (Savannah, in Georgia, 27 June).—I now have not any vessel of war, and am clearly of opinion that H.M.'s service will be better promoted by the absence than the presence of vessels of war in this port. On the subject of military forces being at present sent to this part of the continent, I have written fully to the General. Perhaps Capt. Tollemache may give you some little alarm about two or three canoes from Carolina in this river, waiting, *as report says*, to take some gunpowder from a vessel daily expected here. But I

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acquaint you that they are sent upon a smuggling party of goods into their own colony, by private directions from their committee. They mean to procure some gunpowder, and I should not be displeased if, under the appearance of some violence, they purchased such an article, as it is intended to make good the contract made by Mr. Stuart and myself with the Indians, both Creeks and Cherokees, the latter of whom it will be more convenient for the Carolinians than the people of Georgia to supply. 29 pp. or parts of pp.

8 Sept.

1136. LORD ROCHFORD to the LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND

Two letters :—

Ireland,
v. 454, No. 60.

1. As to a proposal from Colonel Wm. Style, of the 1st Regiment of Foot Guards, to raise a number of able-bodied young men from his estate in the county of Donegal, "inhabited by several thousand souls," to serve His Majesty in North America. If his Excellency sees no reason why the Colonel's plan should not be carried into execution, he is to give the necessary orders to William Knox, Esq., at Killcadon, near Strabane, agent to the Colonel, allowing him the same terms of recruiting as have been granted to Lord Kenmare.—St. James's. *A draft.* 2½ pp.

Ibid., No. 61 a, b.

Following this are the "proposals" of Colonel Style, and a memorandum signifying the King's approval, &c. 1½ pp.

Ibid., No. 62.

2. As to the impropriety of repeated articles inserted in the Dublin Gazette, which being published by authority must naturally make an impression. I send enclosed the Gazette of the 2nd of this month, with a mark on the article which, taken from a common newspaper, appears so extremely improper to be published by authority. I should have known nothing of it, if it had not been particularly mentioned to me. I am persuaded you will think it necessary to take some steps either to contain the writer within proper bounds, or not to permit him to make use of the words, "*Published by authority.*"

The King wished I would hint to you the badness of the recruits, and of some of the draughts last sent to America.

P.S.—I am at present laid up with a violent rheumatism; excuse, therefore, my not writing in my own hand.—St. James's. "Private." *A draft.* 1½ pp.

8 Sept.

1137. JOHN ROBINSON to MR. POWNALL.Treas. and Cust.,
v. 5,
No. 27 a to d.
Let. Bk., Sec.'s,
1775-6, p. 87.

Enclosing copies of a letter from the Deputy Collector of the Customs at Greenock, and a paper sent therewith, said to be the resolution of the Convention of Williamsburg in Virginia, dated 27 June last, with a letter from the Commissioners of Customs in Scotland.—Treasury Chambers.

The enclosures.—Relative to the demand made by the gentlemen officers in Williamsburg upon Captain Nathaniel Carpenter, Naval Officer, and all other officers acting under the Crown, for the moneys in their hands, &c. 7 pp.

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9 Sept.

Ireland,
v. 454, No. 63.**1138. LORD ROCHFORD to the LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.**

Captain Skene to have leave of absence, and his application for leave to retire will be transmitted to the Commander-in-Chief at Boston, that the senior officer on service may have power to purchase Captain Skene's company.—St. James's. *A draft. 2 pp.*

The letter to the Commander-in-Chief sent accordingly, dated 12 Sept., entered in *Military Entry Bk.*, vol. 28, p. 313; and Captain Skene's application on p. 314.

10 Sept.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 10, No. 95.**1139. EDMUND FANNING to JOHN POWNALL, Esq.**

Asking for his countenance and support to an application for a salary for him (Fanning) as Surveyor General of lands in the province of New York out of the quitrents collected by the Receiver General. His office is one from which he has not had one penny profit. He will not be able, with the greatest economy, to support himself by the fees of office, but without such a salary as he requests, must leave it, and return to North Carolina for a subsistence.—New York. *2 large pp.*

11 Sept.

Dom. Entry Bk.,
"Dom.
despatched,"
1771-6, p. 250.**1140. J. POWNALL to PHILIP STEPHENS, Esq.**

Enclosing an extract from a paper of observations delivered by Lieut.-Colonel James, who brought the last despatches from Boston.—Whitehall.

12 Sept.

Isle of Man,
v. 2, 1775-83,
No. 11.**1141. RICHARD DAWSON, Lieut.-Governor, to LORD ———.**

Has made H.M.'s proclamation for suppressing rebellion and sedition public in every town and parish in the island. A spirit of loyalty and zealous attachment to His Majesty's person and government actuates every rank and degree of people in the island, and they have nothing so much at heart as to be able to manifest their dutiful affection to His Majesty and his august family, and their utter abhorrence and detestation of all traitorous and seditious conspiracies.—Isle of Man. *1 p.*

12 Sept.

Post Office,
pcl. 6, No. 12.**1142. HUGH FINLAY to ANTHONY TODD, Esq.**

I imagine General Carleton's whole attention has been taken up in preparing against an attack from the rebels who have attempted to land at St. John's.

Our couriers between Quebec and Montreal depart from hence twice a week. The letters they carry scarce defray the expense of the riding work; but, seeing that the conveniency of the posts weekly is felt by the mercantile body, and in short by the whole province, and saves the expense of many expresses to Government, I shall continue it as long as it does not bring the office in debt. In all probability we shall be shut out from all communications from any one part of the world after the middle of November until the middle of May, unless letters can be conveyed from the station of the packet-boat (wherever that may be) to Halifax,

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in Nova Scotia, there to be put under Governor Legge's care. He could find some trusty Indians or Acadians to carry a mail across to Quebec, but as ('tis said) there's many Whigs (as they are called) in Nova Scotia, great caution should be used by the couriers. I cannot see any other method for the Government despatches than the following, laid before General Gage. The couriers will cross over from the River des Loups to the Lake Timisquata on the height of land, then down the River Madawaska to St. John's River, following its stream to its mouth. This route is practicable in all seasons, though difficult in the fall and early in the spring. Couriers may be despatched from Quebec. A trusty person at the mouth of St. John's will receive all despatches from Canada or Halifax. The Canadian couriers will leave their packets there, and will take up those for Canada; the expresses from Halifax will carry back the packets from Quebec.

We have heard nothing from England for a long time, nor have we had any vessel from Boston since I arrived from thence. The known passes are so blocked up that we can expect news from New York and other parts of the continent only by way of England.—Quebec. 3 pp.

13 Sept.

Dom. Geo. III.,
vol. 88, No. 20.**1143.** EARL OF SUFFOLK to the LORD ADVOCATE OF SCOTLAND.

In answer to letter of 4 Sept. His Majesty saw with great pleasure the seasonable and effective steps he had taken in conjunction with the Solicitor General to check the emigration from the northern parts of the island. The expedient of affording means of return to those who have become sensible of the folly of quitting their native country has already, in some measure, been adopted on the suggestion of the Lord Justice Clerk—St. James's. *A draft.* 1½ pp.

15 Sept.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 2, No. 52.**1144.** ANTHONY TODD, Secretary, to the EARL OF SUFFOLK.

The letters for Gibraltar are sent at present through France, which we account and pay for to the Intendant General of the Posts at Paris. In these times of peace we send not a single letter to Gibraltar, or any part of Spain, by any other channel. The five packet-boats conveying the Lisbon mails, which are made up at this office every Tuesday night, sail on an average every ten days from Falmouth, but carry no other letters than for Portugal. In the war with Spain we sent of necessity letters for Gibraltar to our agent at Lisbon, who forwarded them by private ships; and in that course we could easily forward from hence every Tuesday night any letters which the Dutch post-office thought proper to send hither for that purpose, as they now send and receive some few letters to and from Lisbon, which in all are not half a dozen in the week. One boat to Gibraltar could answer no good purpose whatever; nor could half a dozen, though at the expense of 1,000*l.* each, be so effectual as sending the letters twice a week through France; nor would the postage of all letters whatever to and from Gibraltar defray one tenth of the charge of even a single boat.—General Post Office. 2 pp.

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15 Sept.

1145. LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND (HARCOURT) to LORD ROCHFORD.

Two letters :—

Ireland,
v. 454,
No. 79 a, b.

1. Enclosing the proceedings of a court-martial on Cornet and Adjutant Thomas Henry Mann, of the 9th Dragoons, for disrespectful behaviour to the Commanding Officer and Major of the Regiment at Kilkenny, and sentenced by the said court-martial to be suspended from pay and duty for one month only. As His Excellency was not satisfied with this sentence, he directed the court-martial to revise the same, the proceedings on which revision he also encloses.—Dublin Castle.

The proceedings of the second court-martial only, which was confirmatory of the first. $2\frac{1}{2}$ pp.

Ibid., No. 80.

2. *Marked "Separate."*—On the same subject. His Excellency submits that Lieut.-Col. Preston had been guilty of a breach of duty, and deserved reprehension; that certain officers of the regiment named, who had signed, and allowed to be entered on their proceedings, a paper which contained expressions which would be irregular in any individual, but which became very reprehensible, if not criminal, when delivered in a body, deserved to be severely reprimanded; and that the sentence, taken altogether, or in any light, was insufficient and full of error.—Dublin Castle. 2 pp.

16 Sept.

1146. J. POWNALL to MR. ROBINSON.Dom. Entry Bk.,
"Dom.
despatched,"
1771-6, p. 255.
Treas. and Cust.,
v. 5, No. 29.

Enclosing an extract from a letter from Josiah Martin, Esq., Governor of North Carolina, dated 17 July, stating several charges of misbehaviour in Mr. Dry, Collector of the Customs at Port Brunswick, in that province.—Whitehall.

16 Sept.

1147. LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND (HARCOURT) to LORD ROCHFORD.Ireland,
v. 454,
No. 85 a, b, c.

Transmitting a letter from Mr. Sackville Hamilton, Secretary to the Commissioners of the Revenue, and a letter enclosed therein from Mr. Gaban, Port Surveyor of Waterford, relative to the brig "Sally," now detained there with ordnance stores, and proposing that she be sent to England under convoy of the "Wasp" sloop of war. There being reason to suspect that the iron ordnance on board may be intended for the service of the rebels in America, and there being no law in force in Ireland justifying her detention, has given orders that if the captain of the "Wasp" schooner, now in Waterford, will consent to go, the brig may be allowed to depart under his convoy; if not, that she is to be detained pending instructions from England. It is absolutely necessary that no time should be lost in obtaining a law in Ireland for empowering the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council to prohibit the exportation of gunpowder, &c., similar to the Act 29 Geo. II. Has therefore given directions for heads of a Bill to the like purport to be prepared, which will be moved as early as possible in the approaching session of Parliament.

The enclosures. $6\frac{1}{2}$ pp.

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16 Sept.

Ireland
Entry Bk.,
1775-7, p. 101.**1148.** LORD ROCHFORD to the LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

A letter as to successions, concluding,—There remains only for me to add that the king could not but express a surprise at the great impropriety of so many officers requesting to retire when on the verge of embarking for foreign service, and has only condescended at this period to the late applications, as they will be the last that regard the said five regiments; but should there be any applications from the officers of the 15th and 37th, ordered to embark early next spring, it is expected they will be made at a more decent time, for otherwise His Majesty will not be disposed to hearken to them.—St. James's.

18 Sept.

Admiralty
Entry Bk.,
1766-84, p. 153.**1149.** F. WILLES to P. STEPHENS, Esq.

Enclosing a copy of a letter from Consul Logie, together with that of a letter accompanying it, upon what had lately happened to H.M. sloop "Zephyr" at Tangier.—St. James's.

19 Sept.

Admiralty
Entry Bk.,
1766-84, p. 154.**1150.** SIR STANIER PORTEN to the SAME.

In reply to letter of yesterday. The Mayor of Kingston-upon-Hull has transmitted to Lord Rochford the printed letter directed to Mr. Walton, of which mention is made by Lieut. Runsiman, whose zeal is very commendable.—St. James's.

14 & 20 Sept.

Dom. Entry Bk.,
v. 24, p. 403.**1151.** Letters respectively transmitting and acknowledging the circular signed "Thos. Joel," from and to Sir Wm. Loraine, Kirk Harle.

19 & 20 Sept.

Post Office,
pcl. 6, No. 13.**1152.** HUGH FINLAY to [? ANTHONY TODD].

The army under General Gage at Boston cannot be of much service there; it would require a very great force to penetrate any way into the country. Every American able to bear arms will take the field; they will avoid meeting the King's troops openly, will harass and pick them off from behind trees, hedges, or any cover, and will ever take possession of the ground left by the King's troops. The provincials, by handling arms, will become soldiers. They seem not to foresee the great misery that their non-importation and non-exportation will occasion among them. I am inclined to think that they entered into this association more with a design to cause troubles and commotions in England than from a conception that they can subsist for any time without our manufactures. The agreement not to export their produce will of itself bring them to implore Britain to permit them to send it out; thousands must starve else. As long as the King's troops act against the rebellious colonists, they will hang together, and be obedient to their leaders. If the troops shall be withdrawn the people will have nothing to divert their attention from their situation; they will more forcibly feel the sad distress that non-exportation will inevitably spread in every province: every man

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will think for himself, they will become discontented, and will insist on making up the affair with the mother country. I am persuaded that after they are left to reflect coolly on their conduct they will return to their duty. They, no doubt, at present imagine that they will be supplied from Holland and France; indeed, it will hardly be possible wholly to hinder this; yet it will be as impossible for the Americans to get a twentieth part of what they'll want. A few ships of war can block up all their principal harbours, and a chain of small cruisers can do the rest. Necessity is the mother of invention. They will become expert in many manufactures, but without money in the country the manufacturer will find but little encouragement. Without foreign trade they'll have no money.

Every soldier on the continent would be well employed to drive the rebels from this province. The provincial troops have executed their plan so far. A body of them have gone round our works at St. John's, and have taken post on Sorrel River. By this means they cut off all communication with our little army by water, and they are now endeavouring to cut off the communication between St. John's and Montreal. If they succeed, our troops at St. John's can have no supply of provisions from any quarter, as the rebels are posted also at Isle aux Noix. We are not above 500 strong at Quebec. We lately had 900 Indian warriors in our interest; they have made their peace with the provincials, and are about returning to their homes. The rebels have nothing to fear from the Canadians; nine in ten are in their interests, and heartily wish them success. How have we been deceived in the Canadians! Many Englishmen in this province have taken infinite pains to set the Quebec Act in a most horrid light to the Canadians, and they have succeeded but too well. The Canadians look upon the rebels as their best friends. I shall not be surprised if many join them. We are in a bad situation in this place. The walls are in bad repair; in many places an enemy may easily enter the town. We have no cannon mounted. We have not a single armed vessel in our harbour. General Carleton, in whose military abilities we have great confidence, is at Montreal. Our Lieut.-Governor (Mr. Cramahé) and Col. McLean are doing everything in their power to put the town in a proper posture of defence. The British militia amount to 300, many of them well-wishers to the rebels. The Canadians muster about 600; few of them, I fear, willing to use their arms in defence of Quebec. I cannot suppose the provincials can bring artillery against this place. They know our strength, and I imagine they intend to take the town by assault. If they cannot effect it this fall, they will quarter themselves in the parishes round the town, and intercept all our supplies. If they cannot take us by assault nor starve us out, we hope to be reinforced from England very early in spring, for we can expect no assistance from the Canadian peasantry. Many of them have told me that they look on this rebellion only as a quarrel among Englishmen, in which they are no way immediately concerned, but that hereafter they'll reap great benefit if the colonists shall

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succeed in their plans. They have the notion that if the rebels get entire possession of the country, they'll be for ever exempted from paying taxes. If one asks them what will become of them when the British forces re-take the town in the spring, they answer that everything will be settled before that time; for that when the Ministry find Quebec in the hands of the Americans, they'll readily comply with every American demand. My opinion on the whole is this: Unless our troops at St. John's can join us here, the rebels will starve us; and even if they do, the flying parties of our enemies will intimidate the Canadians so much that no provisions will be brought to town. If the 500 at St. John's shall be able to join us, the rebels will not be able to enter the town unless hunger shall force us to abandon it. We are about 6,000 souls in Quebec. Perhaps the Canadians may return to their duty; in that case we have nothing to fear from the combined force of North America with such a General as our Governor at our head.

20 Sept.—There is advice from Montreal that the party on the Sorrel consists of 150 Canadians, headed by one Duggan, formerly a hairdresser of this place, and one James Livingstone, son of an Albany Dutchman, who resided long in Montreal. It is not known whether there are any provincials with them; it is supposed there are. It is imagined that it was this band of villains who fired on an artillery batteau loaded with stores for St. John's; they killed the men, 11 in number, and took her. Since the Governor's proclamation offering pardon to the Canadians of Duggan's party, many of them have deserted him, and they hourly expect to see Duggan and Livingstone brought dead or alive into Montreal. General Schuyler, commanding the expedition against this country, has commanded the parishes on the Sorrel or Richlieu River, &c. to send 50 men from each, armed and properly provided, under pain of having fire and sword carried among them on refusal. I hope this mandate will open the eyes of the Canadians. The rebels could not have done us greater service.

Extract of a letter I received to-day from Montreal:—"The behaviour and appearance of our militia surpasses my most sanguine expectations, both as to numbers and conduct. Courage, loyalty, and cheerfulness are conspicuous in their countenances, and they do their duty cheerfully. I cannot help likewise expressing the pleasure I feel at the appearance of the peasantry returning to their duty."—Quebec. 4 pp. folio size.

21 Sept.

Admiralty,
v. 167,
No. 14 a, b.

Let. Bk., Sec.'s,
1775-6, p. 91.

1153. LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

Enclosing a copy of a letter from a person at Philadelphia, 29 July to 1 Aug. giving an account of the proceedings of the rebel provincials.—Admiralty Office.

As to the proceedings of the Congress. They purpose discharging all His Majesty's Governors from the continent if the last petition to the throne is not received, and the prayer complied with. They continue building row-boats (dimensions, &c., described). They intend attacking H.M.'s sloop "Nautilus," which

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arrived in this river last week. Of this intention I apprised Capt. Vandeput, of the "Asia;" and one Dr. Drummond, of the Customs, found means to give Capt. Collins timely intelligence. Dare I presume to ask what Government is about? Is this fine and opulent country to be lost to England? I much fear it will be, from the great increase of their troops, and the slow and small supplies from home of navy and army. General Gage blocked up in Boston, and insulted, and kept at bay. England, indeed, must be fallen very low, thus braved and bullied by a parcel of anti-monarchical Presbyterian Republicans, our Royal master both there and here spoke of with as little respect as a culprit at the Old Bailey; yet ye endeavour to reconcile by lenity and tenderness a set of wretches who are using all their might to shake you off, and occasionally quote the States of Holland, who, by a long struggle and a steady perseverance, shook off the tyranny of Spain. This is the doctrine preached from every fanatic pulpit. With this kind of language they spirit each other up; the power of Britain is despised; the King, Lords, and Commons reviled, except a few, who, by their speeches in both Houses, have stimulated those ruffians to continue a rebellion which would have been quelled last fall if men and ships had been then sent. The Congress have declared their disregard to charter rights; they value them not; the charter of Nature is what they contend for, and what they will attain ere they sheathe the sword.

July 30th.—A report of an insurrection at home. Lord North fled to France, the Lords Mansfield and Bute fled to Scotland. Nothing could exceed the rejoicings on this event but the news of this day, July 31st, from Barbadoes, by letter to Messrs. Willing and Morris, which says that on receipt of the account of the skirmish at Lexington, stocks fell ten per cent.; a mob arose, headed by John Wilkes, Governor Johnson, Edmund Burke, and Lord Effingham; and that the Parliament house was destroyed, with Lord Mansfield's and Lord North's. The joy on this report is beyond credit. This day, 1 Aug., there is some addition to this news; viz., that there is 50 million due to Holland, and are in hopes (by their intrigues) that the States-General will make demands immediately, by which means a total bankruptcy must happen to England, and, of course, its tyranny cease. It's astonishing how this news is taken down by all sorts and conditions of people; with what arrogance they assume the being of consequence enough to ruin the national credit of England. These pieces of intelligence are sent from England by the incendiaries mentioned in my last. There are more of these villains sent from Boston. They frame these reports to keep up the spirit of rebellion. The fanatic preachers, Ewing and Williamson, are preaching sedition and rebellion amongst the Independent conventicles through the kingdom. They travel for this purpose, although their pretence is to collect money for erecting a seminary at Newark.

The Congress adjourns this week to Hartford in Connecticut, which is to be the seat of government. This day Dr. Benjamin

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Franklin was appointed Postmaster-General of the continent, and writs are issued for calling a new Assembly at Massachusetts by Hancock, President of the Congress.

Also as to the smuggling of gunpowder and other warlike stores, and the issue of dollar bills, &c. The writer concludes:— I have some property here, and should it be discovered I undertake a communication of these transactions home, my life and property would be the forfeit. Many of my acquaintances would write, but those considerations stop them. 5½ pp.

21 Sept.

Admiralty,

v. 167,

No. 15 a to q.

Let. Bk., Sec.'s,

1775-6, p. 92.

1154. LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

Enclosing copies of letters and papers from Vice-Admiral Graves.—Admiralty Office.

The enclosures (all copies):—

(b.) Adml. Graves to Mr. Stephens (Boston, 17 Aug.).—Successes of the rebels [detailed in enclosures described below], and movements of various ships of the squadron. On complaints of a very serious nature against Capt. Macartney, of H.M.S. "Mercury," &c., conceiving it unsafe to entrust the command of H.M.'s ship any longer with him, I ordered the "Kingfisher" to Virginia, and have sent Lieut. Greene in her, with directions to put Capt. Macartney under arrest.

I transmit copies of three of a parcel of rebel letters taken from two men who came lately from Philadelphia; the rest are chiefly written on domestic and trading subjects.

As to Lieut. Knight, of H.M.'s schooner "Diligent," he must have been totally unacquainted with the dispositions of the people of Machias, and the fate of the "Margueritta." The rebels having possession of the "Diligent," not only deprives the squadron of her assistance, but will, I fear, for some time hinder the publication of such of Mr. Des Barres' draughts as wait only for the soundings.

(c.) Capt. Linzee, of the "Falcon," to Vice-Adml. Graves (Nantasket Road, 10 Aug.), detailing an unsuccessful attempt to take two schooners off Cape Ann, and to fire the town, resulting in the loss of two boats; his master-gunner, sixteen seamen and seven marines having been taken prisoners, and his lieutenant wounded.

(d.) The midshipman's account of the loss of the lighthouse at the entrance of Boston harbour. In regard to this, Adml. Graves says,—(b.) As the lighthouse island, with thirty men, was judged capable of being defended against a thousand, it was extremely unfortunate the party of marines made so little resistance, for in less than half an hour a great reinforcement arrived; but, I am sorry to say, it appears to me the party were intent only on escaping, although the marine officer was at the reduction of Belleisle, and accounted a brave and experienced officer. The marines, when drawn up to defend the island, (d) were in great confusion, and many of them in liquor, and totally unfit for service. Lieutenant Coulthurst, in command, was killed.

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(e.) Lord Dunmore on board H.M.'s sloop "Otter," in Virginia, 17 July, to Admiral Graves, asking for the removal of Capt. Macartney.

(f.) Reply from Adml. Graves to Lord Dunmore, 7 Aug.

(g.) Capt. Montagu, of the "Fowey," to Adml. Graves (Charlestown River, 7 Aug.).—On Capt. Macartney's arrival at York he came and asked me the state of the country, and if I went on shore. I answered that I looked upon the people to be in a state of rebellion, and thought it was dangerous to go. The next day (12 July) Capt. Macartney came on board the "Fowey" to wait on Lord Dunmore, and afterwards went on shore to wait on the President of the Council. On his return Capt. Macartney told his Lordship that he was to dine with the President that day. His Lordship told him it was imprudent, as the President was a man disaffected to Government, and that at his house he would probably meet some who were then under arms and in actual rebellion, and used many arguments to show the impropriety of accepting the invitation, but without effect, as he went and dined with the President, and at the time there were three or four hundred armed men in the town.

(h.) Benjamin Harrison to Genl. Washington (Phila., 21, 23, and 24 July).—Proceedings of the Congress, reinforcements, appointments made, supplies, &c. Indeed, my friend, I do not know what to think of some of these men (the members of Congress). They seem to be exceeding hearty in the cause, but still wish to keep everything amongst themselves. Our President is quite of a different cut—noble, disinterested, and generous to a very great degree.

I have had no further account from our country about the Governor, except that he is still at York Town with three men-of-war. He, Montagu, and Foye, went the other day by water to his farm, and were within three or four minutes of being all taken by Capt. Meredith, with 70 men from Hanover, who are, with about 150 from other counties, guarding W^msburg from any attempt that he may make with his boiled crabs. Meredith says his intentions were to carry his Lordship to W^msburg to put into the Pale, and promise him protection, to convince him and the world that no injury was intended him. However, as he missed his stroke, I dare say he will be charged with intending to murder him.

We have an imperfect account of an attack on N.Y. by some of the Over-Lake Indians. I hope it is not true. Indeed (between you and I) I give very little credit to anything from that quarter, and wish I could say I had no reason to be suspicious of those people. We yesterday received despatches from Georgia. They are come into the Union, and have appointed delegates to the Congress. They have even done more; they, with the So. Carolinians, armed a vessel, and have taken a ship with 140 bbs. of King's powder, which they have divided betwixt them. As I was in the pleasing task of writing to you a little

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noise occasioned me to turn my head round; and who should appear but pretty little Kate, the washerwoman's daughter over the way,—clean, trim, and rosy as the morning. I snatched the golden, glorious opportunity; and, but for that cursed antidote to love, Sukey, I had fitted her for my General against his return. We were obliged to part, but not till we had contrived to meet again. If she keeps the appointment I shall relish a week's longer stay. I give you now and then some of these adventures to amuse you, and unbend your mind from cares of war.

Details of the proceedings of the Congress. I think it high time there was end of it; we have been too long together.

Edmond Randolph is here, and has the greatest desire to be with you. He has begged of me to say something in his favour, and that, if you can with propriety, you will keep one of the places now in your gift for him. He is not able to support himself, or he would not ask this of you. He is one of the cleverest young men in America, and, if Mr. Read should leave you, his place of Secretary can't be better supplied. This deserving young man was in high repute in Virginia, and he fears his father's conduct may tend to lessen him in the esteem of his countrymen. He has taken this method, without the advice of his friends, to raise him into favour, as he is determined on the thing. I am sure our good old Speaker will be much obliged for any favour you can show him. I could not avoid an application of this kind on this occasion, well knowing that a most valuable young man, and one that I love, without some step of this sort, may, from the misconduct of his parent, be lost to his country, which now stands much in need of men of his abilities.

Reported that Bob McKenzie was killed at Bunker's Hill. Is it true? I had a great friendship for him formerly, but can't help saying I shall be glad to hear the news confirmed.

Also introducing favourably Capt. Thos. Price, of a company of riflemen from Maryland. He has a large family, which he has left merely to forward the service.

(h.) Jno. Adams to James Warren, Watertown, Philadelphia, 24 July.

(i.) The Same to Mrs. Adams, Philadelphia, 24 July. [*The last two letters are printed in the Adams's Life of John Adams.* vol. 1, pp. 248, 249.]

(k.) Lieut. Jno. Knight, of the "Diligent," to Adml. Graves, (Cambridge, 10 Aug.,) notifying the seizure of his ship, &c., at Machias.

(l.) List of H.M.'s ships and vessels in North America under the command of Vice-Adml. Graves.

(m.) Adml. Graves to Mr. Stephens (Boston, 19 Aug.).—Proceedings of the vessels of the squadron detailed. I enclose a copy of an affidavit sent me by Gov. Legge, which I do purposely to assure you that only what relates to H.M.'s schooner "Diligent" and the Philadelphian sloop is true. It is even suspected that the Philadelphian was intended for Machias, and not for Halifax, and

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that the story of her being taken away, like so many other false reports, is calculated to serve a particular purpose.

Other details; also the reasons given by the rebels for an expedition to Nova Scotia; and as to the necessity for stores and provisions from England. No accounts from England later than 8 June.

(*n.*) Deposition of Thomas Lowden, master mariner, made at Cornwallis, 7 Aug., as to American privateers on the coast, preparations for an expedition to Nova Scotia, &c.

(*o.*) Governor Legge to Vice-Adml. Graves (Halifax, 3 Aug.).

(*p.*) Adml. Graves to Mr. Stephens (Boston, 19 Aug.). As to the difficulty of victualling the squadron. Entire dependence for supplies must in future be on Great Britain.

(*q.*) Alexr. Brymer to Adml. Graves (Boston, 16 Aug.). As to termination of contracts for supplying the squadron. 43 *pp.* or *parts*.

22 Sept.

Ireland,
pcl. 426,
No. 94.

1155. LIEUTENANT-GENERAL J. IRWINE to LORD ROCHFORD.

In acknowledgment of a letter to be more particularly answered at another time, and stating the precautions he had taken relative to the embarkation of troops at Cork.—St. Woolstans. “Read by the King.” 2 *pp.*

23 Sept.

Dom. Geo. III.,
pcl. 88,
No. 21 a, b.

1156. JNO. SHERWOOD to SIR STANIER “PORTEEN.”

As to certain convicts on a transport ship whom he desired should be brought on shore to be tried on a capital charge.

P.S.—“I am in hopes we shall have a respectable meeting on Monday at Mile End to oppose that illegal meeting.”—Public Office, Shadwell.

Draft of reply, expressing the difficulty of giving an opinion on the case, &c. 2 *pp.*

25 Sept.

Dom. Geo. III.,
pcl. 83, No. 45.

1157. MAJOR WATSON to MR. ROBINSON.

A French gentleman, now in England, is doing his utmost to engage and inveigle a number of the best ironfounders to enter into his service. A very considerable work is intended to be erected and carried on upon the canal of Languedoc (where this gentleman has a considerable estate), under the protection and with the support of the French Government. He has engaged one of the most able workmen in the kingdom, who is now using his endeavours to procure others to accompany him.—Hanover Street. 1½ *pp.*

25 Sept.

Ireland,
pcl. 426,
No. 95 a, b.

1158. THOS. WAITE to SIR STANIER PORTEN.

On the subject of a missing report relative to the right of the Crown to the Deanery of St. Patrick's, Dublin. Enclosed, a copy of the order of the Government in Ireland for prosecuting His Majesty's claim in 1749.—Dublin Castle.

The enclosure. 4½ *pp.*

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25 Sept.

Ireland,
v. 454, No. 90.**1159. SIR S. PORTEN to the LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.**

It being of very great importance that every possible effort should be made to secure a passage to Quebec of such part of the five regiments as is ordered to proceed to that place, communicates, in the absence of Lord Rochford, who is gone for a few days to St. Osyth, such information as has been received respecting the practicability of effecting this service. As the season is far advanced it is to be expected that the transports will, at the entrance of the river, meet with strong N.W. winds; but the troops must not be discouraged by this circumstance, as the ships may, notwithstanding, work up to the Isle of Bec, or possibly to Hare Island, at both of which places there is good and safe anchorage, and in the neighbourhood of which the troops may be landed and marched by land through a settled country to Quebec.—St. James's. *A draft.* 3 pp.

26 Sept.

Ireland,
vol. 426, No. 96.**1160. LIEUTENANT-GENERAL IRWINE to LORD ROCHFORD.**

Mentioning the successions recommended by him to the Lord Lieut. in consequence of the sudden death of Lieut.-Col. Pope, of the 2nd Horse. Also as to the embarkation of the troops at Cork. I confess I had indulged a little vanity, hoping to have been able to observe that an embarkation from hence had not commonly been executed more expeditiously; but by your Lordship's despatch, which came between Sunday night and Monday morning, I am under dreadful concern lest my zeal has been prejudicial to the King's service as being contrary to His Majesty's views. (States the steps taken by him in consequence). I shall be extremely mortified if I have unfortunately been the cause of marring any wish of the King's, and must entreat your Lordship to stand between me and His Majesty's displeasure, as it was over-eagerness to serve him whom, of all things, I wish to please, that has been the occasion of this misfortune.—Dublin Castle. 4 pp.

26 Sept.

Ireland,
v. 455, No. 2.**1161. LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND (HARCOURT) to LORD ROCHFORD.**

Relative to his recommendation of Mr. Loftus, one of his aide-de-camps, (who is a very old lieutenant,) to a troop in the 1st Regiment of Horse. Exclusive of Mr. Loftus's worth, there is one other consideration that cannot but have very great weight with his Excellency; viz., that it may give an opportunity of obliging Lord North, by appointing Capt. Hamilton, a near relation of Lady North's, to be one of his aide-de-camps in the room of Capt. Loftus.—Dublin Castle. "Private." 2 pp.

27 Sept.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 10, No. 89.**1162. FRAN. GILDART, Town Clerk, to LORD DARTMOUTH.**

Enclosing an address to the King from the inhabitants of the town.—Liverpool. 1 p.

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13-28 Sept.

Ireland, v. 454,
Nos. 76 a to f,
77 a to g,
78 a, b, 82, 91,
94 a, b, c.

Ordn. Entry Bk.,
1775-80, p. 38.

Treas. Entry
Bk., v. 2,
1775-83, p. 15.

Irel. Entry Bk.,
1775-7, p. 105.

Adml. Entry Bk.,
1776-84, p. 155.

1163. SEIZURE at WATERFORD.

Letters and enclosures relative to the seizure at Waterford of the brig "Sally," from Chester, with a large quantity of iron ordnance on board. The ordnance was for the use of the Government, in part of a contract of the Board of Ordnance with Mr. Anty. Bacon, but it was suspected in Ireland to be for the use of the Americans. On 21 Sept. Lord Rochford wrote to the Lord Lieut. of Ireland, directing that the vessel should be allowed to proceed on her voyage. *See also No. 1147, ante.*

28 Sept.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 10, No. 88.

1164. CHARLES IRVING to MR. [POWNALL].

Giving an account of the situation in respect to trade, having made a tour through some of the principal manufacturing towns in England. The exports of Birmingham ware are considerably greater than in any former period. In the adjacent places in Warwickshire and in Staffordshire the nail trade seems less brisk than formerly, but any spare hands from that branch find full employment in other hardware manufactories. Derbyshire is at present much more flourishing in the silk-throwster way, and in the manufactory of woollen stockings, than formerly, which is evident from the number of machines lately erected in both these branches. The fine pottery manufacture in Derby is also greatly increased. In Lancashire, the Manchester cotton manufactories are in the most flourishing situation. The improvement in their cut velvets, velverets, and other goods, has opened to them a market even at Naples, Messina, &c.; which, perhaps, is not only owing to their cheapness, but likewise to an improvement they have lately made in their taste of patterns. In Yorkshire, particularly in Halifax, Bradford, and Leeds, the coarse cloth manufacture was never known in a better state, or a greater number of hands employed, and more extensive schemes projected. At Leeds, likewise, the pottery work is so highly improved, both in composition and elegance of figure, as to make it an object of considerable export. At Whitby ship-building and the making of sailcloth continue to be as extensive as formerly; and at Hull a greater tonnage of shipping is just now employed than ever was known,—no doubt occasioned by the vigorous state of the manufactures in Lancashire and Yorkshire, chiefly shipped from this port. This flourishing condition of the manufactories in general is not a little owing to two causes, viz., the great improvements in machinery and cheapness of fuel; to which may be added the universal practice of cultivating potatoes, which are experimentally found to be the cheapest of all food. Presumes it is owing to the great consumption of our commodities on the Continent that the interruption of commerce with America has been little felt. 2½ large pp.

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28 Sept.

Ireland,
v. 454,
No. 92 a, b.
Entry Bk.,
1775-7,
p. 107-9.

1165. LORD ROCHFORD to the LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

As to the court-martial on Cornet and Adjutant Mann, of the 9th Dragoons. The King observes that the said Cornet having, in presence of all the officers in quarters, asked pardon of the Lieut.-Colonel, this humiliating step cannot be looked upon but as a mortifying penance, and therefore the Court might with good ground have declined trying him at all, considering him already punished; that, as the charge was entered upon, the court-martial is to blame for sentencing him in a manner much too slight for the crime, and that the officers of the 9th Regiment have been at least inadvertent in signing the paper. His Majesty's pleasure, therefore, is that the Court be dissolved, and that Cornet Mann be immediately dismissed from the Royal service, though with permission to sell at the regulated price, as more particularly explained in the enclosed paper, which is to be notified to the parties through the Commander-in-Chief, instead of being given out in public orders.—St. James's.

The enclosure. *Drafts.* 5 pp.

25 March

to

29 Sept.

Dom. Entry Bk.,
v. 26, pp. 7, 22,
33.

1166. CLERKS IN THE SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE.

Receipts for the post-office allowance for the clerks of Lord Rochford's office.—St. James's.

29 Sept.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 10, No. 90.

1167. IS. MIDGLEY, Mayor, to LORD DARTMOUTH.

Transmitting an address to the King from the body corporate of the town.—Beverley. 1 p.

29 Sept.

Dom. Entry Bk.,
"Dom.
despatched,"
1771-6, p. 265.

1168. J. POWNALL to WM. EDEN, Esq.

Intelligence that Messrs. Constant and Son at Rotterdam, and Mr. John Hodgson at Amsterdam, do largely supply H.M.'s rebellious subjects in North America with arms and ammunition, pretending to clear out for St. Eustatia.—Whitehall.

29 Sept.

Ireland,
v. 455,
No. 12 a, b.

1169. LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND (HARCOURT) to LORD ROCHFORD.

Enclosing a copy of a letter from Capt. Allen, Aide-de-Camp to the Commander-in-Chief, who had sent him to Cork, &c.—Dublin Castle.

The enclosure.—The transports of the 27th did not sail with the other regiments when the order was given, and on going on board Capt. Allen discovered the reason. Col. Massey, almost all the officers and non-commissioned officers, and several of the private men, were in Cork—the men of one transport much inclined to mutiny, without officers,—no ammunition, notwithstanding the order for completing to 60 rounds a man,—some of the chests with arms still in Cork,—neither muster rolls nor embarkation returns; in short, this regiment had not obeyed a single order since they embarked. They must sail the next morning at 6 o'clock. 3 pp.

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29 Sept.

Treas. and Cust.,
v. 5,
No. 31 a, b.
Let. Bk., Sec.'s,
1775-6, p. 101.

1170. JOHN ROBINSON to J. POWNALL.

Transmitting some information relative to Bermuda, as that island, in the present circumstances of the war in North America, may, perhaps, be a safe and proper place for a hospital, and from the happiness of the climate peculiarly serviceable in recovering the health of the sick and wounded.—Treasury Chambers.

The enclosure, describing the situation, natural features, &c. of the island. $3\frac{1}{2}$ pp.

30 Sept.

Ireland,
v. 455, No. 9.

1171. LIEUT.-GENERAL IRWINE to LORD ROCHFORD.

As to the steps taken to convey to the regiments sailing from Cork the King's orders changing their destination, &c.—Dublin Castle. 1 p.

Aug. and
Sept.

Post Office,
pel. 6,
No. 14 a to s.

1172. AMERICAN REBELLION.

Extracts or copies of letters opened at the Post Office, and sent to the Secretary of State's Office.

(a.) 4 Aug. John Hyndman, London, to Mr. Robert Gilchrist, Port Royal, Virginia.—Here the language is altogether hostile, yet I am clearly of opinion that very moderate terms on your part would be accepted, as Administration must be sensible of the fatal consequences to a country whose very existence depends on commerce. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.

(b.) 17 Aug. Wm. Moss, Savannah, in Georgia, to Messrs. John and Thomas Hodgson, at Liverpool, detailing the circumstances under which the captain of a brig from Senegal was allowed to land slaves by the Council of Safety, and the proceedings of the Council, who seized certain rice belonging to a merchant refusing to sell. "This is liberty." 2 pp.

(c.) 17 Aug. The same to Messrs. Hugh Hindley, Leigh, and Co. at Liverpool.—Everything in this province at present seems to be in the greatest confusion, no business going on, everything put a total stop to. The province is, as it were, kept in the dark, having neither intelligence lately from home nor from Philadelphia. People are in a very uneasy state, not knowing what will be the fate of either one party or the other. $\frac{3}{4}$ p.

(d.) 30 Aug. John Leland, Wiccomoc in Northumberland county, Virginia, to Mr. Henry Lalande, No. 10, Charing Cross.—Everything here has to me a melancholy aspect; nor are we to expect anything better until your ministry alter their measures, for I verily believe the Americans are determined to hold out to the last extremity, and they are, I fancy, more powerful than ever was imagined. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.

(e.) 4 Sept. Jon. Hudson, Baltimore, to Messrs. Wooldridge and Kelly.—As to purchase of a ship, cargo of tobacco sent, &c. 1 p.

(f.) 6 Sept. Communication from Baltimore, unsigned, to Mr. H. Randall, Globe Court, Fetter Lane. "Please to insert the following," relating to the "anarchy and confusion" which resulted from the grant by the committee of the town to Mr. Hudson [writer of preceding letter?] of an indulgence to take in his cargo after the 10th of the month. 1,200 men are ready to come from the forest

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next week to prevent the ship from loading; so that God only knows how this matter will end, especially if the town companies support the act of the committee. In consequence of the above indulgence two or three others have applied for the same favour, and have obtained it, so that we are afraid the credit of this province will be much injured by this strange association.

"The Same to Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Woodfall, the printers."

2 pp.

(g.) 9 Sept. John Ashburner, Baltimore, to James Gildart, Esq.—Quantity of wheat unsold. The country people will soon begin to feel the effects of non-importation.

(h.) 9 Sept. Messrs. Brown and Cornthwait, Baltimore, to Geo. Croker Fox at Falmouth.—Proceedings of the Congress. The Congress has the hearts of the people, and they follow its resolves even to admiration; no law was ever so dreaded or so strictly followed as those of the Congress. It has made upwards of a million of money in paper dollars, which passes as current as the best gold; nay, people are fonder of it. How we are to trade after this is very uncertain. It's certain we cannot to Great Britain or the West Indies. The continent cannot, or at least will not, lie more than 6 or 12 months without trade; but how it will be opened is yet a secret,—we heartily hope by a repeal of those detestable Acts of Parliament. If so, all will end well, and be exceeding pleasing to the continent. We have had an extraordinary season for wheat, &c. 2½ pp.

(i.) 10 Sept. John Hipkins, Virginia, to Messrs. John Hyndman and Co.—We have had 12 hours of the most violent wind and rain here that I ever knew (the 3rd instant). It has destroyed great part of the tobacco, and done great damage to the shipping. The ships of war at Portsmouth are high and dry; one of which, and a tender, I am informed, were burnt a few days ago by the Volunteer Company of the adjoining county, much against the inclinations of the committee, who twice endeavoured to put out the fire and prevail on the men to desist, but to no purpose. I am convinced if matters are not settled next summer that the Union will be everlastingly at an end. Here the people are united almost to a man, provisions of all kinds plenty, a woody country, very numerous, and daily gaining experience in the art of war. "His Majesty," I expect, in the course of 12 months, will have 200,000 men in America as well trained and fit for service as any in the whole world. And why should we not be as free as any other people? If we are to lose our freedom it matters not who our King be. "My sincere wish is, that may His Majesty have a long and prosperous reign, and ever prove true to the nation." 1½ pp.

(k.) 10 Sept. Alexr. Campbell, London, to Dr. Archd. Campbell, Norfolk, Virginia.—Both have been in the wrong; and had the Americans here, or those who style themselves, but cannot think them, friends to America, had they, instead of striving to foment, strove to bring about a reconciliation with the parent state, they might have got what America wanted, which was to give up the idea of taxation,—that I ever was against. 2½ pp.

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(*l.*) 13 Sept. Anthony Todd to John Pownall, Esq. (Secret).—This has been one of the busiest mornings in my life, and of all my people, to inspect, I may fairly say, over 100 of the letters in the New York mail, from all which I have only been able to take the few extracts herewith, of no manner of consequence; nor can one expect much more, as you may observe even thereby that the caution is excessive. I enclose also three letters to myself by this mail in original. $1\frac{1}{2}$ pp.

Attached are the two following, viz. :—

(*m.*) 5 Aug. John Antill, New York, to Anthony Todd.—We are in general confusion here, and I think the storm thickens. The Congress has appointed Dr. Franklin Postmaster-General of North America, and the different posts will be soon established, so that I suppose in a few days we shall have nothing to do. God only knows what will be the end of it. I expect nothing more than to be turned out of the Government in a short time. 1 p.

(*n.*) Extract from the journal of a packet-boat.—Intelligence of the burning of Fort Johnson by the people of North Carolina, and of Governor Martin having been obliged to take refuge on board H.M. sloop, "Cruizer." $\frac{1}{2}$ p.

(*o.*) 18 Sept. Thos. Skinner, Savannah, to Mr. James Hare, London.—As to the proceedings of the "Gentlemen of the Committee," &c. We begin to feel the ill effects of stopping up the port, bread being excessive scarce, and flour in town nearly consumed, &c. In respect of news from the northward, we have been totally in the dark for many months. 1 p.

(*p.*) 25 Sept. M. Smith, Savannah, to Rev. Mr. Ml. Smith, No. 37, Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields.—By very accident I happened to hear of Vine's arrival, in consequence of which I am now in Savannah with a boat and hands to carry her home. She has been here a week, and very hospitably received by the ladies of the place. The happiness of seeing her was in some measure interrupted from the distracted situation of the province in which I reside, where the whole power is in the hands of the licentious rabble, and nothing seen or heard of but anarchy and confusion. The Governor has been treated with such insolence by our all-powerful Council of Safety that he found his personal safety required his flying. He is now on board the sloop of war with the secretary, whom they have absolutely determined in Committee to put to ——. The Judges and other King's officers were a few days ago disarmed and confined to their houses; the consequence of which is that the Courts of Judicature are entirely shut up, and no business either civil or criminal done. It is further determined to suffer no man on any pretence whatever to be neuter in case of the landing of troops, which they expect in the course of next month from Boston. The Government party are strictly watched, not suffered to associate one with another. My brother will inform you of the necessity I laboured under of signing the Association. However, Lord William Campbell is perfectly satisfied with the resistance I made, and the necessity of the case, as they were so stupid as not to consider me a King's officer,

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notwithstanding every argument I could make use of. Having been under the necessity of refusing some orders from the Committee in my official capacity with respect to arresting a man, I am now reduced to the utmost difficulties, they having declared me inimical to the liberties of America, and with two or three more deprived of every advantage, declaring that as we had insinuated that our signing was the effect of compulsion, we were no longer considered as persons to be trusted. I would prefer being with my family in Boston, where they would have some protection, than at Beaufort; but God's will be done. Having a few days ago been treated extremely ill by one of the Committee, (though contrary to my notion of duelling), obliged to call upon him with a brace of pistols, the presentment of which the gentleman could not stand, the result of which was an abject concession; this has procured me temporary ease. Thus you see a man now has nothing left but the exertion of his spirit. The emoluments of my office are now at an end, but it is the case of numbers besides myself. Don't fear with respect to Vine. She shall share the same fortune with us. Would to God you would wait upon Lord Sandwich; he promised me a commission. Do urge him now. Tell him how I am oppressed, and my inclination to signalize myself in the service of my King. If he will give me a lieutenant of marines' commission, even on half-pay, I will join any forces that may be sent here, and every party that can be made in favour of Government, as I hope, as people grow dissatisfied with these transactions (which is now the case), we shall soon begin openly to declare ourselves. I could have had a captain's commission in the provincial army lately raised in this province, but I refused it; and I am further convinced, had I accepted the offer, I should have been in high favour, as they wanted men who had been in a military life. Depend on it, I am in favour with the Governor, having had the honour of dining with him, and much conversation on these matters. I have wrote in such haste and apprehension of my letters being seen that I am afraid you will hardly read it. 6 pp.

(q.) 27 Sept. Willing, Morris, and Co., Philadelphia, to Messrs. Wm. Baynes and Co.—At present nobody dare move in the export from the places left free by the Act of Parliament, as the people at large seem disposed to prevent exportation totally; but their folly will be their punishment, and we shall not be surprised to see a different disposition prevail on this point in a short time. 1½ pp.

(r.) 29 Sept. James Tilghman, Philadelphia, to Wm. Baker, Esq., Hill Street.—As to the alarm of the Western Indians at Pittsburgh, upon finding a garrison of 200 men there, appointed by the Convention of Virginia, and as to the distressed situation of the inhabitants beyond the Laurel Hill for want of a line of jurisdiction, said to be a matter of contest between the Pennsylvania and Virginia delegates. 1 p.

(s.) 30 Sept. Robert Proud, Philadelphia, to William Proud, Hull.—Nothing further than threats has yet happened to me. The enclosed newspaper, alluding to the piece respecting Hunt and

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Kearsly, will give thee some idea, though imperfect, of what in part has since been transacted in this city ; in reading which it ought to be considered that where freedom of public meeting and speaking is entirely taken away, and where no man dare speak a word in contradiction of the most flagrant falsehoods or grossest perversions, printed under the influence and direction of such as have the power in their hands, so for me to contravene or question the veracity of any part of such a publication as that respecting the conduct of Hunt and Kearsley as there represented, in order to make it look odious, &c., would, I suppose, on being known here, put me in danger of my life. I therefore say nothing of it, and hope thou wilt in part understand my meaning. I have been frequently told I am to be served in the same manner, and several others in this city ; which, I suppose, is noised about by way of menace, rather to intimidate than anything else ; but the above affair, and the mere character of the persons who are threatened, have made such a ferment and raised such an opposition in the city that 'tis apprehended such a conduct has received a stop for the present. Also as to the bearer of the letter, Christopher Carter, born at Newby-Wisk. 2 pp.

2 Oct.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 10, No. 91.

1173. SIR JOHN HAWKINS to MR. [POWNALL].

An address from the county of Middlesex, drawn by myself, is now circulating, and will be returned with a numerous subscription of the friends of Government. In it I have inserted, and, I hope, with truth, that the charters granted to the North American Colonies contain severally a saving clause in favour of the legislative authority of Great Britain ; but as I did it from memory, and some persons deny the fact, it may require consideration. May I safely persist in the assertion, or must I retract it?—Hatton St., Hatton Garden.

Endorsed: "3 Oct., Mr. Pownall wrote to him 'that he had received, by the hands of Mr. Pyles, this letter, and will be at Lord Dartmouth's office to-morrow morning at ten o'clock.'" 1 p.

2 Oct.

Ireland,
v. 455,
No. 17 a to d.

1174. LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND (HARCOURT) to LORD ROCHFORD.

Sending letters relative to the employment of Mr. McClay to pilot the transports up the River St. Lawrence.—Dublin Castle.

The enclosures. 7½ pp.

3 Oct.

Treas. and Cust.,
v. 3,
No. 41 a, b. c.

1175. JOHN ROBINSON to SIR S. PORTEN.

Enclosing letters from the Customs containing information relative to the French gentleman named D. Romac.—Treas. Chambers.

Two enclosures.—The man embarked at Dover for Calais, saying his name was Bellmarche, and returning on 26 Sept. from Boulogne, gave in his name as Perodeau, and brought with him a letter case with some papers. 3 pp.

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4 Oct.

Dom. Entry Bk.,
 "Dom.
 despatched,"
 1771-6,
 p. 265.

1176. J. POWNALL to JOHN ROBINSON, Esq.

Encloses a list of officers of the Crown in North America whose appointments arise altogether out of provincial revenues that either no longer exist or are seized into the hands of the rebels, many of whom have no other means of subsistence, and are therefore in the most deplorable distress.—Whitehall.

Enclosure. The list:—

Earl of Dunmore, Governor of Virginia.

Thos. Flucker, Secretary of the Province of Massachusetts Bay.

Thos. Knox Gordon, Chief Justice of S. Carolina.

Ed. Savage,

Chas. Mathew Cosslet,

John Fewtrell,

*Wm. Gregory,

Martin Howard, Chief Justice of N. Carolina.

} Assistant Judges.

* N.B.—This unfortunate gentleman having been removed from his office of Chief Justice of Quebec, was reduced to the greatest distress and indigence before he went to S. Carolina. He has a large family, and his wife, who is a gentlewoman of family, is reduced to such distress as to live in a lodging at Milbank, at the rent of 3 shillings per week.

4 Oct.

Ireland,

v. 455, No. 18.

1177. LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND (HARCOURT) to LORD ROCHFORD.

Communicating particulars of news from America contained in a letter from Robert Gordon, Esq., Surveyor-General of H.M.'s Customs and Excise at Cork. A captain of a vessel saw Fort Johnston burnt by the rebels, an officer and twenty men of the King's troops having gone on board a man-of-war for safety. The day before he sailed a messenger arrived from the back settlers to acquaint the people on the coast that they (the back inhabitants) would not submit to any stoppage of their trade, and that if their ships were not suffered to proceed with their produce they would come down and burn the houses on the coast, and put the people to the sword; that they could not live, except they had a free trade, and would not obey any orders to the contrary. He further reports that the back settlers had stopped all kinds of provisions from coming down the country for the supply of the people on the coast, which had prevented them assembling in a body to exercise and train themselves as they had orders to do. Asked, if those back settlers had any disposition to the King's service, he said, not; but that they wished not to be under the restrictions of their trade, and were a people impatient of rule as the others.—Dublin Castle. 2½ pp.

5 Oct.

1178. The SAME to the SAME.

Two letters, &c. :—

1. Enclosing copies of letters relative to the embarkation of the 27th Regt., viz., one from Col. Massey to Genl. Irwine, dated

Ireland,

v. 455,

No. 19 a to k.

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the 27th past, with one, dated 26th past, enclosed therein, from Lt.-Col. Straton, aide-de-camp to Lord Blayney, to Col. Massey; and four depositions of volunteers belonging to the 27th Regt. Also a letter to the Secretary of the Commander-in-Chief, dated the 28th past, from Lt.-Col. Straton, enclosing one to him, of the same date, from Lt. Tonken, the agent on board the transports, and a return of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and private men of the 27th Regt. left behind the said corps. These were detained by his Excellency's particular desire, in order to appear at the next assizes at Mullingar. Four of them were certified by their officers as principals in the rescue; the others are held to testify their knowledge concerning the breaking open the gaol at that place, and rescuing from thence a soldier under sentence of death for rape, which outrage was committed by a part of the 27th Regt. upon their march from Dublin to Limerick. That the King's service might not suffer, these men have been replaced from other regiments and the officers from their own additional companies.

The enclosures.—Col. Massey, in a letter dated on board the transport, complains that he had been exceedingly ill used by Lord Blayney, and that the delays attributed to him were entirely owing to his Lordship's order: that day he had ten times applied to the agent to go to sea. To show that Lord Blayney did not know what he was about, he sent the affidavits of the soldiers [referring to demands of theirs which had not been satisfied]. He concludes: "My head grows very giddy, and my "poor distressed heart has pited so much, that if I refer your "Excy. to Lord Cornwallis, you will pardon an officer who has "the highest honour and respect for, Sir, your most obliged and "sincere humble servant, Eyre Massey."

Col. Straton, in making his report about the delay in the sailing of the 27th Regt., &c., commences by stating that Lord Blayney was not well, and being blooded could not write himself. 16½ pp.

Ibid.,
No. 20 a, b, c.

2. Enclosing letters relative to the embarkation of troops at Cork, &c. The express boats sent after the regiments which had sailed in order to communicate to them the change of destination had returned without being able to come up with them.—Dublin Castle.

The enclosures. 5 pp. or parts of pp.

5 Oct.
Isle of Man,
v. 2,
1775-83. No. 12.

1179. JOHN WOOD, Governor of the Isle of Man, to LORD —.

Asking for further leave of absence.—Capelrig, near Glasgow. 1½ pp.

5 Oct.
Scotland,
v. 47, No. 52.

1180. WM. FRASER to ROBERT OLIPHANT, Esq.

Sending packets to be forwarded according to their respective directions.—St. James's.

Like letters on 11 and 30 Oct. respectively. ½ p.

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6 Oct.

Admiralty,
v. 167, No. 20.
Dom. Entry Bk.,
"Dom.
despatched,"
1771-6, p. 267.

Ibid., p. 268.
Treas. and Cust.,
v. 5, No. 32.

1181. J. POWNALL to PHILIP STEPHENS, Esq.

Intelligence about an advice boat from North America, which landed a person at the Isle of Wight, &c. Suggests that the cruisers on the coast should have orders to examine vessels to and from North America, seize letters, &c.—Whitehall.

Similar letter to Mr. Robinson, at the Treasury, for like orders to be issued to the Custom-house cutters on the coast.

7 Oct.

Ireland,
pcl. 426, No. 97.

1182. LIEUT.-GENERAL IRWINE to LORD ROCHFORD.

Relative to military officers recommended by him to the Lord Lieutenant, viz., Capt. Don and Lieut. Verchild, of the 24th Regt., and Ensign Stiell, of the Old Buffs. Also as to the transports.—Dublin Castle. 3 pp.

8 Oct.

Ireland,
pcl. 426, No. 98.

1183. The SAME to the SAME.

As to the abilities, &c. of certain officers named for promotion, viz., Major Walker, Major Dundass, and Major Pigott. Points out the need to the 12th or Prince of Wales's Light Dragoons of an officer of abilities and experience, and the vast influence the example of an excellent officer might have on the Light Dragoon regiments on the Irish establishment.—Dublin Castle. 2 pp.

10 Oct.

Ireland,
v. 455, No. 28.

1184. LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND (HARCOURT) to the SAME.

As to Matthew Cocklane, shipped on board a vessel in the custody of a messenger in order to be tried at Derby.—Dublin Castle. 1 p.

11 Oct.

Admiralty,
v. 167,
No. 21 a, b.
Let. Bk., Sec.'s,
1775-6, p. 112.

1185. LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

Enclosing a copy of a letter from a captain in H.M.'s navy, lately returned from Boston, where he had an opportunity of hearing the conversation and opinion of the rebel officers, and the expectations they entertain of creating insurrections both in England and Ireland.—Admiralty Office.

The enclosure. The writer says: I am certain that the views of the deluded Americans were so sanguine, from the high opinion they entertain of the number and credit of their friends in England and Ireland, that after the battle of Lexington they expected nothing less than either a full redress of their pretended grievances, or violent commotions and insurrections on their account, both in England and Ireland; and I am sure they were much chagrined and disappointed when they found it was not so. Their General Lee had told them that England must give up the contest, that she never could stand it out, or stand without them. And I am firmly of opinion that they never would have drawn a single trigger, only from the encouragement and promises they almost daily received from home; and they do still entertain an opinion that they have friends enough in England and Ireland to make a

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diversion in their favour, and that they shall still be able to carry their point. 4 *pp.*

11 Oct.

1186. LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND (HARCOURT) to LORD ROCHEFORD.

Two letters, &c., of this date:—

Ireland,
v. 455,
No. 24 a, b.

1. Enclosing a copy of his speech at the opening of Parliament the previous day.

The enclosure. 4½ *pp.*

Ibid., No. 25 a, b.

2. *Holograph.* Marked "Private." Last night, at 11 o'clock, the House of Commons agreed to a resolution, of something more than two to one, declaring their allegiance to His Majesty, and their abhorrence of the American rebellion. You must not be surprised that the resolution itself brings you the first account of my having engaged in this serious matter. But the truth is, the determination upon it was only lately had. I saw the moment approaching when this important question would have been pressed upon me by the Opposition, who were daily gaining strength upon this ground, with such advantages that I should have had great difficulty in resisting it. Therefore it became absolutely necessary for me to take a decisive part. It was both humane and expedient to declare to the lower orders of the people, through their representatives in Parliament, the just sense that we entertained of this unnatural rebellion; for I am confident, and of nothing more, that silence would not only have been criminal in me, but would have involved consequences the most distressing, if not fatal to the peace of this Government. I could not hesitate upon it. The Presbyterians in the North (who in their hearts are Americans), were gaining strength every day; and letters wrote by designing men, whom I could name, from your side of the water, have been repeatedly pressed of late to engage Ireland to take an adverse part in the contest, attacking those foolish people by their pride, and telling them the balance of the cause and the decision of the quarrel was on this side of St. George's Channel. I have therefore for these last few days been incessantly employed, and in order to give it effect I have been obliged to observe all possible secrecy, not daring to trust too much to certain interested persons, whom it is not necessary for me to name. The debate was conducted with great vehemence on the part of Opposition, which was composed of Mr. Ponsonby and the Duke of Leinster's following, and a few county members. Our majority consisted of the most respectable people; and the debate mostly, if not entirely, conducted and upheld by Sir John Blaquiere and Mr. Scott, the Solicitor-General, whose zeal and abilities are so well known. For my own part I shall confess to you I feel such a glow of mind upon this occasion, and the advantage that has been obtained, that I have in my life never passed moments so happy as those have been since this question was determined. Our numbers were 99 to 49; in the House of Lords 31 to 5.—Dublin Castle.

Enclosed, the minutes of the House of Commons of 10 Oct. 1775. 17¼ *pp.*

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Post Office, v. 7,
No. 15 a, b, c.
Let. Bk., Sec.'s,
1775-6, p. 104.

1187. ANTH. TODD to JOHN POWNALL, Esq.

I send you herewith a number of copies and extracts, which do not amount to so much information as you may wish or expect; yet if you knew the difficulty, pains, and trouble of obtaining them, you would pity me and all my people for so much work with so little fruits, but as the mail came in the night we have had the more time. I likewise enclose herewith copies of Mr. Foxcroft's letters to me.—General Post Office.

Enclosures, viz., copies of a letter from Mr. Bell at Falmouth, and of two letters from Mr. Foxcroft. [For the rest see No. 1172.]

Mr. Bell's letter refers to packet-boats ready to sail.

Mr. Foxcroft's letters are dated at New York, 6 and 7 Sept. respectively. He had been suffering from fever. Nothing new since his last, except an order of the Provincial Congress that no letters were to be sent otherwise than by the constitutional post, except letters coming by the packet.

(7 Sept.) The letters which go by the posts to the southward by no means pay the riders; and when Dr. Franklin has fixed riders, &c., there will be very few letters indeed sent by our riders, except those coming by the packet. Should think it best to drop the riders, and on the arrival of every packet despatch an express to Philadelphia, or further, if necessary. Mr. Ramsey, our deputy at Alexandria, writes me that Goddard (formerly our deputy at Providence, and who never has accounted or paid the proceeds of that office, and whom I arrested at Philadelphia and employed the Attorney-General, yet the Governor and Assembly thought proper to set him at liberty), was then there employed by Dr. Franklin to establish offices as riding surveyor, and that he had offered to commission him, but he refused it with disdain. His salary is one hundred a year, I am informed, and three dollars a day for travelling expenses. Neither accounts nor remittances from the deputies. At present all is in confusion, and when regularity will again be restored God Almighty knows. For my part I am in a most disagreeable situation, wishing to do my duty, but cannot. *5½ pp.*

12 Oct.

Admiralty,
v. 167,
No. 22 a, b, c.
Let. Bk., Sec.'s,
1775-6, p. 108.

1188. LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY to the EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

Enclosing copies of two letters from a person at Philadelphia, giving an account of the proceedings of the rebel provincials.—Admiralty Office.

The enclosures, from which the following extracts are taken.

(b.) 10 July. How hazardous soever my writing may prove at this time, when copies of letters of intelligence for perquisite sake are granted by office clerks to the great prejudice of H.M.'s faithful subjects, residents on this continent, who become a sacrifice to the resentment and chastisement of a licentious and rebellious mob, yet I can't longer sit still and behold my Royal master, his Lords and Parliament, branded by every reptile with the most opprobrious epithets. Majesty has fallen so low as to be known by no other appellation but that of a perjured tyrant, a popish villain who has broke his coronation oath; add to which

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their wish to have him here, and swear they would shorten his ambition of despotism by the head. Had this been the language of thoughtless mob, it might be imputed to gross ignorance, but proceeding from the lips of those who call themselves the better sort, must make the feelings of a person who has been a servant to the Crown unhappy. In this system of politics I fear they are abetted by some unfriendly European power, as they boast that two of the greatest powers of Europe have offered to supply them with men and necessities. Of the general officers commissioned, none act with greater inveteracy than one Charles Lee, who says he was a Colonel in the King's service, and is commissioned third under General Washington. Last Thursday, 800 men in Indian dresses, armed with rifled muskets, were sent to join the Massachusetts forces, they being the best marksmen in this part of the country. How can these villains call themselves, in their addresses to the several Governors, His Majesty's most loyal subjects, who are endeavouring to subvert the constitution. From this place went to England one Ewing and Williamson, both fanatic preachers, who were sent by their Independent brethren of this province to disturb your peace by occasioning sedition and disturbing those of their sect to spread discontent amongst the people. Believe me, Sir, you have many incendiaries now in the different trading towns in England, sent home purely to raise a confusion. I am astonished the Americans who go from hence to London are not examined and searched. By this means discoveries may be made, and the Dissenters at home discovered who write to the several parts of this country very inflammatory letters, which are printed here for an excitement to the populace. There is a necessity of stating in the German language the claims of Britain, and distributing it among those people, who are persuaded by the designing knaves of the Independent tribe that they are to be made slaves of, and that the Parliament are to make themselves masters of their property. With ignorant people this easily goes down. (Account given of Major Skene, governor of Ticonderoga, having on landing been sent a prisoner to the rebel camp at Connecticut.) Prior to his going he applied to John Penn, Governor of this province, who has taken no pains by proclamation or otherwise to stop the madness of the people. Daily there are examinations before the committees of H.M.'s faithful subjects branded with the name of Tory. If they pray for the King it is a crime; if a favourable word for England, nothing less than a recantation in the public papers, and a promise of aiding and assisting them in their wicked intentions. Thus are the most faithful of H.M.'s subjects dealt with. Alas! what shall we do? Our property will be forced from us to defray the expense of rebellion; many are to be proscribed who refuse taking up arms, and confiscation of their property threatened. All men now raising in this place are raised for use of the United States, and the recruiting serjeants conclude their harangues with "God save the Congress." The bearer is a person I found faithful to his King, and obliged now to leave his property behind and fly from abuse, and had he staid he must have taken up arms or been demolished.

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(c.) 19 July. Description of the floating batteries for destroying H.M.'s ships, &c., and other preparations detailed, and expedition from Connecticut into Canada mentioned. I am much surprised to find so many half-pay officers of the land forces so warmly engaged in rebellion. I often admire the steadfast loyalty of our sea officers; no emolument can corrupt them. I sincerely wish no land forces had been sent, but leave these vermin to the management of your naval forces. It's they could sensibly distress them without bloodshed, and that in the most tender part, their trade. From some skirmishes they vaunt themselves, and are resolutely bent to a man never to give up, but like lunatics rush forward to destruction. I fear their reduction will be tedious; and, from the small number of troops sent from time to time, we cannot pretend to meet them in the field. Our deserters have instructed them in the manual exercises and evolutions. I find from two of the delegates that they are determined to listen to no accommodation prior to a repeal of all the Acts of Parliament,—to be put on the same footing as in the year 1763,—to be reimbursed their present expense and loss of trade, &c.,—very humiliating conditions. This arrogance, assumed by the offspring of regicides, convicts, and transported slaves, to me is grating. In Congress those of New England carry all before them, and having nothing in view but forming one grand Republic. This was seen through by that honest and worthy gentleman, Joseph Galway, Esq., of this town, who has refused sitting with them, though chosen by the assembly of this province. 10 *pp.* or *parts*.

12 Oct.

1189. CHARLES IRVING to MR. [POWNALL].

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 10, No. 93.
Let. Bk., Sec.'s,
1775-6, p. 107.

Two letters:—

1. Giving a list of articles which the Mosquito chiefs state will be very acceptable to them if they are indulged with a present.—Black Friars. 1 *p.*

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 10, No. 97.

2. As to the conveyance of the Mosquito Indians to Cape Gracias a Dios, their home. The usual price of a passage was 30 guineas. In this case he offered it for 100 guineas for the four. 1 *p.*

12 Oct.

1190. LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND (HARCOURT) to LORD ROCHEFORD.

Ireland,
v. 455,
No. 32 a to e.

Enclosing the addresses of the Houses of Lords and Commons to the King, with his Excellency's answers; also copies of their addresses to himself, and his answers.—Dublin Castle.

The enclosures. 12 *pp.*

12 Oct.

1191. JOHN ROBINSON to [J. POWNALL].

Let. Bk., Sec.'s,
1775-6, p. 110.

Communicating intelligence as to American vessels at Bilbao, one of which was to sail for Holland under Spanish colours, in order to carry a cargo of gunpowder, &c. to America. Also as to a ship loading at Pool for Casco Bay, supposed to have on board many letters from persons here to the rebels in America.—Treasury Chambers.

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13 Oct.

Dom. Entry Bk.,
 " Dom.
 despatched,"
 1771-6, p. 269.

1192. J. POWNALL to CHAS. IRVING, Esq.

In answer to his proposal for carrying back to the Mosquito shore four of the natives brought here by Mr. Terry, and the presents to be made to them. Lord Dartmouth very much approves his proposals, and has directed the advance of the sum necessary for their passage and presents, and also requests Mr. Irving to assure these Mosquito men that all due attention hath been paid to their representations, and that orders have been sent out for such regulations as it is hoped will remove every ground of complaint.—Whitehall.

13 Oct.

War Office, v. 26,
 No. 32 a, b, c.

1193. LORD BARRINGTON to LORD ROCHFORD.

Enclosing papers relative to the barracks and quarters in Jersey.—War Office.

The enclosures; viz., copies of letters from Lieut.-Col. Roy and Lieut.-Governor Corbet. 6 *pp.* or *parts*.

14 Oct.

Ireland,
 v. 455, No. 26.
 Entry Bk.,
 1775-7, p. 116.

1194. EARL OF ROCHFORD to the LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

As to the 27th Regt., lately embarked at Cork. Many officers of the regiment having been on shore after the regiment was embarked, is a conviction of a great want of discipline in that corps, not a little corroborated by so high a breach of law as the riot at Mullingar. The fact of the regiment's being retarded from sailing by the regimental stores being not in due time on board is not less certain; and such proceedings being under the inspection of Lord Blayney, there are appearances that he does not enforce the discipline that is necessary on embarkation. His Excellency is to issue orders, therefore, that when once a regiment is embarked, no officer is to be permitted to come on shore, except by leave from the General or other officer commanding at the embarkation, and such leave to be obtained by application from the commanding officer of the regiment when any particular regimental business may make it necessary. A private enquiry to be made as to the clothing due, &c.

P.S.—Your Excellency's letter, with the speech at the opening of the Session, just received. I most heartily congratulate you on the result of the proceedings of that day.—St. James's. *A draft.* 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ *pp.*

14 Oct.

War Office, v. 26,
 No. 33 a, b.

1195. LORD BARRINGTON to LORD ROCHFORD.

Enclosing a copy of an extract from Lieut.-Col. Roy's papers relative to the islands of Jersey and Guernsey, and the Ordnance service there.—War Office.

The enclosure:—It relates to the accommodation possible for troops in Elizabeth Castle in Jersey, St. Aubin's Fort, Mont Orgueil Castle, Prince William's Redoubt, and Cornet Castle, in Guernsey; and by hiring houses, &c. 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ *pp.*

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15 Oct.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 10,
No. 96 a, b,
Let. Bk., Sec.'s,
1775-6, p. 126.

1196. M. DE BERNARD DE CHATEAUVIEUX to LORD ———.

Proposing to raise a legion in the country of Liege for His Majesty's service in America.—Namur.

Details of the scheme enclosed. (*French.*) 4½ pp.

16 Oct.

Dom. Geo. III.,
pcl. 83, No. 46.

1197. "HIS HIGHNESS."

Copy of a letter, signed "L. Y.," containing items of information connected with the proceedings, &c. of "His Highness." The writer says, "Our point will work like clockwork at "St. James's. I hope by the month of March we shall wene (?) "the flying colours of Old England, and Puggy and her children will get a cage. Douglas is at D. Q. His Highness "has received very great favours from that quarter lately. We "are sure of full success from the intelligence of her favourite at "St. James's. You will receive this at the widow's. There is five "and twenty hundred will be ready the moment the word is given, "that it will be impossible; and till we see the sitting of the Parliament, and see what they would advise this fool to do, that "particular must be very carefully taken care of. We have got "three of the female assistance; two of them were costly purchases. It is impossible to do without the gold. You'll call at "Whitehall and in that two places in Cheapside where you'll "get the proper directions from His Highness' own hand if they "arrived on Saturday from F. It would be happy if His "Highness could procure a few more of the Welch. I am to set "out this evening from York. The rest, and His Highness himself, "is not returned from Otterbury, so I cannot inform you of their "success in that part; but this I can say, with pleasure, he is as "much regauid as if he was real, and it is great encouragement "to His Highness," &c. "Copied 18 Oct." *On the back*, "For C. W. J., at Princess St. Coffee House, Leicester Fields." 1¾ pp.

16 Oct.

Let. Bk., Sec.'s,
1775-6, p. 112.

1198. JOSHUA MAUGER to [J. POWNALL].

Is informed that one Mr. Burrows has been sent express to Lord Dartmouth by Governor Legge, and with, perhaps, very wrong representations of many individuals of that poor, unhappy, and ill-governed province, ever since the settlement of it, and much more of late years. Prays Lord Dartmouth, therefore, not to determine anything on any complaint made by Governor Legge against any of the inhabitants of Nova Scotia, particularly those in Halifax, who have been long much injured in their characters when they have wished and endeavoured to act the honest part for themselves and their fellow subjects. Would be wanting in duty and loyalty to His Majesty if he did not stand forth an advocate for the inhabitants whose loyalty has been so conspicuous in the present crisis in North America, and that owing in some measure to the good advice he has given them at all times from the passing of the Stamp Act, with which they complied implicitly, and have done to all other Acts passed since by the Parliament of Great Britain, which they have never thought a burthen. The

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other colonies being much displeased with this province, the provincials may endeavour to strike a blow at Halifax by way of the Bay of Fundy, and, there being no troops to oppose them, they may easily destroy the naval dockyards, &c.—Southampton.

16 Oct.

WarOffice, v. 26,
No. 34 a, b.

1199. LORD BARRINGTON to LORD ROCHFORD.

Enclosing a copy of a letter written by him to Lieut.-Col. Roy. —War Office.

The enclosure, informing him of his appointment to superintend the furnishing of stores, &c. from England to the forces on service in North America, &c. $2\frac{1}{2}$ pp.

18 Oct.

Dom. Entry Bk.,
"Dom.
despatched,"
1771-6, p. 274.

1200. J. POWNALL to JOSHUA MAUGER, Esq.

In answer to letter of the 16th inst. Will lay it before Lord Dartmouth the moment he returns from Staffordshire, persuaded that from his veneration for truth and love of justice he will never suffer any representations against individuals to have any effect to their prejudice without hearing their justification. Is also persuaded that anger, ill-humour, and resentments among the servants of Government in Nova Scotia cannot be very pleasing to our gracious and good King, more especially at a time when public danger calls upon them to unite with cordiality for the common defence. Explains the measures taken for the safety of Halifax, &c.—Whitehall.

18 Oct.

Ireland,
v. 455,
No. 33 a, b.

1201. LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND (HARCOURT) to LORD ROCHFORD.

Enclosing a letter from Robert Gordon, Esq., Surveyor General of Customs and Excise in Munster, containing intelligence of certain vessels from Philadelphia having landed flour at Havre de Grace, and that the master had orders to purchase arms, ammunition, and coarse woollen goods with the produce thereof.—Dublin Castle.

The enclosure. 3 pp.

20 Oct.

Adm. Entry Bk.,
1766-84, p. 156.

1202. SIR STANIER PORTEN to PHILIP STEPHENS, Esq.

Enclosing a copy of a letter transmitted from Ireland, relative to the illicit practices of the people at Philadelphia in their trade to Havre de Grace.—St. James's.

21 Oct.

Adm. Entry Bk.,
1766-84, p. 156.

1203. F. WILLES to the SAME.

Enclosing an extract of a letter from Mr. Bayntun, H.M.'s Consul at Tripoli, stating the distressed situation of the British merchants settled there, and the utility that would accrue from the appearance of one of H.M.'s frigates there. Asks him also to remind the Lords of the Admiralty of a previous letter of 5 Jan. 1773 on the subject.—St. James's.

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21 Oct.

Ireland,
pcl. 426, No. 99.**1204. LIEUT.-GENERAL IRWINE to LORD ROCHFORD.**

Expressing his gratitude to His Majesty for his appointment to the mastership of Kilmainham Hospital. Also, as to an omission in a list of promotions sent over.—Dublin Castle.

“Read by the King.” 1½ pp.

21 Oct.

Let. Bk., Sec.'s,
1775-6, p. 121.**1205. GEORGE JOHNSTONE to LORD [DARTMOUTH].**

The delegates of the inhabitants of the province of Georgia, met in Provincial Congress, have desired me to present to His Majesty their humble petition on the subject of their grievances. This I purpose to do on Monday next. It is not my opinion that such petitions ought necessarily to pass through the Secretary of State for Plantation Affairs; and I see a singular impropriety on the present occasion, when the complaint chiefly turns on the conduct of H.M.'s ministers, in which it is possible he may be comprehended. At the same time I should be sorry if in any action of mine I could be wanting to that personal respect which is confessedly due to the Earl of Dartmouth from his great rank and greater qualifications. In deference to which I send a private copy of the petition, and the letter which accompanied it, both unsolicited on my part, though not accepted with any degree of reluctance further than my sincere sorrow for the ill-advised measures which have given occasion to such dreadful commotions in this beautiful system of empire.—Old Burlington Street.

19-22 Oct.

Scotland,
v. 47,
Nos. 53, 54, 55.**1206. BADGE OF THE BARONETS OF SCOTLAND.**

19 Oct. Lord Marchmont to ———. Having received no authentic account of my Lord Suffolk's opinion concerning the appearance of the Baronets of Scotland with their cognisance at court on the approaching day of the King's accession, although on their application I agreed to concur in the resolution of the other Baronets to show my duty to the King, my great grandfather having been created a Baronet soon after the institution of the Order, I shall be obliged for information.—Hemel Hempsted.

20 Oct. Draft of reply, enclosing the correspondence between Lord Suffolk and the Committee of the Scotch Baronetage.

22 Oct. Lord Marchmont.—Would assure Lord Suffolk that although, upon the Advocate's admission of the existence of the claim in general, my singularity of delaying to exercise it to any other day than that of the King's accession would, as things now stand, be repugnant to the only sentiment of any importance that I feel upon the subject, yet I do by no means concur in the style or manner of the letter to Lord Suffolk of 1 Aug. 3½ pp.

23 Oct.

Dom. Geo. III.,
pcl. 88,
No. 23 a, b.**1207. STEPHEN SAYER.**

Receipt, signed by Chas. Rainford, Deputy Lieenutant of the Tower, for “the body of Stephen Sayer, Esq.”

Note from the same to Lord Rochford, acknowledging receipt of commands respecting Mrs. Sayer. 2 half pp.

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24 Oct.

Admiralty,
v. 167, No. 27.
Let. Bk., Sec.'s,
1775-6, p. 120.

1208. PHIP. STEPHENS to WM. KNOX, Esq., Secretary to the Earl of Dartmouth.

As to ships of war for Senegal.—Admiralty Office. 1 p.

24 Oct.

Dom. Geo. III.,
pcl. 88, No. 24.

1209. Anonymous note from a "Zealous Well-wisher to H.M.'s person and Government," submitting to Lord Rochford the propriety of publishing in the Gazette the commitment of Mr. Sayre, and such reasons for it as it may be thought prudent to promulgate, the writer conceiving it will effectually stay the hands and stop the tongues of factious scribblers and declaimers. Signed, "Q. Q." 1 p.

24 Oct.

Dom. Geo. III.,
pcl. 88, No. 25.

1210. Resolutions of the Justices of the Peace at Hicks' Hall as to arrangements for preventing disorder, &c. "on Thursday next." Received from Sir John Hawkins. 1 p.

24 Oct.

Ireland,
v. 455,
No. 36 a, b, c.

Entry Bk.,
1775-7, p. 122.

King's Letters,
Ireland,
1765-6,
pp. 366-7.

1211. EARL OF ROCHFORD to the LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

Enclosing the King's answers to the addresses of the two Houses of Parliament.—St. James's.

The enclosures. *Drafts.* 3 pp.

24 Oct.

Isle of Man,
v. 2, 1775-83,
No. 13.

1212. RICH'D. DAWSON, Lieut.-Governor, to LORD ———.

Transmitting an address to His Majesty from the Keys of the Isle of Man.—Isle of Man. 1 p.

25 Oct.

Dom. Geo. III.,
pcl. 83, No. 47.

1213. MRS. C. WALKINSHAW to LORD ———.

Laying before him a state of her misfortunes and her most cruel situation, the result of her unfortunate *liaison* with "le Prentendant." The issue of this unhappy union is a daughter, interesting from the possession of all the advantages distinguishing her sex. I have educated her with me in a convent with the greatest care, in order to render her yet more worthy of the lot which she had a right to expect from her father; but these just and legitimate hopes have always been frustrated. I have made every effort, used every kind of solicitation, but in vain. His daughter, presented by him in the church, baptized under his name, brought up under his own eyes in his home, and acknowledged by him before all the world until the age of six and a half years, is to-day unknown, rejected, abandoned, without resource. I pray that my daughter's unhappy condition may be represented to the King, and that His Majesty will take her under his Royal condition. Persons of a certain fashion of thinking will doubtless be surprised to see me imploring this "respectable" support, but

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they will also know for my justification what an unhappy time I have passed before daring to bring myself to it, and to what excess I have pushed patience; how scrupulous I have been to employ every imaginable means to obtain justice since the death of my daughter's grandfather, who generously supplied all our needs. These people will then admire the courage and patience which have enabled me so long to endure the barbarity of such unexampled treatment.

In a postscript she says she has signed her own name, in order that his Lordship may know who she is, she having a sister in London, well known by, and much attached to, His Majesty. At the convent, however, she bears the name of Comtesse d'Albestroff, a fabricated German name, and, she believes, belonging to no one. Her address is the Convent de la Misericorde, rue du Vieux Colombier, près de St. Sulpice, Paris.

Received, 30th October. "Read by the King." (French.) 4 pp.

26 Oct.
Dom. Geo. III.,
pcl. 88, No. 22.

1214. Address to the King from the House of Lords, returning thanks for the speech from the throne, &c. *4½ pp. folio size.*

26 Oct.
Dom. Geo. III.,
pcl. 88,
No. 26 a, b.

1215. SIR JOHN FIELDING to LORD ROCHFORD.

The Westminster magistrates met this morning at Guildhall, to which place, in pursuance of his Lordship's request, the magistrates for Middlesex repaired about 12 o'clock. The business of the day was conducted with the utmost harmony, propriety, and success.

A list of the Westminster magistrates enclosed.

26 & 27 Oct.
Dom. Geo. III.,
pcl. 88,
No. 26 a, b, c.

1216. JOHN SCARGILL.

Lord Rochford to Mr. Sherwood, desiring him not to bring a man referred to, to the office, it being impossible for his Lordship to attend this day to any other business but that of Parliament.—St. James's. *A rough draft.* 26 Oct.

Jno. Sherwood to Francis Wiles, Esq. (27 Oct.), on the same subject, announcing the man's discharge. The man was one John Scargill, a writing clerk to Mr. Parrott, attorney in the Temple, and he and a soldier had been drinking together. Scargill produced a picture of General Putnam, and asked if he were not a brave man, and "some other foolish expressions," which exasperated the soldier to call another to his assistance, when they took Scargill prisoner from Southwark to the Tower, from whence the commanding officer sent him under a guard to Mr. Sherwood. *Minuted:* "Read by the King."

Attached are some draft instructions for a letter on the subject, to which is added:—"That boar, Lord Hardwicke, desires the speech and the address; do send him word you cannot send him one to-night, but will to-morrow morning as soon as possible. "I this minute got his letter. I shall give my speech to the "Chancellor". *2½ pp.*

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27 Oct. **1217. MR. WILLES to MR. JUSTICE SHERWOOD.**
Criml. Papers, v. 15, p. 449. As to one John Scargill. Lord Rochford desires that the examinations, &c. may be sent to the office.—St. James's.
- 27 Oct. **1218. The SAME to JOSEPH WHITE, Esq.**
Criml. Papers, v. 15, 1772-6, p. 449. Sending a copy of the information of Capt. Nicholas Nugent. Lord North leaves it to you to decide the bail to be taken for the appearance of Stephen Sayre, Esq. The charge against John Scargill being of a trifling nature, he has been discharged.—St. James's.
- 27 Oct. **1219. EARL OF DARTMOUTH to LIEUT.-GOVERNOR YOUNG and MR. LUCAS, Chief Justice of Grenada.**
Dom. Geo. III., v. 11, p. 72. Introducing Mr. Bosanquet and Mr. Dickenson, visiting Grenada on account of their private concerns, and engaged by Mr. Walpole, an eminent banker in the city, and member of Parliament, as his agents in respect to his estates in Grenada.—Whitehall.
- 27 Oct. **1220. LIEUT.-GENERAL IRWINE to LORD ROCHFORD.**
Ireland, v. 455, No. 50. Upon the vacancy in the 3rd Regt. of Horse or Carabiniers, I took the liberty of recommending to my Lord Lieutenant a succession which I flattered myself would have been for the good of the service here; but his Excellency, for parliamentary reasons, will most probably recommend Major Skeffington, Captain in the 2nd Horse, for that vacancy. I take it for granted the political reasons for that recommendation are well founded; my only reason for giving your Lordship this trouble is to stand justified with the King in not having contributed to what I fear may prove the destruction of the Carabiniers.—Dublin Castle. 1 p.
- 30 Oct. **1221. ATTORNEY-GENERAL (THURLOW) to LORD ———.**
Dom. Geo. III., pcl. 88, No. 27. Discussing what should be done in regard to certain information apparently about a plan for destroying some powder at Gravesend and setting a house on fire. He believed inquiry would prove there was "nothing in it." 3 pp.
- 30 Oct. **1222. D. P. LAYARD to LORD ROCHFORD.**
Dom. Geo. III., pcl. 88, No. 28. Recounting his services in connexion with the epidemic among the black cattle, he having been applied to when it broke out in 1769, and in consequence of the success which attended his directions, having been appointed to correspond with the Dutch, Flemish, and French, and to communicate his correspondence to the Swedish minister. Has most diligently and faithfully during six years obeyed the King's commands. Describes how the disease had been introduced into France by means of infected hides, &c. Could wish that a Standing Order in Council was made to direct the killing of infected cattle without effusion of blood, by strangling them, and that, on a severe pecuniary penalty, the carcasses should be buried deep without cutting, or slashing, or designedly wounding

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the hides. The French are still ignorant of the advantages of inoculation when allowable to be performed. In Denmark it is now authorised, and its utility acknowledged, as well as in Holland.

Asks that the result of his correspondence may be favourably represented and laid before His Majesty.—Lower Brook Street. 2½ pp.

2 to 31 Oct. 1223. AMERICAN REBELLION.

Post Office,
pcl. 6,
No. 15 a to eee.

Extracts and copies of letters probably opened at the General Post Office and sent to the Secretary of State.

(a.) 2 Oct. Gerard Bancker, New York, to Capt. Jno. Brown, of the 2nd Battalion of Royal Americans.—Nothing new respecting our public affairs. All anxiously waiting to know the result of the expedition against St. John's. ½ p.

(b.) 2 Oct. From Philadelphia (unsigned) to Henry Hugh Fergusson, Esq., to the care of Dr. John Fothergill.—The news of the reinforcements from Hanover has given new vigour to the proceedings of the Congress. A navy will be planned and executed before next summer. And unless Parliament relaxes this summer I have *good authority* for assuring you that the colonies will declare themselves independent of Great Britain next spring. I foresee much bloodshed in the establishment of American claims. The nation of Britain, like a wounded lion, will be roused to a man against us. But I still believe the colonies will not be subdued: our resources are almost infinite, and every day produces some new event or character that gives us reason to hope that the good old cause will at last triumph in America. ¾ p.

(c.) 3 Oct. B. Franklin, Philadelphia, to William Strahan, Esq.—Since my arrival here I have received four letters from you, all filled with your reasonings, and persuasions, and arguments, and intimidations on the dispute between Great Britain and America; which are very well written, and if you have shown them to your friends, the Ministers, I dare say they have done you credit. In answer, I can only say that I am too fully engaged in actual business to write much, and I know your opinions are not easily changed. You wish me to come over with proposals of accommodation: your Ministers have made that impracticable for me, by prosecuting me with a frivolous Chancery suit in the name of Whately, by which, as my solicitor writes me, I shall certainly be imprisoned if I appear again in England. Nevertheless, send us over hither fair proposals of peace, if you choose it, and nobody shall be more ready than myself to promote their acceptance; for I make it a rule not to mix personal resentments with public business. They have voted me here 1,000 dollars per annum, as Postmaster-General, and I have devoted the whole sum to the assistance of such as have been disabled in the defence of their country, that I might not have or be suspected to have the least interested motive for keeping the breach open. My love to

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Mrs. Strahan and Peggy. P.S.—Present my respectful compliments to my dear friend Sir John Pringle, and to Mr. Cooper when you see him. I am to set out for the camp to-morrow. $1\frac{1}{2}$ pp.

(d.) 3 Oct. Unsigned to Isaac Wilkins, Esq., London. Whiggism,—i.e. American,—is on the decline here. The patriots are obliged to make the most violent efforts to keep it up. Indeed, military force is now its *grand*, almost its *only* support. The freedom of the press, you know, is destroyed. The consequent freedom of speech alarmed our Provincial Congress. They published an edict against it, and the Committees are endeavouring to execute it; this irritates many, and intimidates but few. In this county they have ordered some to gaol, and obliged the jailor to receive them. One man, Godfrey Hains, near Rye, they have sent off under a guard; nobody knows where, nor for what purpose. This man had *spoken ill of the Congress*—that is the phrase—was deemed an enemy to his country, and refused to surrender his arms. I very much fear that despair will drive the friends of Government into some feeble act of resistance that will do more hurt than good till they are properly and effectually supported. I therefore do all in my power to repress it, and I assure you it is no easy matter. Much will depend on the success of the expedition against Canada. Should they meet with a defeat their influence will sink amazingly. It is evident to me that the ringleaders are horridly sick of their state. No insurrections in England, on which they principally depended. The Congress are squabbling. The bone of contention is the President's chair; the competitors *Randolphus* and *Hancockius*. The squabble runs high. Adams and Dickinson look askance at each other, and are not upon speaking terms, except in the language in which cats talk together: the occasion, Adams's letter, published in Boston. The Southern delegates grow jealous of the New Englanders. This jealousy has infused itself into the Boston camp. Washington promotes none but Southern officers. Lee is heated (*sic*) and feared, being too strict a disciplinarian, and treats his inferiors very cavalierly. They give out that they shall soon storm the works on Bunker's Hill. We know little of the state of the army in Boston, and therefore fear much. By the last English papers we are buoyed up with the hopes of a reinforcement of 10,000 Hanoverians. Were they now in Boston, the matter might be finished in a month. If their army which consists, I believe, of 20,000 men, be once broken, they could never recover it. They have exhausted the country; and if the coasts are tolerably guarded, they can have no resource for provisions, clothing, arms, or ammunition. Most of their men were enlisted for seven months; few will ever enlist again. Their paper money circulates at present, but people take it with reluctance, and with as much caution as they would touch a rattlesnake. Firmness and vigour in Great Britain will infallibly settle the matter in a few months, but without them, never. The report respecting the conciliatory measures of the Congress was merely intended to lull the good people of England to sleep. I am amazed that *you* should think there was anything in it. Till

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fear compels them, they will never think of reconciliation. Believe nothing about it till you see it, nor then either. Great Britain must make her own terms, or she had as good make none. Pray don't forget yourself. If anything is to be had for asking, don't be backward; ask, and ye shall have; few have without. Take care that our patriots get no knowledge of my letters: death would be my portion. Poor Mr. ———, of Stanford has been horribly treated; seized at the church door, and dragged through all the puddles they could find. Indeed, the repeated acts of violence and insult that daily happen are inconceivable, and will one day bring down vengeance on their perpetrators. $2\frac{3}{4}$ pp.

(e.) 3 Oct. John de Lancey, New York, to Oliver de Lancey, jun., Esq.—I highly approve of your attachment to your native country, and your feelings for her distress; but, considering your situation, I cannot commend your conduct as expressed in the last paragraph of yours of the 2nd Aug. I say (forming my opinion on general information to this country) that the bulk of the nation are in favour of Administration, and I fear they are too firmly fixed to flatter ourselves with the least hope of redress from their being displaced. Expecting much from Lord Chatham, I am extremely sorry to hear of his illness, especially at this time, when the nation has neither steadiness, abilities, nor intrepidity to spare. It grieves me for any one to imagine that this province was the cause of mischief to America. I hoped that what went from the Assembly would have given Administration an opportunity which they would have embraced of holding out some plan for reconciliation. Their treatment of the remonstrance has met with a spirited return; and be assured there is not a province on the continent will make a more virtuous struggle for our rights than New York. Now permit me to tell you, whilst I hope you will not entertain the most distant idea that I have any other motive than your interest and happiness, that I do not wish to see you in America until peace is restored, and that upon honourable terms.

(f.) 3 Oct. Thomas Wharton (but not signed) to Saml. Wharton, Esq.—As to the general state of affairs it seems very difficult to draw the line, as people at large are not acquainted with the particular reasons on which the Congress act; nor in common do they know how, or by what majority, the votes are determined. The expedition into Canada is one of the most important subjects of conversation. It was proposed by [Massachusetts] towards the close of last sitting, and met with a spirited and warm opposition, and was negatived, 6 colonies to 5. Not content with this determination, the subject was resumed next day, when [New York, New Jersey, Lower Counties upon Delawarr, Maryland, and North Carolina] were still against it; [New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Virginia, and South Carolina] for it. [Rhode Island] lost their vote by a division of the two members. The determination of this unhappy and ill-judged project rested on [Pennsylvania], a majority of whose members had the day before voted against it; but that unstable man No. 5 [supposed to be Dickinson], uniting with No. 4 [Franklin], determined the vote in the affirmative. 1

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think it a dangerous expedition, and may possibly give a severe check to continental affairs. I could say much, but the times will not admit of it, but cannot help adding that strict and the most positive orders are given to Arnold and Schuyler, that should they by any means come across Lord Pitt, to receive him in the most polite manner, and let nothing be wanting to render his person safe and happy. Yesterday set off for the camp Mr. Lynch of South Carolina, Col. Harrison of Virginia, and Dr. Franklin, commissioned by Congress to execute an important commission. The contents are kept a profound secret. But it may be conjectured that Genl. Washington has wrote the Congress of certain difficulties he has met with in council, &c., and those gentlemen are sent as councillors extraordinary at this important crisis. As to No. 4 (Franklin), the respectable part of all ranks are daily more and more confirmed in his plan, and what he is driving this continent to, and they most arduously wish he had never come among us. My heart is full, and the contemplation of the horrid prospects presenting from every quarter is not to be expressed. Oh! that our King would listen to the just complaints of the people here, redress their grievances, and all would again return to peace and happiness. .

Governor Tryon remains exceeding quiet, not attempting to intermeddle in any measure.

[Attached is a paper explaining the initials, &c. used.] 4 pp.

(g.) 10 Oct. Governor J. Wentworth, Boston, to the Marquis of Rockingham.—It is but too certain that everything grows worse, and, unless soon and very spiritedly applied to, will, I fear, be irrecoverable. The besieged state of the army and inefficacy of the fleet in America but too unhappily justify my repeated suggestions that the reduction of this country when united in an open opposition to Great Britain would require a much more powerful army than has been hitherto employed. Every month's delay will add to the difficulty, and I think it will be found ineffectual to rely principally on naval operations, which can exceedingly distress but not subdue a people inhabiting such an immense continent, and possessed with such enthusiastic principles of resistance as undoubtedly prevail, and have hitherto produced the most astonishing and incredible effects, beyond every reasonable calculation. For such, most certainly, is the embodying an army of more than 20,000 men, without money or magazines of provision, clothing, or military stores, and causing them to submit to the discipline and fatigue of war who were before impatient of the least subordination or restraint. To such a height is the spirit of independence, and I verily believe of total separation from the authority of Great Britain, now arisen that no officer under the King can be safe without the protection of a military force. I had as much reason to expect security in New Hampshire as any man could have, but fidelity to my commission was too incompatible with the general view of their opposition for them to remember the disinterested and assiduous attention which they universally acknowledged was uniformly directed to the improvement of the province and welfare of the inhabitants. All

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things sacrificed to independency through the continent have equally pervaded New Hampshire, where I had neither powers to restrain, nor rewards to secure and invite a more laudable conduct. At length I am obliged to repair to Boston, being left wholly unprotected and proscribed by the country for fidelity to the King. Governor Tryon at New York is taken prisoner by the people; Lord Dunmore in Virginia, on board a man-of-war, and his authority contemned; Governor Martin in North Carolina, in the same state. I escaped three attempts to seize me, as it is undoubtedly part of the popular plan to secure all the King's officers. Hitherto very little has been effected towards their reduction. Some radical obstruction has worn out this summer, diminished the army both in number and terror to the country, while they on the other side have been daily growing more powerful in everything. At sea they make frequent depredations, and even chase vessels within sight of the British flag. It is impossible to describe the state of affairs as I wish. They are deplorable enough to grieve any person wishing well to Great Britain. Gen. Gage is a good and wise man, and has been surrounded with difficulties. We are now preparing for winter quarters. It is much to be feared the garrison and town will suffer for want of necessities, unless a great supply arrives soon from Britain or Ireland. Money is scarce, flesh meat sells at $\frac{1}{4}$ dollar per pound, fresh fish scarce any. In short, all things wear a most gloomy aspect indeed. Negotiations are not to be prudently relied upon or expected. Attempts in this line may be artfully made to gain time and furnish military stores, but will not terminate in accommodation. Many reports are circulated of divisions in the Congress; ostensible ones there may be; I wish they may not deceive. Whatever the Americans' object hitherto, I most clearly believe it is now solely and fixedly for total independence on Great Britain in all cases whatever. However, I wait here for instructions and assistance to return to New Hampshire with some prospect of utility to the King's service. 4 pp.

(h.) 3 Oct. From Philadelphia (unsigned) to the Rev. Dr. Ewing or Dr. Hugh Williamson.—As to politics I know not what to write you. The Minister has been abused with lies and partial representations from men that hurt the public, but can do no good; and if I should write the truth it would be disagreeable, or would not be believed, or would be possibly opened and destroyed. Mr. Allen and I have shown your letters to many who think more favourably of the ministers North and Dartmouth, but still lament that they are restrained by others from ending the debate without further effusion of blood. Lord North thinks right when he says no forces he can send will conquer America. And why does he not recall the troops, and treat us as was done before the Stamp Act, which was his own plan, as he says, and which would make peace at once? Gage's representation of being engaged with 6,000 provincials at Bunker's Hill is notoriously false. There were not 800 provincials in the engagement. True, Gage and the officers and men believed it

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was so from the slaughter, but since they have been undeceived. This I know from a man who then was in Boston, but has since got out. The burning of Charlestown was a barbarous act, without necessity or provocation, and hurts the Royal cause. The retaining the women and children in Boston as in a siege, where they have scarcely bread and water, is an act of inhumanity that brings the continent to abhor him and his generals. If Gage had such a victory, why does he lie besieged in Boston, getting provisions from England? Believe me, he could not march an army of 50,000 men anywhere 50 miles without meeting the same fate as he did at Concord. Every province and every county in the United Provinces is under arms as a militia to oppose him and all forcible measures. They may take our ships and stop our trade, and they and the islands must suffer more than we can do. We wish for peace on constitutional terms, but are not afraid of war. The petition of the Congress lies before our King, and all is left to his wisdom and goodness. May God give him wisdom and tenderness to decide this awful contest. $2\frac{1}{4}$ pp.

(i.) 3 Oct. "P.B.," Philadelphia, to Mr. Charles Osborne.—The report by the packet is that the ministry are sending over 10,000 Hanoverians, who are to be allowed portions of the confiscated estates which it seems they, in their *abundant justice and clemency*, mean to forfeit to the Crown. Depend upon this, that such measures will not dragoon a free people into a compliance with the arbitrary will of designing men. The progress the Americans have made in the use of arms is amazing. They conceive themselves engaged in the noblest of causes; they sacrifice their time and fortunes to obtain a knowledge of arms which may one day prove their salvation. $1\frac{1}{2}$ pp.

(k.) 4 Oct. From Philadelphia, not signed, to Robert Crafton.—Letter received per Falconer, whom we are now to lose as a carrier. I fancy he will try his hand in the military way, for 'tis expected of *all* who are not *principled* against fighting; and indeed a very angry spirit is raising in some minds, even against those who are said to take a convenience of conscience, at least *some*; and very probably there will high fines be affixed upon the non-militants if the King should persist in his design of conquering the colonies by sending over more forces. Should German mercenaries be intended, there is the danger of desertion; they will certainly embrace the opportunity we shall surely give them of obtaining their liberties, especially if to that we add a gift of vacant land. In our province they will meet with a large number of their countrymen, who can give them a most engaging and true account of the sweets of American freedom. 2 pp.

(l.) 4 Oct. "T.A.," Philadelphia, to Wm. Lee, Esq., Tower Hill.—The two armies at Boston are likely to remain inactive the remainder of this season. The errors of General Gage's account of the battle of Charlestown may be seen on the face of his letter; for he says the provincials were discovered entrench-

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ing themselves by daybreak, and the detachment must have marched after dark under cover of the night; so that, considering the length of daylight at that season, the whole provincial entrenchments, which he magnifies as cannon-proof, &c., must have been the work of a few hours. The truth is, it was performed in three hours, and was a little earth thrown up, not sufficient to protect 300 men, and the best part of the provincial army was in open ground. There were but 700 of our men engaged; and, had the commanding officer of the reserve marched over the causeway and joined those who were engaged, it is thought the regulars would have been entirely cut off; but the consequences of the affair show that it was far from a victory, since they did not pursue 50 yards, and from that time to the present have been actually besieged.

We cannot in this country conceive that there are men in England so infatuated as seriously to suspect the Congress or people here of a wish to erect ourselves into an independent state. If such an idea really obtains amongst those at the helm of affairs, one hour's residence in America would eradicate it. I never met one individual so inclined, but it is universally disavowed. Whatever views the delegates from the Massachusetts may have, inspired by a keen sense of the miseries their country has endured, they have never disclosed sentiments favourable to an independency on Great Britain. They know too well such an attempt would be likely to create disunion. The temper of the Congress leans towards moderation; and could it meet with a disposition to peace on the other side of the water, matters would easily be adjusted; but it must be such a peace as brings with it security, without which the country is determined to risk everything and endure everything. All communication is cut off with Europe except by the packet, and a Government conveyance is not an eligible one. We expect soon to have one of our own. 2½ pp.

(m.) 5 Oct. John de Lancey to Ralph Izard, Esq.—As to the writer's conduct and motives, &c. Government have been and are deceived with regard to the moderate people in this province, if they construe an opposition to some violent proceedings into an approbation of the measures of the ministry. It is from these people in particular that I expect a virtuous stand for our constitutional rights. They, anxious for a reconciliation, wished to have every measure tried which would probably preserve peace, and flattered themselves the Government would have embraced the opportunity the Assembly of New York afforded them.

Appended to this letter is a copy of the resolution of the Provincial Congress that "Ralph Izard, Esq., may consistently and without violating the American Association, bring with him from Great Britain his coach, furniture, plate, books, &c., intended for the use of himself and family." 2 pp.

(n.) 5 Oct. Rt. Prescott, Montreal, to Messrs. Ross and Gray.—The reason for my remitting money home is that the Government here is so distressed for ready money, that the King's servants

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have been obliged to supply the contractors with every shilling of ready money they are masters of, and must in the meantime live upon credit. $\frac{3}{4}$ p.

(o.) 7 Oct. From New York, not signed, to Isaac Wilkins, Esq.—I would to God we could remain in peace, and that an old and happy Government was restored; but when we shall see that day no mortal knows. The darkness of the prospect increases, and nothing but destruction appears to be the consequence. I expected a line from Dr. Cooper. A plan of his to subdue the colonies is said to have been discovered, and now in the hands of the General Congress. The story goes that it is a letter to Lord North or some other great man, and that they have the original written by him. I cannot believe it, as I never took him to be much of a politician. This is mere street talk, perhaps. We have variety of stories, and am afraid we shall get such a habit of lying that we shall never hereafter know to tell the truth. $1\frac{3}{4}$ pp.

(p.) 8 Oct. Andw. Little, Beacon Island Road, to Capt. Joseph Barter, merchant in Pool.—We are now raising soldiers and minute men in this province, 200 of which are stationed at Edington. The inhabitants in general seem as strenuous as usual. My countrymen seem to decamp fast, for what reason I know not, if they would only keep their minds to themselves. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.

(q.) 8 Oct. Andw. Barkeley, "Scarborough," Boston, to Dr. Walker.—I must remain here longer than I expected, for the public affairs go into greater confusion every day, and no prospect of this damned dispute being settled. It never will be, unless the Yankies get a good drubbing. $\frac{3}{4}$ p.

(r.) 10 Oct. Wm. Bayard, Greenwich, to John Sargent, Esq., in Downing Street.—For my own part, I cannot see why Great Britain and America cannot meet on friendly and equitable ground, and settle the dispute by negotiation. This dispute must have an end, but God only knows when; and unless it comes from your side of the water, in consequence of the Congress's last petition, I am fearful we shall be a ruined people. I am fearful America has had many false friends at both sides of the Atlantic. For my own part, my all is here, and as the welfare of my country must have been my most sanguine wish, so I have never concealed my sentiments, and done all in my power to promote a reconciliation. I wish not to see my country lose a tittle of its right, but I wish to see it obtained with the dignity of British subjects and of Christians. Let the event be what it will, I must see it out. $1\frac{1}{4}$ pp.

(s.) 10 Oct. Rt. Pigot, Charlestown, to Admiral Pigot. Your congratulations on my success are most kind, &c. Every man but one (Robinson) rejoices at the honour the King has conferred upon me. He cannot bring himself to wish me joy. As he expected to get the first vacant regiment, he may be more than once disappointed. (Works, &c., being carried on, described.) The navy can do great matters if it was thought proper to destroy

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the seaports. Two-and-twenty boats to carry 50 men and 16 rowers are already built, and more intended. With these we can go where we please, and make the rebels quit the coast, and retire into the country. I think they must be in the greatest distress before the winter is over, and that they will grow tired of paper money and no trade. If Lord North can but keep his ground, it is impossible but he must carry his point. The Provincial Congress is already at variance; and the Continental Congress, having so many different views and interests, will never keep long together. P.S.—B—g—e will be in England by Xmas, by desire of ———. This is *entre nous*. 2 pp.

(t.) 10 Oct. Jacob Walton, New York, to Henry Cruger, jun., Esq.—The late accounts from England seem to have had a great effect, and occasion a general consternation amongst our citizens, many of whom are moving their property into the country. I cannot find there are any further accounts of General Schuyler's army against Canada. He is very freely talked of and censured for staying behind under pretence of sickness, and if the expedition fails he will be severely lampooned. Tell your father his friend David Clarkson is appointed Colonel of a regiment in this city with his neighbour H. Renison and Col. Walton. The two former accept, the latter does not. James Rickman, the Doctor's brother, is a Lieut.-Colonel; my brother Abraham, Major. The Lieut.-Col. accepts, but the Major does not. I shall make no comments upon these appointments; I leave it for you and the old gentleman. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ pp.

(u.) 10 Oct. Thomas Pearsall, New York, to John and Robert Barclay.—The important news is now expected from St. John's, Montreal, and Quebec. $\frac{3}{4}$ p.

(v.) 10 Oct. Wm. Barton, Bristol, to Rev. Mr. Barton, Philadelphia, describing the sentiments of the people of Bristol, which, since his arrival, he had taken a great deal of pains to discover; in general hostile to the Americans. So far from the non-importation and non-exportation distressing the trading people of England, commerce was never in a more flourishing condition. 2 pp.

(w.) 11 Oct. V. Pearse Ashfield, New York, to Isaac Wilkins, Esq. $\frac{3}{4}$ p.

(x.) 11 Oct. "J. Ld. jnr.," Richmond C., Farnham Parish, to Mr. Henry Lalande, No. 10, Charing Cross.—We are at present a little divided among ourselves, which proceeds from a too hearty zeal in some of us for serving our country in some distinguished military post. We have raised a most formidable body of men, all resolutely bent on a redress of grievances or death, and are better provided for arms and ammunition than we could have supposed. Daily expect an attack here in Virginia from Lord Dunmore, whose horrid behaviour in many respects has distinguished him as an enemy even to common humanity. 1 p.

(y.) 12 Oct. Sam. Graves, Boston, to William Graves, Esq., M.P.—The address to the Americans received. No address will

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now do but the address of British arms ; a great deal of that will be required to bring them to their senses. Very much have your friend Lord C. and other Lords of that party to answer for. Their necks are too small a forfeit to their country. As to their heads, the Americans have sucked out their brains : they made use of those ready tools to prevent, till they were prepared, the indignation and resentment of Britain from being poured out upon them ; which, had it been a year back, at this time things must have been settled. Accursed be all those who for the sake of power would ruin their country. We lose our General, it's said, for a time to settle the plan of operation for next summer. Perhaps that work might go on faster without than with his presence. I speak to you in confidence. He has, unhappily, too many American connections. I have discovered lately a desire to stamp upon me the imputation of negligence : the attempt has turned out to his mortification. We keep up all the appearance of civility (which I will ever keep up, for my country's sake, with the Commander by land, if possible). I can trace in their mind something of his father. You know I paid for that knowledge : I hope now I shall profit by it. At one time I could not be consulted, I was too sanguinary ; now things ought to be done a month ago. There never was a right time of doing anything with prudence and spirit. In this way we have proceeded very civilly. He has sense, and writes well ; understands the detail duty of an army, and I think would make an exceeding good Governor at any other period. Now activity and spirit is required more than cold caution. I shall very soon, perhaps, be able to appoint David one of my lieuts. Captain McCartney I shall be obliged to send home, accused by Lord Dunmore for being, against his Lordship's advice, intimate with some rebels in his Lordship's Government. His Lordship was hot, and wrote in stronger terms than he intended. He has, upon reflection, in some measure retracted. The Captain's vanity and great opinion of his own eloquence has made him mix with those people to persuade them to become good subjects. (Describes the circumstances connected with Capt Price, of the "Viper," who honourably wrote to quit the command just as he was under sailing orders, for which ship the Admiral gave "Saml." a commission.) I fear Sam will not be confirmed. These vacancies remove John to be first, Thomas my second, and David third lieut., if he arrives in time. The patience I have exercised towards the Americans is lost upon them. I shall try the effect of severity. They have given every kind of insult, been guilty of every kind of treason and rebellion, every kind of cruelty, falsehood, and insolence ; and although I have no orders from Administration, I hope reason and necessity will be a full justification for returning blow for blow, stripe for stripe. They have burned houses, ships, &c. : we will do the same on a larger scale.

Three people have found me backward to serve them, and have pronounced me rude, viz., Burnaby, Pye, and Montagu. Burnaby would, or did, not serve my nephew. Pye, on asking a favour of

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him, gave me a most rude denial. As to Montagu, he put a chaplain into a ship of my squadron a few days before I arrived. He never on the spot recommended his sons to my notice. He treated one of my nephews, knowing him to be so, uncivilly; and a vacancy he had for a master and commander he filled up just before my arrival; which vacancy, had he complimented me with it, I most certainly would give his son James the first post ship that fell vacant, and should have had great pleasure in so doing, as that young gentleman is very deserving. I see the papers have laid hold of me. I must expect abuse from one side or the other, but I will do my duty to the utmost of my ability. 5 pp.

(z.) 12 Oct. Saml. Graves, Boston, to Capt. Graves.—Poor Macartney is an honest man, but loves to hear his own sweet voice, and happens to be a Presbyterian, which has made him lean towards and mix with those kind of people. He has now bad health. I must take public notice of the complaint, but have not captains enough to try him. He wants to go home, and I have no ship to send him in. I pity the man who is simple and honest and a very attentive officer. What most embarrasses me, Lord Dunmore, who is very hot, now wishes to withdraw his complaint; but as I have acquainted their Lordships with all my proceedings, cannot comply with his wish, and, indeed, my own inclination. If I had, Macartney's honour is hot upon, and wishes, as who would not, to clear himself. The charge must be proved, yet the poor man's intention was good and innocent. His wish was to prevent hostilities from beginning in that province, but did not recollect they had by their delegates chose to appeal to arms against their King and British Government. I suppose I shall be censured by the young captains for severity, and perhaps too great a desire for providing for my nephews, yet neither is true. I act to my own feelings and judgment. I have that virtue, the love of my country strong upon me, and find no degree of avarice in my heart; so, if I err, it will be error in judgment. 1½ pp.

(aa.) 12 Oct. James Gilchrist, Norfolk, in Virginia, to Mr. Isaac Robley.—As all legal means for recovering debts are at an end, tho' people may pretend to be willing, they are not so ready to pay as when the compulsive power of the law can be exerted against them. No person but an eyewitness could believe the distressed situation of this country for want of money. ¾ p.

(bb.) 12 Oct. Lancelot Cowper and Co., Bristol, to Mr. Jon. B. Smith, Philadelphia.—American matters are not treated on this side in the way we wish; on the contrary, every method is devised to add distress to our brethren on your side the Atlantic. ½ p.

(cc.) 16 Oct. John Berryman, Virginia, Lancaster county, to Mr. John Maxwell, care of Archd. Boyle, mercht., Glasgow.—Preparations for "putting ourselves in a posture of defence" detailed. God knows how soon we shall proceed to action, our infernal scoundrel of a Governor committing every villainous action he can at Norfolk to irritate us. If we march to Norfolk

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we shall lay it and Portsmouth in ashes, as we cannot expect to keep them under the ships of war, and will not leave them to those whom we are sorry to call our enemies. Alas! my friend, what infinite mischief a few vile ambitious men can bring upon the world! What love, what harmony, subsisted between the mother country and us; and now everything is in a flame, and they may depend upon it we will fight most desperately, and sooner die a thousand times than submit. 2 pp.

(*dd.*) 17 Oct. Mr. De Brahm, Charlestown, to Genl. Oglethorpe.—The second day of my arrival in this harbour, 8 Sept., Mrs. de Brahm departed this life. In the midst of my calamity, the 14th, the “Cherokee” (a ship), given to me by His Majesty to be my home in the desert countries which I am to survey, is taken from me by Lord William Campbell’s desire. The 11th of October, his Lordship took possession of my apartments in her whilst I was on shore making astronomical observations. The necessity of this step is because all Carolina and Georgia are in arms, and they say the Governor has raised the back settlers against the inhabitants of the seacoast. The latter have since reconciled the former, who are entered partly into the Association and partly into a neutrality. A deputation has also since entreated the Governor to come to town, expressing their concern on his separation from his family and private conveniences, especially the entire suspension of H.M.’s business, which they do not intend to counteract, but his Lordship has given them a refusal. They say all their preparations are for opposing only a forcible imposition of the new laws; that they will not even hinder the King’s navy or army from coming into their town or harbour; that in such case they will make only resistance in their woody country, for which purpose they are building forts in every parish, and near one half of the inhabitants have left Charlestown. All King’s officers are under town arrest; all business and trade is stopped. Nothing but soldiery fills at present the streets; the town has entirely lost the pleasant prospect of an industrious beehive of men employed in trade, and has assumed the resemblance of an entire garrison town. Their latest toast is, “Honor to the King, and liberty to his subjects.” My private employ is to fix the true distance between the Greenwich and Charlestown meridians, by astronomical observations, and to finish my report of the currents and eddies in the Atlantic Ocean and their causes; item, the no-variation line; all which I discovered with astronomical observations. And by physical observation I discover the decrease of the excessive weight of the atmosphere from the northern to the southern latitudes; this by my sea barometer, by which I also foresaw an approaching hurricane, which lasted from 31 Aug. to 2 Sept., in which many ships perished. The sea appeared to all on board the “Cherokee” furious above what they ever have seen before. We should have shared with other unfortunate had not Providence furnished me with means to tell and prepare for the approaching danger. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ pp.

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(*ee.*) 17 Oct. Bewickes, Timerman, and Mourgue, Cadiz, to Mr. Saml. Pleasants, Philadelphia.—The notion that may prevail of our feeling the want of North American produce may encourage too many speculations at once, and bring on a glut at all our ports from our resources in Sicily, the Levant, and other parts of Europe. 1 p.

(*ff.*) 18 Oct. Capt. G. Vandeput, H.M.S. "Asia," New York, to Sir George Vandeput, Bart. As to his bad pecuniary circumstances, &c. I am here to give protection to H.M.'s loyal subjects, of which I cannot say there are many; yet still sufficient, at most times, of people who seek protection and fill my cabin. The expense this has put me to will oblige me to draw on Mr. Sykes, my agent, next month, for 150*l.* Should my ship not be ordered home, I do not know what I shall do. 1½ pp.

(*gg.*) 19 Oct. "H. H.," Niagara, to Sackville Hamilton, Esq., Dublin. Describing movements of Genl. Carleton, whom he accompanied. The Canadians refusing to join in the defence of their own frontier, the defence of the whole country from Michillimackinac to Newfoundland is entirely committed to three regiments. The perverse infatuation of the Canadians in these circumstances is perhaps unparalleled in history. They throw off their allegiance to a power that has raised them from a state of slavery, poverty, and insignificance,—a power capable of supporting or crushing them at will, under which they have peaceably enjoyed their religious and civil rights,—to throw themselves into the arms of a lawless, rebellious, headless mob, whose views and interest must be widely different from theirs, and are seduced by the promises of the Continental Congress, which promises them free exercise of their religion, &c.; and yet this same Congress addresses the people of England, complaining of the indulgence of Parliament to the Canadians in encouraging the Popish religion, a religion fraught with bigotry, cruelty, despotism, &c. Such is the weakness of the Canadians. How things may turn out for the Government in this country is exceedingly doubtful; but all is to be hoped from the conduct and temper of our Governor, his firmness, his experience, and the high opinion all ranks of people have of him, added to the spirit of the troops, and the want of skill, &c. of the rebels. 2¼ pp.

(*hh.*) 19 Oct. John Simpson and Co., Charlestown, to Messrs. Graham, Johnston, and Co.—As to the uncertainty what export will be allowed, &c. 1 p.

(*ii.*) 19 Oct. P. Schaack, Kinderhook, to Rev. John Vardill.—Fall of Fort Chamble on the Sorrel. Expectation of St. John's falling into the hands of the provincials. Fall of Chamble imputed principally to the activity and conduct of the provincials. After acting rather equivocally, they seem now to have taken a decisive part against Government. There appear, however, to be a good many Royalists; but what can they do against an army in the bowels of their country? The Quebec Act very unpopular, and with respect to its real design has proved *felo de se*. 1 p.

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(*kk.*) 20 Oct. Robt. Nelson, Halifax, North Carolina, to Mr. Henry Nelson, at Messrs. Atkinson and Nelson's, No. 27, Rood Lane.—Chief of the young men from England and Scotland are gone home, partly from want of employment, and being afraid to stay. No one dare speak the least disrespectful of the Congress, or tar and feathers are his portion. Jesse Gardner, of this place, brother to Mr. Daniel Gardner, was tarred and feathered here some time ago for refusing to sign the association. Great numbers have undergone the same punishment in Virginia and Maryland, 1 p.

(*ll.*) 20 Oct. Rev. J. Wesley, London, to Mr. Thos. Rankin, at Mr. Lambert Wilmer's, Third Street, Philadelphia.—The account given in our newspapers of my death was not wholly without foundation; for I was only not dead, my pulse being quite gone, &c., "the which at the cistern without motion;" but then our Lord stepped in, and—

"The fever owned His touch, and fled."

My strength returned by swift degrees, and I am now at least as well as before my illness.

In the country places I believe you will have the largest harvest, where they know little and talk little about politics. Their hearts are engaged with something better, and they let their dead bury their dead. I am glad you are going into North Carolina. And why not into South Carolina too? I apprehend those provinces would bear much fruit, as most parts of them are fresh unbroken ground; and as the people are further removed from the din of war, they may be more susceptible of the Gospel of Peace.

A paper was sent to me lately, occasioned by the troubles in America; but it would not do good. It is abundantly too tart, and nothing of that kind will be of service now. All parties are already too much sharpened against each other. We must pour water, not oil, into the flame. I had wrote a little tract upon the subject, before I knew the American ports were shut up. I think there is not one sharp word therein; I did not design there should. However, many are excessively angry, and would willingly burn me and it together. Indeed, it is provoking. I suppose above 40,000 of them have been printed in three weeks, and still the demand for them is as great as ever.

I was glad to receive yours by Captn. Crawford. I am entirely of your mind. I am persuaded love and tender measures will do far more than violence. And if I should have an interview with a great man (which seems to be not unlikely), I will, by the Grace of GOD, tell him so, without any circumlocution. Our time is in GOD's hand. Let us stand ready for all things. 1½ pp.

(*mm.*) 20 Oct. Thos. Buckle, Charlestown, to Messrs. Nicholas and John Van Staphorst, Amsterdam.—We have terrible times in America; no trade at present. ½ p.

(*nn.*) 20 Oct. Robert Smith, Charlestown, to Rev. Mr. Martyn, Bath.—As to the state of confusion existing in the town, &c., amid which "a determined resolution beams from every eye." 1 p.

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(oo.) 20 Oct. Robert McCulloh, Charlestown, S. Carolina, to Mr. Matthew Charley, Old Lloyd's Coffee House.—I am a prisoner to the limits of this town, in company with all the servants of the Crown (the Collector only excepted). State of the town described. Don't think I am afraid of any personal insult. Thank God, I am afraid of no man on earth. $1\frac{1}{4}$ pp.

(pp.) 22 Oct. Walter Chambre, Whitehaven, to Messrs. Eilbeck, Ross, and Co., Norfolk, Virginia.—Dear friends, if you can by any means, be not so much attached to that side (the Provincials). I do not blame them so much as many on this side, who have deceived their friends or yours in persuading to a belief that there was such a faction in England would easily force the Government into a compliance with such requests as America choose to make. The contrary is now evinced, and such a preparation going forward as makes me shudder to think of. Government must finally conquer,—first ruining America, and then surely making examples of such as too zealously abet her cause. $1\frac{1}{2}$ pp.

(qq.) 22 Oct. Mr. Ingersoll, Newhaven, to Jared Ingersoll, Esq.—The spirits of the people do not flag in the least. They are pretty well assured of success in the end. But if they are unsuccessful, they are determined to die rather than submit to oppression. They are fully of opinion that God Almighty will fight for them because their cause is just, and that He will give them victory over their enemies in due time. Notwithstanding, at times appearances may be against them. Correspondence between Gen. Gage and Dr. Church discovered. This Dr. Church has always appeared to be one of the warmest patriots; has made two orations in commemoration of the 5th of March at Boston; has been in all the committees and congresses; and as much relied upon as any man whatever, &c. This wretch has had the meanness, probably for a considerable time, to inform Gen. Gage of all our transactions and intentions. The intercepted letter was written in characters to one Major Crane, and gives him a very just information of our strength, &c. He concludes with saying, "Keep this secret, or I perish." He is put under arrest. He owns he wrote the letter, but says he did it to gain secrets from them. Gen. Washington, however, has confounded him by asking why he did not make him acquainted with his design, and further reminds him that he (Gen. Washington) had talked with him about employing a person for the above purpose, but he (Church) said he knew none. What will be done with him I know not. The people, however, would soon know what to do with him if they could catch him. Enquiring of the man who came express from St. John's the other day, he informed me that people in the lower stations of life would act vigorously with us; that the middling part choose to take no part on either side; that the noblesse and people in high life were strongly against us. $2\frac{1}{2}$ pp.

(rr.) 23 Oct. R. Gilmour, Norfolk, to Mrs. Thornton @ John Hyndman and Co.—You may rejoice you have left this country; its distraction increases daily. Movements of the troops, &c. $\frac{3}{4}$ p.

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(ss.) 23 Oct. T. Painter, Quebec, to Messrs. Jno. Fraser and Co., London.—The Bostonians are at Longueil and La Prairie. The Canadians, from one end of the province to the other, determined in their purpose of not taking up arms. $\frac{3}{4}$ p.

(tt.) 23 Oct. Notley Rozer, London, to Henry Rozer, Esq., Notley Hall, Maryland.—The dismal situation "of our poor unhappy country," &c. $\frac{3}{4}$ p.

(uu.) 24 Oct. John Bondfield, Quebec, to Messrs. Watts and Maskelyn, Bristol.—Since my last of the 28th ult. no material alteration in our situation. The Canadians remain firm in their resolves not to take any part in the present contest. All business is at a stand. 1 p.

(vv.) 25 Oct. Robert Smith, Quebec, to Mr. Robt. Smith, White Lion Row, Yarmouth.—I cannot tell whether I shall be with you this winter or not, for if I should get cleared out I cannot tell where I shall get hands, for they have prest the sailors from us all. There are 30 sail of ships in the same situation as myself. We are very quiet at present from the rebels, and like to be so, for the town is well fortified, and many Canadians taking up arms for us. 1 p.

(ww.) 25 Oct. Randle Meredith, Quebec, to Mr. Amos Hayton.—Unless succour is sent early in the spring, it is not doubted but the country must fall under the government of the American Congress, as almost all the Canadians will not defend it. $\frac{3}{4}$ p.

(xx.) 25 Oct. Melvin and Wills, Quebec, to Messrs. De Gruchy and Fiol.—The Bostonians, it is hoped, will soon be repulsed, as there's at last some Canadians gone volunteers. If troops are not sent over next spring the country will certainly fall a victim. Our duty now in this town is to mount guard regularly every sixth or seventh day, which is hard to those who have not been used to such. $\frac{3}{4}$ p.

(yy.) 26 Oct. (Not signed), London, to John Patterson, Esq., care of the Collector of Philadelphia.—It is too dangerous to expatiate on politics; but it is intimated that, together with coercive means, a conciliatory plan is to be offered, perhaps a plan to admit representations which may meet with the fate of the last. I would willingly add on this subject, but it's hazardous, as this letter will probably be opened before it leaves this island, or when it arrives in A——. 1 p.

(zz.) 29 Oct. Peter Shiras, Mountholly, New Jersey, Burlington County, to Rev. Mr. John Wesley. Permit and excuse the freedom a stranger to your person takes in addressing you at such distance. The melancholy situation of England and its Colonies will plead my excuse with you when, as a friend and Christian, I entreat you to use your every endeavour and interest to bring about a reconciliation between England and its Colonies. I have reason to think that you and Mr. Fletcher, with many others, have prejudiced accounts from us, for which I make allowances, because I had many myself when I came first in this country; but, after a

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residence of 13 years, I may be allowed to know something of the minds of the people here. First, in general, they are fond of their King and his family; also of everything that is English. They know not in reality any distinction between England and themselves but the distance of space that lies between them; jealous of late years of their liberties, but firmly united with what is called the honour of the Empire. What England likes they do; what she admires so do we. But the difference here from you is such that a stranger is disgusted at his first residence because of the seeming equality of all ranks of people. To be short, the minds of the people now begin to be soured, and I venture to predict if some way is not opened this winter for a reconciliation, if at all afterwards, it will not be of long duration. If the same plan was literally followed that the children of Israel did with their brethren on the other side Jordan, it would have an undoubted success,—a plan that would be worthy the pursuit of Lord Dartmouth, and would certainly be a lasting monument of his Christian love for mankind, and make him noble indeed. I positively believe that Lord D. and a few noblemen fearing God, whom the people here are not prejudiced against, coming to Philadelphia or other appointed place, having full powers to treat, the effect of such treaty would be to the lasting advantage of both countries, and more would be done by the people here in that way than in any other. Love begets love, for we are all in general for giving to the support of the nation, but the method we differ in. If this point was settled the dispute would be at an end. I am grieved, and many more besides me, for Lord D. continuing in office, because we look on him as a Christian, and so rare to be found among the great that it enhances him the more in our esteem; but the thought is melancholy, while he is one wheel in that engine that sends bloodshed and all the horrors of war in our bosom. If I were sure of your being in London at the arrival of the bearer, Miss Watson, a very intelligent young lady, a native of Edinburgh, I would refer you to her. My mind has laboured under great uneasiness on account of this unnatural contest. Many in the societies are under arms, and some of them that I look on to be as great Christians as any others I know; but I am sure it is in general a hurt to their growth in Grace, as well as a hurt to the propagation of the Gospel in general. You will please to look upon what I have wrote as addressed to Mr. Fletcher and yourself, two men that on earth none has so much of my esteem. And but two years ago the one I knew nothing of, and yourself I thought a Pharisee, but knew little of your writings or private character. But, on hearing Mr. Schaddford, was reconciled to the Methodists, but, being a great admirer of Mr. Hervey, could not receive the whole doctrine till Mr. King lent me Mr. Fletcher's Checks in vindication of the Minutes; and I thought him, after reading 20 pages, a deep Jesuit that could make black white. I mention this only to show what characters prejudice draws, though I thought I had none; yet, before I had read the first volume, I was convinced that the Minutes was well grounded.

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I saw the difference between the ingenious Hervey and the more ingenious Fletcher. And this is my private opinion of them both; Mr. Hervey strikes the nail with something between, and Fletcher strikes it bare. $1\frac{1}{2}$ pp.

(aaa.) 29 Oct. Thomas Ince, New York, to James De Lancey, Esq., at Mr. Blackburn's. —No expectation of anything being done on either side this fall, either by the Regulars or the Blues, at, near and about Boston. The Provincials begin to feel poorly and are running away in abundance. The Blues in this town hang their heads, and seem to feel desperate poorly; they even begin to court the Protestants. 1 p.

(bbb.) 30 Oct. John Penn, Philadelphia, to William Baker, Esq. —If the petition to the King should not have a good effect, and bring about some negotiation, we are in a deplorable situation. The report of our people having attacked and routed the Connecticut people is true; two of the principal men of whom are now in Philadelphia gaol. The Assembly has entered heartily into this matter. I am confident, could we be so happy as to get a favourable determination of this matter in England, the country would be cleared from this banditti at once. Indeed, I am not sure the people will be restrained from doing it as it is. If I was to give the least encouragement to it, which I have often been solicited to do, the whole county of Northumberland would immediately go to Wioming and remove them; but I do not think it would be right for me to do it till the matter is decided by the King in Council. 1 p.

(ccc.) 30 Oct. James Tilghman, Philadelphia, to Wm. Baker, Esq., Hill Street. —I conclude both sides must feel the smarts of dissension before the quarrel will be made up. If a new set of people on each side could be found, uninfluenced by prejudice and irritation, a happy conclusion would soon ensue; but alas, I fear, one side or the other must be forced. The stoppage of rents and interest money, and many other natural consequences of our unhappy situation, begin to be felt. No man can write or speak with any tolerable degree of freedom; I mean in a public way. Everything must move in what is called the line of liberty, though, in my mind, many impolitic steps might be pointed out on both sides. In these circumstances, my attention will be taken up in keeping myself as much out of harm's way as I can. 1 p.

(ddd.) 31 Oct. James Tilghman, Philadelphia, to Henry Wilmot, Esq., Bloomsbury Square. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.

(eee.) 31 Oct. Anne de Lancey, Union Hill, to Mrs. Izard, care of William Lee, Esq., Tower Hill. —Your account of Govr. Tryon's generous exertions for America cannot fail of heightening the opinion of his merit with all those here who are lovers of their country. In one of Lord Littleton's dialogues he makes Lord Falkland say that "the most grievous misfortune that can befall a virtuous man is to be in such a state that he can hardly so act as to approve his own conduct." This, I believe, may be

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applied to all worthy men who are obliged to take an active part in America at this time; and yet to be entirely inactive is a cruel alternative to men whose hearts are warm with the love of their country, and who see her in so hazardous a situation. 1 p.

25 Feb.
to 31 Oct.
Admiralty,
v. 165.

1224. A series of Letters from LORD SANDWICH to LORD ROCHFORD, enclosing copies of Letters "received from Morlaix," viz. :—

No. 18 a, b, c. 25 Feb. Enclosure, 6 Feb.—All quiet at Brest. $2\frac{1}{2}$ pp.

No. 22 a, b. 14 April. Enclosure, 1 April.—There is actually a very considerable armament at Brest, which, according to report, is to assist the King of Spain against the Emperor of Morocco. There is not the least talk of, nor preparation for, the march of any troops. $1\frac{1}{2}$ pp.

No. 23 a, b. 28 April. Enclosure, 15 April.—Operations now confined merely to fit out seven frigates, to be commanded by Mons. Gueschin, as chef d'escadre, who is to rendezvous at the Island of Aix, to join a few frigates from Rochfort, and afterwards to make a campaign of three or four months of exercise. No preparation for the march of any troops to Brest. All this armament is reduced to the proverb of *parturient montes*. Would rather be thought too forward than too backward with intelligence, knowing their strength to lie in the secrecy of their first stroke. $3\frac{1}{2}$ pp.

No. 24 a, b. 7 June. Enclosure, 25 May.—No fresh orders received at Brest. The fleet, under Mons. Gueschin, ready to sail, but waiting for the Duke de Chartres, who embarks to be instructed in naval affairs, and to succeed, as Grand Admiral, the Duke de Penthièvre. $2\frac{1}{2}$ pp.

No. 25 a, b. 3 July. Enclosure, 15 June.—The fleet, under Mons. Gueschin, sailed, but to return either to Brest or Rochfort in a few days to receive the Duke de Chartres, and afterwards to proceed to Toulon. It is said that an English frigate, about 10 days ago, sent ashore, at the entrance of Brest Road, for a pilot, which the Commandant of the Castle refused, as the Captain did not allege any particular reason for his demand, nor any urgent call for assistance; that, notwithstanding the refusal, the frigate came into the road, but had she not luckily got out before the Commandant of Brest had sent orders (in consequence of a council of war held upon that occasion) to the Commandant of the Castle, she would have been either sunk or battered to pieces. I have mentioned once or twice that the force of the French consists in the secrecy of their first stroke. I take the liberty of repeating that I stake my life upon my fidelity of warning you in time that they are preparing for their first stroke; but when I know nothing material to communicate, I am unwilling to risk the least discovery. $3\frac{1}{2}$ pp.

No. 31 a, b. 9 Aug. Enclosure, 1 Aug.—Utmost tranquillity. Mons. Sartine expected at Brest. Mons. Gueschin's squadron to

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return about end of September, and take on board troops for the West Indies. 2 *half pp.*

No. 39 a, b. 29 Sept. Enclosure, 13 Sept.—Arrival of M. Gueschin's squadron, the Duc de Chartres setting off the next day. Departure of Mons. Sartine on the 12th. His route through l'Orient, Nantes, Rochelle, and Rochfort, and is to be with His Majesty on the 18th. Wherever he acts, your Lordship will find him a most formidable adversary. Destination of M. Gueschin's squadron unknown, but provisioned for three months. 3 *pp.*

No. 51 a, b. 31 Oct. Enclosure, 12 Oct.—Excepting a small armament, all in the utmost tranquillity. One Cole, a pump-maker on the Surrey side Westminster Bridge, married to a Frenchwoman, passed through Morlaix yesterday, on his road to Paris from Brest, where, by order of M. Sartine, he had made trial of his pump, which with 10 men beat the French by three feet with 14 men. He has also proposed to furnish them with the new-invented pulley. He intends being in London some time in November. As he came by sea from Havre de Grace to Brest, and as he has a talent for drawing, he was never suffered to stir without a sentry. 2½ *pp.*

Oct.
Dom. Geo. III.,
pcl. 83, No. 49.

1225. Address from the House of Commons, returning thanks for His Majesty's speech from the throne. 2½ *large pp.*

About Oct.
Dom. Geo. III.,
pcl. 83, No. 48.

1226. AL. WEDDERBURN to LORD ———.

As to the methods to be observed by particular persons desiring to have access to Mr. Sayer. 2 *pp.*

1 Nov.
Dom. Geo. III.,
pcl. 88, No. 29

1227. ATTORNEY-GENERAL (THURLOW) to LORD ———.

Communicating intelligence received through Mr. Beavoir, the master of Canterbury School, who had children being educated at St. Omers, and a large acquaintance there, that the week before last a very large quantity of gunpowder went through that city to Dunkirk, and that during its passage all fires were by order put out in every house in the streets through which it passed. 1¼ *pp.*

1 Nov.
Post Office,
pcl. 6, No. 18.

1228. HUGH FINLAY to MR. TODD.

First, the ascribed causes of the backwardness of the Canadians. Ever since the establishment of civil government in this country, the lower class of the British subjects have taken incredible pains to instruct the Canadians in what they called English liberty, —few of them understanding what they undertook to explain; they implanted a spirit of licentiousness in the minds of the new subjects, and the consequence is that they have changed their

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former obedient and obliging behaviour for a disrespectful and insolent carriage towards their superiors. "Are we not," say they, "British subjects? Is not the poorest *habitant* among us a man? our *seigneur* is no more." They conceive English liberty to consist in a right to say and do what they please.

The Judges have never omitted, in their many charges to grand juries, to harangue eloquently and forcibly on the unspeakable blessings and innumerable advantages of British liberty. The justness of their remarks is universally acknowledged in this country. Greater happiness than ever a Canadian knew in former times, has every individual in the province had since they were made free. They compare their situation with past times, and ardently desire to continue in the enjoyment of their freedom and ease. But say the enemies of Government, "You are no more a free people; by the Quebec Act, you are reduced to a state of the most abject slavery; ye are made the instrument of carrying into execution a plan laid to enslave all America; your money is to be taken without your consent; you'll be loaded with oppressive taxes, for no purpose but to provide salaries for your *Chevaliers de St. Louis* and for your *Seigneurs*, who will lord it over you, &c." All this they implicitly believe, and hence a hatred to their *Seigneurs*, and a jealousy of every person in power. Any form of Government will be unacceptable to the Canadians if their money is required for its support. They wish to continue on the old footing of nothing to pay. They seem perfectly assured that if their friends, the *Bostonnois* (so they call the rebels), succeed, they will be made a free people. The address of the Congress has had an astonishing effect on the Canadians. Emissaries have been sent to poison their minds; the resident friends to the American cause (and they are not few) have been indefatigable in improving the disloyal disposition of the peasants. They have succeeded but too well. In short, the defection is almost general. They believe that Britain has no soldiers to spare, and consider the *Bostonnois* already as masters under whom they'll be exempted from all taxes. They have attacked them on the right side. Avarice predominates in a Canadian. The assurance of paying no money for the support of Government, with him outweighs every other consideration. (The probabilities of the situation, &c., stated.) The parish of St. Anne below Quebec threatened to fire on the people of the parish next to them, if they dared to march to our relief. In the parish of Berthier, 15 leagues below Montreal, they had the audacity to take Mr. Lanaudiere (a *seigneur*) prisoner, and they threatened to send him to the camp of the rebels, for endeavouring to raise the militia. Intelligence has been received that one Arnold, with 1,500 woodsmen, marched from Newbury in New England, the 1st October, on an expedition against this place. (The difficulties of the route taken discussed, &c.) If they appear, they can make us pass a very disagreeable winter indeed, by cantoning themselves in the parishes round about, &c.—Quebec.

3 large pp.

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1 Nov.

Post Office,
v. 7, No. 16.
Let. Bk., Sec.'s,
1775-6, p. 123.

1229. ANTH. TODD to JOHN POWNALL, Esq.

Notwithstanding the advertisement of the packets to New York and Charles Town being laid aside, the letters from ignorant and innocent people continue to be dropped into this and other offices, to the amount already of 50*l.* postage, and a great part of them for the poor soldiers at Boston. As to their transmission.—General Post Office. 2 *pp.*

2 Nov.

1230. LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND (HARCOURT) to LORD ROCHFORD.

Three letters :—

Ireland,
v. 455, No. 56.

1. As to the request of Mr. Henry Flood, now appointed to be one of the Vice-Treasurers of Ireland, to have a seat at the Council Board in Great Britain. 1 *p.*

No. 57.

2. Lord North told Sir John Blaquiere that Mr. Henry Flood should have a seat at the Council Board in Great Britain, as every Vice-Treasurer constantly has had; and the application in my public letter of this date upon that subject, is made in consequence of that promise.—Dublin Castle. "*Private.*" 1 *p.*

No. 58.

3. Asking to have His Majesty's permission to recommend to the ensignies, &c., in certain new companies, as it will greatly facilitate the success of H.M.'s affairs in Ireland at this juncture, if he can gratify gentlemen with colours upon their recommendations.—Dublin Castle. 1½ *pp.*

6 Nov.

1231. THE SAME to THE SAME.

Ireland,
v. 455,
No. 61 a, b, c.

Transmitting the resolution of the House of Lords and address of the House of Commons, containing their humble thanks for His Majesty's answers to their addresses.—Dublin Castle.

The enclosures. 3 *pp.*

6 Nov.

1232. LORD ROCHFORD to MR. ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Law Office
Entry Bk.,
1762-95, p. 226.

Sending a copy of the voluntary information upon oath of Francis Richardson, Esq., Adjutant to the 1st Battalion of the 1st Regiment of Foot Guards, and other papers, including the examination upon oath of Lt. Nicholas Nugent, of the 1st Regiment of Foot Guards, relative to Stephen Sayre, Esq., a banker in Oxford Street, committed to the Tower for treasonable practices, but since released by the Lord Chief Justice, on giving security for appearing when called upon, for his opinion whether they afford sufficient ground for prosecuting further the said Sayre, &c.—St. James's.

8 Nov.

1233. JOHN ROBINSON to [J. POWNALL].

Treas.and Cust.,
v. 5, No. 35.
Let. Bk., Sec.'s,
1775-6, p. 127.

Intelligence that the river at Philadelphia was stopped up with timber, &c., to prevent any ships getting up to the town; that it was reported at Philadelphia that four small vessels with gunpowder had arrived in July and August from the West Indies;

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that the powder was landed at the Capes, and sent overland to Philadelphia, &c.; and that the clothing in a vessel from Ireland, sent for the King's troops, had been seized by the Americans, and some officers made prisoners upon their parole. — Treasury Chambers.

9 Nov.

Post Office,
pcl. 6,
No. 19 a.

1234. HUGH FINLAY to Mr. TODD.

My courier from Montreal on Monday was robbed of the mail by armed Canadians. After obliging him to take an oath that he would not take arms against them, they dismissed him. The courier from hence on Monday, informed that a party of armed men lay in wait for him near Berthier, saved his mail by returning to town. From this day all post-office matters are stayed in this province. (Surrender of Fort St. John's. Movements of Generals Carleton and Prescott, and the party under Arnold.) They will cut off supplies, and we shall be starved into surrender. God knows how all this may end, but I fear that I may be obliged before next spring to visit Hartford; for it is reported that all officers of Government falling into the hands of the rebels are to be sent prisoners to that place. Considering the reigning spirit of the Canadians within the walls, and the backwardness of many of the English to stand a siege, I am almost certain the wish of the majority is to capitulate on terms. The great value in merchandise in the lower town will incline the owners to save them. All our merchants and traders live there; in that body lies our greatest strength. If they get possession of Quebec, thousands of men from the neighbouring provinces will be poured into this country as soon as the lakes are frozen, and in the spring they will flock in to make this place capable of maintaining a siege against any force from Great Britain. They will work on the fears of the Canadians by a thousand artifices. We find a Canadian will fight to preserve his life, his property, or in hope of plunder. Post-office concerns require no further attention here. As a servant of the Crown and H.M.'s faithful subject, my duty is to serve as a soldier, in defence of the city, and that service I shall perform to the best of my ability.—Quebec. "*Duplicate.*" 2 pp.

9 Nov.

Treas. and Cust.,
v. 5,
No. 36 a, b, c,
Let. Bk., Sec.'s,
1775-6, p. 130.

1235. JOHN ROBINSON to JOHN POWNALL, Esq.

Three letters:—

1. Enclosing a copy of a letter from the Custom House in Scotland, and its enclosure.—Treasury Chambers.

The enclosures, relative to a passenger from Virginia, carrying a bundle supposed to be papers, who had shipped himself at Whitehaven for London. 4½ pp.

2. Enclosing a copy of a letter from Mr. How, of the Custom House, with one from the Collector and Comptroller of Dover, inquiring whether letters brought thither in vessels from America are to be delivered to the Post Office, or transmitted to the Board of Customs by express.—Treasury Chambers.

The enclosures. 3 pp.

Ibid.,
No. 37 a, b, c,
and p. 130.

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Treas. and Cust.,
v. 5,
No. 40 a, b, c.
Let. Bk., Sec.'s,
1775-6, p. 131.

3. Enclosing a copy of a letter from Mr. How of the Customs, with one from the Collector and Comptroller of Weymouth, in relation to the persons therein mentioned, going passengers to South Carolina on board a brigantine named. — Treasury Chambers.

The enclosures. The passengers referred to were Joseph Hodge, Esq., the Rev. Mr. Ford, and Baron Sandys, said to be going to take possession of estates. 3 pp.

10 Nov.

Warrant Bk.,
v. 36, p. 5.

1236. SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE SOUTHERN DEPARTMENT.

"Lord Viscount Weymouth appointed Secretary of State for the Southern Department. November the 10th, 1775."

10 Nov.

Circular Bk.,
1761-86,
p. 110.

1237. THE SAME.

Circular from Lord Weymouth, announcing the retirement of the Earl of Rochford from the above office, and his own appointment to succeed him, and directing them to address their letters to him (Weymouth).

Sent to the Lord Lieut. of Ireland, Visct. Stormont, Lord Grant-ham, Mr. St. Paul, Hon. Mr. Robinson, Hon. Mr. Walpole, Sir Wm. Lynch, Sir Hor. Mann, Sir Wm. Hamilton, Mr. Strange, Lt.-Genl. Murray, Lt.-Genl. Boyd, Mr. Catt, Mr. Hayes, Sir John Hort, Consuls Whitehead and Murray, Mr. Munro, Consuls Katenkamp, Beawes, Hardy, Marsh, Sherrat, Wilkie, Curtoys, Whitham, Magra, Sir John Dick, Holford, Bomeester, Udny, Sargint, Logie, Bayntun, and Traill.

Ibid., p. 111.

Circular containing the same information (French); addressed to Prince de Masserano, Count de Guines, Chevalier de Pinto, Count de Pignatelli, M. de Pizzoni, M. d'Ageno, and M. Porte.

Like letter, dated 14 Nov., to Counts de Belgioioso, de Haslang, and de Maltzan, Baron Diede de Furstenstein, Counts de Welderen and de Bruhl, Mr. Lysakowitz, and Mr. Asp.

10 Nov.

Dom. Entry Bk.,
"Dom.
despatched,"
1771-6, p. 281.

1238. COLONIAL DEPARTMENT.

"The Earl of Dartmouth resigned the Seals on Friday, the 10th day of November 1775, and the Right Honble. Lord George Germain received them on the same day."

10 Nov.

Ireland,
v. 455, No. 64.

1239. LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND (HARCOURT) to LORD ROCHFORD.

Transmitting an address to His Majesty from the High Sheriff and Grand Jury of the county of Dublin.—Dublin Castle. 1 p.

10 Nov.

Let. Bk., Sec.'s,
1775-6, p. 133.

1240. MOSQUITO INDIANS.

Letter of thanks from the Mosquito men to Lord Dartmouth, &c. They say:—We are well satisfied justice will always be done us in this country, although we were astonished to find that your officer, the present intendant, not only neglected our

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friendship and paid not the least attention to us, but was also the foremost trafficker of Indian slaves, encouraging us at once to destroy our people, disunite and dishonour our tribes, and render us an easy conquest to our common foe, instead of leading us to useful purposes in cultivating cotton, indigo, and other articles, which would afford us means of purchasing English goods without the assistance of presents. We have to thank his Lordship for the presents we have now received. They are well chosen and suited to our purpose, and a sufficient supply of them. We likewise consider ourselves much obliged by the directing Mr. Irving to conduct us to our native home. He has always treated us with great kindness, and in whose house we have resided for some months, and, with submission, we apprehend he is well qualified to succeed the present Intendant, who is so obnoxious to every Mosquito man that we dread the consequence should he be continued in office.

Signed, with crosses opposite the names, George, son and heir to the King of the Mosquito shore; Isaac, brother to the King; Richard, Admiral; John, Captain.

11 Nov.

1241. JAS. JNO. FENOULHET to LORD ROCHFORD.

Dom. Geo. III.,
pcl. 88,
No. 30 a, b.

As to his allowance, which he was afraid would cease on account of Lord Rochford's resignation; and stating that he was so well recovered in health as to be able, could it be approved, to resume his place.—8, Meard's Court, Dean St., Soho.

Also a petition from the same to the King, asking for a pension.
2 pp.

12 Nov.

1242. SIR S. PORTEN to PHILIP STEPHENS, Esq.

Admiralty
Entry Bk.,
1766-84, p. 164.

Enclosing an extract from a letter from Capt. Frazer, relative to the provisions, arms, &c., saved from the "Briton" transport, stranded near Dunkirk.—St. James's.

13 Nov.

1243. MR. DAVIES to SIR S. PORTEN.

Let. Bk., Sec.'s,
1775-6, p. 160.

A ship of the line and two 30-gun frigates are now fitting out at Brest, it is conjectured, for Anamabou on the African coast, or for the River Senegal. There is an abbé who is to go out with those ships. He has lived a long time up in the country, and is supposed well acquainted with the great security our factories on that river are in.

Halifax receives in its harbour all the rebellious Bostonian ships, whose captains are all Americans. Since my last, a ship, commanded by one Shepherd, a Bostonian, whose wife lives but a few doors from Genl. Gage, has sailed from this harbour to Halifax, laden with hemp and iron. If a great look-out is not kept, that important harbour will be lost to the King from the great number of hot-headed rebellious men it receives in its bosom, who do nothing but inflame the minds of the inhabitants, hitherto faithful. That Shepherd is one of the same rebellious spirits, as a

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great many others gone there, who here, on this little outlawed place, have held the most licentious discourse, which in the least Republic in Europe would be most severely punished. Halifax is but meanly fortified on the land side, &c.—Cowes. *An extract.*
(Sent to Lord Geo. Germain's office by Sir S. Porten.)

13 Nov.
Treas. and Cust.,
v. 5,
No. 42 a, b, c.
Let. Bk., Sec.'s,
1775-6, p. 136.

1244. JOHN ROBINSON to JOHN POWNALL, Esq.

Sending a letter and enclosure from Mr. Stanley, of the Custom House, respecting some foreign coin entered for Halifax, Nova Scotia.—Treasury Chambers.

The enclosure. 3 pp.

15 Nov.
Admiralty,
v. 167,
No. 35 a to oo.
Let. Bk., Sec.'s,
1775-6, p. 142.

1245. LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY to LORD GEO. GERMAINE.

Enclosing copies of letters from Vice-Adml. Graves.—Admiralty Office.

The enclosures, descriptions of, and extracts from which follow :—

(b.) Adml. Graves to Mr. Stephens, Boston, 6 Sept.—Movements of the various ships of his squadron, &c. Mention of Gov. Wentworth having left his government, and of a court-martial ordered on Capt. Collins, of the "Nautilus."

(c.) Genl. Guy Carleton to Lieut. Hunter, of the "Gaspee," (6 Aug.).—Asking him to proceed up the River Montreal to co-operate with H.M.'s land forces in the defence of the province.

(d.) Capt. Collins to Vice-Admiral Graves, Nantasket Road, 5 Sept.—Detailing his proceedings, naval preparations of the Americans, &c., and suggesting a larger force to enforce obedience from the town of Philadelphia.

(e.) Adml. Graves to Mr. Stephens, Boston, 12 Sept.—Acknowledging receipt of letters, press warrants, &c.; detailing arrangements for wintering the squadron, &c., "by no means sufficient to answer all the purposes of Government." From every intelligence I get, and from the known disposition of this ungrateful people, I have not the least doubt of their resisting until an effectual exertion of our power compels them to be just and obedient. We are every way more harassed than if on an enemy's coast, but my patience is nearly exhausted, and I will not much longer suffer the rebels with impunity to insult and annoy us.

(f.) Same to the Same, Boston, 22 Sept.—On the subject of provisions for the squadron. Although H.M.'s ships to the southward are furnished with provisions at present, may it not be to prevent supplies being sent to [?] from] England, in order, by discontinuing suddenly in the middle of winter, to involve the squadron in the deepest distress? Upon the whole it is my opinion that we should not rely upon the continent of North America for supplies of provisions this winter. The custom of supplying New England rum to H.M.'s ships is highly prejudicial to the State. The use of it destroys the health and faculties of the people, and debilitates them surprisingly. The seamen always continue

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healthy and active by drinking spruce beer, but in a few days after New England rum is served, although mixed with four or five waters, the hospital is crowded with sick, and those on board are pallid, weak, and incapable of half their duty. It is a melancholy consideration that the seamen in H.M.'s fleet must use the most pernicious of all liquors, and too often in its very worst state. I therefore earnestly hope their Lordships will take this matter into consideration, and that in all future contracts good merchantable rum from the West India Islands may be furnished, and not less than six months old.

(g.) The Same to the Commissioners for Victualling H.M.'s Navy, Boston, 19 Aug.

(h.) Return of provisions in store at Boston and Halifax, 20 Sept. 1775.

(i.) Adml. Graves to Mr. Stephens, Boston, 26 Sept.—Detailing proceedings of his squadron, &c. I enclose the sentence of a court-martial on Capt. Collins, whom I instantly restored to the command of the "Nautilus." I cannot avoid expressing my disapprobation of the determination of the court, considering mulcting an officer for breach of orders, when there has been no peculation, to be improper punishment. It will give me satisfaction if their Lordships will remit the fine.

Detail given of arrangements for the security of the plans, &c., of the survey carrying on under Capt. Holland, no longer safe to attempt proceeding with, the four New England Governments being absolutely at war with us.

On the 14th I ordered Capt. Vandeput strictly to watch the ferries from New York to the Jerseys and Long Island, and endeavour to seize any of the delegates to the Congress, the rebel general officers, or most active abettors of the rebellion, of what degree soever. To show the general tenor of my orders respecting the rebels to the captains of the squadron, I enclose a copy of those to the Hon. Capt. Tollemache and to Capt. Collins. I ordered Capt. Wallace not only to take or destroy rebels at sea, but to lay waste and set fire to those towns on the sea-coast that shelter pirates, or from whence any are fitted out, constantly defending and protecting H.M.'s faithful subjects and their property wherever they can be distinguished.

Reasons given for the appointment of his nephew, second lieutenant of the "Preston," to the command of the "Viper."

I flatter myself the Connecticutians will soon repent the preferring to make war against their Sovereign rather than continuing peaceful and obedient. If I am erring in pursuing as far as I can severe measures, I hope it will appear they have not been hastily adopted; that the losses H.M.'s army and squadron have already suffered, and the determination of the rebels to destroy us at all opportunities, do fully justify the most vigorous punishments that can be inflicted; and that I cannot in conscience do otherwise, consistent with my duty to His Majesty and my country.

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Finding the people of Great Britain and Ireland continue migrating to the Colonies, and the King's army here being in want of recruits, I directed Capt. Vandeput, upon the arrival of any ships at New York with emigrants from Great Britain or Ireland, not to suffer one of them to land, but to send the ship round to Boston.

(k.) Sentence of a court-martial upon Capt. John Collins, 11 Sept. 1775.

(l.) Capt. Vandeput, of H.M.S. "Asia," to Adml. Graves, (extract), New York, 23 Aug., containing an account of the robbery of the guns from the Saluting Battery, and of his having fired on the battery to endeavour to prevent it; and enclosing correspondence with the Mayor on the subject.

(m.) Capt. Vandeput to the Mayor and principal magistrates, 24 Aug.

(n.) Reply from the Magistrates, 25 Aug.—As to the taking away the cannon, we are to inform you that the same were taken away by permission of the Provincial Congress now sitting in this city, whom the people have thought proper to constitute to act for them in this critical situation of public affairs.

(o.) Vice-Adml. Graves to Capt. Vandeput, 10 Sept. Some of the probable consequences of the taking away of the cannon, firing upon the town, &c., being the withholding provisions from H.M.'s ships, and an endeavour to destroy or injure them, should this be the case, I would have you acquaint the Mayor of New York that I hope they will take care the part of H.M.'s squadron stationed there receives no insult, and that no molestation is offered to those furnishing it with provisions. If this, however, happens, and pretences are formed to evade, without giving a positive denial, you are again to acquaint the Mayor that I do insist upon H.M.'s ships receiving every supply of provisions they may want, paying for them at the customary reasonable rates; but if, notwithstanding this moderation on your part, they obstinately refuse to supply the King's ships, you are to send to the Mayor an account of such provisions as will then be necessary to complete your complement to four months, giving him twenty-four hours for an answer, and fix the third day for receiving the provisions, and no longer; and should supplies still be withheld, you are hereby required and directed to fire upon the house of that traitor Sears, which, I am informed, stands very conspicuous, and beat it down, to convince the inhabitants you will put your threats into execution. In case they endeavour, by firing from the shore or from shipping, to distress or annoy you, or preparations are discovered to be making for that purpose, you are to entreat them to desist, and upon a refusal take the speediest and most effectual methods in your power for your own safety; and at first, I think, these will be to burn or sink every vessel of consequence near or about the town, to suffer none to pass up or down the river, and, if it is possible to distinguish the houses of rebels from those well affected to Government, to destroy them.

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(p.) Genl. Gage to Vice-Adml. Graves, (8 Sept.,) as to assistance to be sent to Governor Tonym, who had great apprehensions for the safety of St. Augustine. One seizure had been made by the rebels of a ship with ammunition bound to St. Augustine.

(q.) Orders from Vice-Adml. Graves to Capt. Tollemache, of the "Scorpion."—22 Aug. 1775.

(r.) Similar orders to Capt. Collins, of the "Nautilus."—17 Sept. 1775.

(s.) Capt. Pryce of the "Viper," to Adml. Graves.—Nantasket Road, 17 Sept. Expressing his wish to resign, for the good of the service, in favour of some more healthy officer.

(t.) "Survey on Capt. Pryce, of the 'Viper,'" as to his state of health, &c.

(u.) Capt. James Wallace to Vice-Adml. Graves.—Rhode Island, 9 Sept. Giving an account of an action between the ships under his command and the rebels in the town of Newport, on 30 Aug. As a result New London and all the coast is greatly alarmed, and 500 rebels were stopped that were under orders for the camp. The late transactions have had such an effect as almost to destroy the rebel faction. The town's meeting passed a vote to have nothing to do with the Continental Congress, and not to be concerned in taking away the stock from the islands, in consequence of which upwards of 40 rebel families have left the town.

(v.) Capt. Wallace to Governor Wanton, 28 Aug., threatening to destroy every vessel and craft met with if they should attempt to carry out the Act passed by the Assembly of the Colony for stripping the islands of their stock, with intent to destroy the King's service, &c.

(w.) Reply from Governor Wanton, dated 5 Sept. A town's meeting, held on 29 Aug., took Capt. Wallace's letter into consideration, and, as they had no knowledge of the Acts of the last Assembly, declared they would not take any part in the matter. They had not, directly or indirectly, been aiding in the removal of any of the stock from the islands in this bay; and the town, on 5 Sept., at a very full meeting, by a large majority had resolved not to send a memorial to the Congress, which at a former meeting had been ordered.

(x.) Major Oliver Smith to Capt. Wallace.—"Wednesday, 11 o'clock forenoon." The tenders under your command before your coming in fired on the town without any provocation from the people here, when some few musket shot was inadvertently returned. We know not how matters are represented to you; we mean to do what is consistent with honour. We are a naked town with a distressed parcel of women and children, and at the mercy of the fire from the ship and tenders. We trust, were matters rightly represented, you would desist firing upon the town.

(y.) The Same to the Same, (30 Aug., 3 o'clock afternoon,) on the same subject.

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(z.) Capt. Wallace to Major Smith (30 Aug.), in reply to the statement that the town had been fired upon without provocation. *Firing upon them and wounding them*, is not this provocation? They are all ready to make oath you fired upon them first. I saw firing from several parts of the town: they even foolishly fired upon the King's ship. It depends upon yourselves whether the firing is to continue. God grant you a due sense of your duty to your King and country, and obedience to the laws, which cannot fail to make you great and happy.

(aa.) Capt. Wallace's reply to Major Smith's second letter. "Tis impossible I can give any other answer to yours while you are firing upon our people, but that of returning it."

(bb.) Adml. Graves to Mr. Stephens.—Boston, 3 Oct. Receipt of letters acknowledged, and an account given of his further proceedings. The province of Nova Scotia contains many disaffected people, natives and New Englanders. I have reason to apprehend an attempt to destroy H.M.'s yard and stores, in which the rebels from the eastern parts of New Hampshire would be sure of assistance, not only from the town and country people, but even from the artificers of the yard, who are mostly of this province. It is, indeed, a very serious consideration that those employed in the yard are so intimately connected with the rebels that barely by not working they might throw us into many difficulties.

(cc.) The Same to the Same.—Boston, 9 Oct. Giving an account of the movements of his squadron, &c. As to the spread of rebellious principles in Bermudas and the Bahama Islands, &c. As to Capt. Macartney. The accusation is so controvertible that if a court-martial was ordered, in all likelihood, from the want of evidence, no satisfactory judgment could be given. Capt. Macartney is therefore sent home, according to his request. In justice to him, I desire to represent that the account of his proceedings on his passage to Virginia, transmitted before he knew of his suspension, met my entire approbation.

Finding that forbearance to punish the people of the four New England governments for their many rebellious and piratical acts only encouraged them to go greater lengths, I determined, if possible, to destroy some of their towns and shipping. Account given of an expedition organised for this purpose under command of Lieut. Mowat, of the "Canceaux."

(dd.) Governor Bruere, of Bermuda, to the captain of any of H.M.'s ships of war, (Bermuda, 19 Aug.,) giving an account of a robbery of gunpowder from the magazine, supposed to have been carried off to Philadelphia or South Carolina.

(ee.) Lord Dunmore to Adml. Graves.—Ship "William," in Elizabeth River, by Norfolk, 12 Sept. As to Capt. Macartney. I really did not mean or wish that he should be brought to a court-martial; my only desire was that he might be removed or superseded in his command, though I acknowledge, on re-examining the first part of my letter, that it justified the construction

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put upon it. I am really sorry for the disagreeable consequences it has drawn upon Capt. Macartney, who is, I really believe, a most exceeding diligent, punctual, good officer, and perfectly well qualified to command any of H.M.'s ships; but I am now of the opinion I was then, that tho' capable of commanding a single ship, when he has only to obey orders, he is very unequal, in these exceeding difficult times, to command H.M.'s squadron here in a very extensive colony like this, and where there is a very artful, subtle, sort of people to deal with as any on the continent, and I really believe the imprudencies he has been guilty of proceeded more from a want of knowledge of mankind than from any bad intention. This being the case, I hope you will not only reinstate him in his ship, but also in your former good opinion.

If you and the General were of my opinion you would all come and winter here, as nature will block up all the northern ports for three or four months at least.

(ff.) Capt. John Macartney to Adml. Graves.—Boston harbour, 1 Oct. Asking for a court-martial.

(gg.) Reply from Adml. Graves, 1 Oct.

(hh.) Capt. Macartney to Adml. Graves, (7 Oct.,) asking to be sent home to England to vindicate his conduct at a public court-martial.

(ii.) Adml. Graves to Capt. Macartney, in reply.—7 Oct.

(kk.) List of orders and letters received by H.M.'s sloop "Raven."

(ll.) Adml. Graves to Genl. Gage.—Boston, 1 Sept. Announcing his determination, with the General's approbation and assistance, to lay waste such seaport towns in the New England governments as are not likely to be useful to H.M.'s forces, and to destroy all the vessels within the harbours.

(mm.) Reply from Genl. Gage, 4 Sept., signifying his approval, &c.

(nn.) Capt. Wallace to Adml. Graves.—Rhode Island, 28 Sept.

(oo.) Disposition of H.M.'s ships and vessels in North America under the command of Vice-Adml. Graves. 111 pp. or parts of pp.

15 Nov. **1246.** LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY to LORD GEORGE GERMAINE.

Admiralty,
v. 167.
No. 36 a, b.

Enclosing the list of the squadron under the command of Sir Peter Parker, appointed to accompany the seven regiments under orders to embark about 1 Dec.—Admiralty Office.

The enclos^{ure}. The squadron consisted of 9 ships, viz., one of 50 guns, four of 28, two of 20, one of 10, and one of 8. 2 pp.

15 Nov. **1247.** LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND (HARCOURT) to LORD ROCHEFORD.

Ireland,
v. 455, No. 68.

Last night we carried the question upon Mr. Dyson's pension by 94 to 70. Considering the many difficulties and how many of our friends were pledged by the parts they had taken on a former occasion, there is reason to be greatly pleased with the event so

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essential to His Majesty's just rights and prerogative, and of such consequence to Government.

On the day preceding this business the question upon the 12,000 men was debated in the House. Mr. Conolly, with professions of great moderation, moved in a very inflammatory speech certain resolutions importing that the King's promise had been violated and the law broke, closing with a proposal for an address to His Majesty to lay these facts before him. Opposition had built great hopes on the success of this question, and summoned all their forces on the occasion; but so well was the debate conducted on the part of Administration that Sir John Blaquiere at last prevailed upon Conolly to withdraw the motion, which, if he had not done, I am assured he would have divided in a very small minority. Mr. Flood spoke most eloquently, and his performance was allowed to be very great and able. He seems to be very cordial, and will, I make no doubt, prove a very important acquisition to H.M.'s Government.—Dublin Castle. *Holograph.* 3 pp.

15 Nov.

Post Office,
v. 7,
No. 17 a, b, c.
Let. Bk., Sec.'s,
1775-6, p. 147.

1248. ANTHONY TODD to JOHN POWNALL, Esq.

Enclosing papers; viz. :—

(b.) Letter from George Roupell, Dep. Postmaster Genl., Southern District, N. America, dated Charlestown, 19 Sept., to Mr. Todd. On the 30th of last month the following paper was brought to my house.—“In Genl. Committee, Charlestown, 23 Aug. “Ordered that Mr. John Calvert and Mr. John Vinyard, messengers “of the Committee, do forthwith call upon the following gentlemen “and demand of them respectively that they do deliver up their “swords and fire-arms, and to acquaint them that it is expected “they will confine themselves to the limits of Charlestown, and “that they do report thereon. Willm. Wragg, Esq., Thos. Knox “Gordon, Edward Savage, John Newtrill, Charles Matthew “Cosslett, Willm. Gregory, Robt. Dalway Haliday, James Simpson, “Probart Howarth, Geo. Roupell, Alex. Innes, Thomas Skottowe, “James Trail, Richard Lambton, Geo. Milligen, John Morris, “Robt. McCulloch, White Eulerbridge, John Cart, John Mor- “gridge, Mark Walkman, Wm. Rhoads.” I refused to deliver my arms, as I afterwards found all the others did except one. On the 1st inst. the messengers came with the following:—“In Genl. “Committee, Chas. Town, 1st Sept. 1775. Whereas the mes- “sengers of this Committee have reported that several of the “persons from whom, in consequence of a resolution of this “Committee, they were ordered to demand their arms, have “refused or evaded a compliance with the same,—Resolved that “unless the said resolution is fully complied with, and that each “and every such defaulter shall actually deliver his arms to the “said messengers or one of them before 4 o'clock to-morrow “afternoon, this Committee will then make use of effectual “measures in support of the authority which is vested in them “by the people of this colony. Signed by order, Pat Timothy, “Secy.” It was now thought advisable to submit, and they took

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away my sword and gun with them. The 16th inst. the written paper was brought to my house, herewith enclosed, No. 1. [not forthcoming]. All communication is now cut off between the "Tamar" sloop and the town. The Governor is on board the "Tamar," and will remain there. The pilot sent me word he would not carry out the packet. I hope the "Tamar" has a pilot on board. This is all the chance H.M.'s packet boat has to go out of this harbour.

P.S.—The reason for confining me to my own house was that I presumed to go beyond the limits of Charlestown, by going on board the "Tamar" to receive H.M.'s mail.

(c.) Letter from Willm. Copeland, Falmouth, 12 Nov., to the [Postmaster-Genl.] He carried the mail out to Charlestown, and his letter gives an account of his proceedings there, &c. In the night before the 18th Sept. the troops of Charlestown took possession of Fort Johnson; the men-of-war's men had previously dismantled all the guns except two 24-pounders. The people entered the fort very quietly, for there were only four old men and two women in it. 9 pp.

15 Nov.

Treasury
Entry Bk.,
v. 2, 1775-83,
p. 17.

1249. SIR S. PORTEN to JOHN ROBINSON, Esq.

An order of council was issued the 14th of Sept. last permitting the "Parsley," Capt. Miller, to sail from Ferrol with cannon for the use of His Catholic Majesty, and the said ship appears to be the same as is mentioned in Mr. Nayland's letter from Falmouth.—St. James's.

15 Nov.

Treas. and Cust.
v. 5,
No. 43 a, b, c.
Let. Bk., Sec.'s,
1775-6, p. 146.

1250. JOHN ROBINSON to JOHN POWNALL, Esq.

Transmitting copies of a letter and enclosure from the Custom-house in Scotland, containing further information in relation to the person who arrived at Whitehaven in the ship "Catherine" from Jamaica.—Treasury Chambers.

The enclosures. The person referred to, Edward Close, son of a merchant in London in the E. India trade, quitted Philadelphia on account of his tenets being contrary to those of the Americans, and had nothing with him but his sea-chest and an empty bottle case. 3 pp.

16 Nov.

Admiralty,
v. 167,
No. 37 a, b, c.
Let. Bk.,
1775-6, p. 140.

1251. LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY to LORD GEORGE GERMAIN.

Enclosing a copy of a letter from Capt. Banks, of H.M.S. "Renown," dated in Fayal Road, 1 Nov., giving an account of the seizure of several American vessels bound to Falkland Islands on the whale fishery, and of his having sent them to England; also of another from Sir James Douglas, notifying the arrival of one of the said vessels at Spithead.—Admiralty Office.

The enclosures. 4 pp.

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16 Nov.
Ireland,
v. 455, No. 70.

1252. LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND to LORD VISCOUNT WEYMOUTH.

A sum not exceeding 52,000*l.* was voted for public works and particular charities in the Committee of Supply for the ensuing two years, whereas in the last session it amounted only to 29,000*l.* This difference is owing principally to sums given out of the Money Bill to the Foundling Hospital and Dublin Society, 10,000*l.* each, which were taken last year out of other funds.—Dublin Castle. 1 *p.*

17 Nov.
Channel Islds.,
v. 61, No. 2.

1253. JOHN LE MESURIER, Governor, to LORD WEYMOUTH.

Intelligence of American vessels clearing from L'Orient with cargoes of saltpetre.—Alderney. 1½ *pp.*

17 Nov.
Ireland,
v. 455, No. 65.

1254. LORD WEYMOUTH to the LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

Announcing the appointment, (in consequence of Lt.-Genl. Irwine being nominated Governor of Kilmahnam,) of Major-Genl. Hale to the government of Londonderry, &c., and Major-Genl. Henry Clinton to that of Limerick.—St. James's.

Entry Bk.,
1775-7, p. 128.

17 Nov.

Post Office,
pcl. 6.
No. 16 a, b.

1255. ANTHONY TODD to JOHN POWNALL, Esq.

1. Two letters, &c.:—

As to a letter to himself enclosing one from Thos. Wharton to his brother Samuel, the outside cover of which, as well as the letter enclosed therein, had been apparently broken open. On the outside cover was written, "Opened by the committee of Philadelphia near Ready Island, and a passenger taken out of the vessel and carried prisoner to Philadelphia. The passenger taken out was named Chas. Carter." Encloses copies of a letter from the agent's clerk, Mr. Allison, and the letter to Mr. Wharton.—General Post Office, "private."

Copy of Mr. Allison's letter. 3 *pp.*

Ibid.
No. 17 a to d.

2. Enclosing some extracts "of no great moment." The New York mail came in to-day at so inconvenient an hour, just before the common delivery out of the letters, when I had so much to do, that I knew not which way to turn myself.—General Post Office.

The enclosures, viz., copies of:—

(b.) Letter from John Foxcroft on board the "Halifax" packet, 18 Oct., to Mr. Todd, as to the detention of the packet by Govr. Tryon, who was on board, not thinking himself safe in New York.

(c.) Letter from Francis Dashwood, dated at New York, Oct. 18, to Mr. Todd. He says:—Our posts to the southward are still going as heretofore and we shall do what we can to keep them so. Since the Constitutional Postmaster-Genl. (Dr. Franklin) has established posts we have had but very little business, not enough to defray the expenses of the riders. All letters, both by the packets and otherwise, for Boston and Canada, are sent by armed sloops to Boston, as it is impossible to establish the posts through New England.

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(d.) *Rivington's New York Gazetteer* for Thursday 19 Oct., No. 131, containing the correspondence between Governor Tryon and the Mayor of New York, &c. 4 pp. of MS. and 4 sides of print.

18 Nov.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 10,
Nos. 98 and 99.
Let. Bk., Sec.'s.,
1775-6, pp. 148-
50.

1256. Two letters from Alderman Thomas Harley, asking for an official letter to the Master-General of the Ordnance to put certain guns on board a ship laden with winter necessaries for the troops in America. The ship had been waiting six weeks at Spithead for convoy. The master, if the guns were supplied, would increase the number of men and sail without.

Endorsed, "Orders given accordingly." 3½ pp.

18 Nov.

Ireland,
v. 455, Nos. 72
and 74 a, b.

1257. LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND to LORD WEYMOUTH.

Two letters:—

1. Informing him of the exemption of the salaries of the general officers having regiments in Ireland from the four-shilling tax having been carried, with the unanimous consent of the whole House, when proposed by Sir John Blaquiére. *Holograph marked "Private."* 2¼ pp.

2. Enclosing a memorial from the Colonel of the 8th Regt. of Light Dragoons, praying that the regiment may be called the King's Royal Irish Regt. of Light Dragoons, and their clothing be faced with blue.—Dublin Castle.

The memorial. 2 pp.

18 Nov.

Post Office,
pcl. 6.
No. 19 b.

1258. HUGH FINLAY to ANTHONY TODD, Esq.

On the 13th, in the night, Arnold's party crossed the River St. Lawrence above the town in canoes, to the number of 900, and took post in Major Caldwell's house, two miles from our walls. Next morning about 200 of them showed themselves within half a mile of us, giving three huzzas; a few shots from the ramparts dispersed them. The next day they got behind fences, houses, &c. in the suburbs, firing on the sentinels on the walls; but, though riflemen, they hurt nobody. They have sent Genl. Washington's manifesto all over the province, in consequence of which the peasants receive them with open arms. Arnold pays well for everything he gets from them. Some Canadians of the town have seen some of these men, and they report them to be obliging, humane people. I am firmly persuaded that the majority of the English will do their endeavour to keep them out of the town, yet there is an appearance that the handful of good men will be worn-out by fatigue before the spring, and if Mr. Montgomery brings down two mortars taken at St. John's, it is to be feared they will soon oblige us to surrender, as I am informed the French proprietors will not suffer the town to be burnt. It is reported that Montreal surrendered on Saturday last, but we have not learnt the terms they obtained. It is said that Genl. Carleton embarked the evening before, with the few remaining troops, on board some armed vessels. We begin to fear for his safety, having heard nothing since. We know that these vessels had a

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strong battery on Sorrel Point to pass, and if they have been stopped by that battery we may expect to be cannonaded from the heights in the course of a week. These enthusiasts say that Heaven fights for them; they really believe it, as they have had the finest weather I have seen in Canada for the season. Three or four feet of snow would do us infinite service. Perhaps the spring may be late; in that case relief may arrive from England before they can do us much damage, for we hope the ships to be sent will risk everything to get here early. It was once proposed to build a compact citadel here; had it been done, the few English now in town would have kept it against any force the Americans could send against it.—Quebec. *A copy. 2 pp.*

19 Nov.

Admiralty,
v. 167.

No. 38 a to d.

Let. Bk., Sec.'s,
1775-6, p. 156.**1259.** LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY to LORD GEORGE GERMAIN.

Enclosing copies of letters as to seizures of American vessels.—Admiralty Office.

Three enclosures, including the owners' instructions to the master of one of the vessels taken. *10 pp. or parts.*

19 Nov.

Treas. and Cust.
v. 5, No. 45.Let. Bk., Sec.'s,
1775-6, p. 152.**1260.** JOHN ROBINSON to [J. POWNALL].

Intelligence for the information of Lord Geo. Germain, that 10 vessels which lately sailed from Philadelphia for Ireland are engaged to go from thence to Russia and Hamburg, there to ship coarse linens to be landed at Philadelphia or on the coast near by, at a time next winter when H.M.'s ships will not be able to remain upon the coasts, &c., and that six vessels more are soon expected to be engaged upon the like service. This attempt is at the risk either of the province of Philadelphia or of the Associated Colonies in general, and not undertaken by private adventurers; and the very great scarcity of coarse linens, especially those fitted for an army, is the reason they endeavour to obtain them in this manner.—Treasury Chambers.

20 Nov.

Admiralty
Entry Bk.,
1766-84, p. 163.**1261.** LORD WEYMOUTH to the LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY.

Enclosing extracts of two letters from Major-Genl. Boyd and Consul Marsh relative to Mediterranean passes, showing the necessity of altering the present cut, for their report thereupon.—St. James's.

20 Nov.

Dom. Entry Bk.,
"Dom."
despatched,"
1771-6, p. 286.**1262.** LORD GEO. GERMAIN to LORD VISCOUNT BARRINGTON.

David Wooster, a reduced captain in Sir William Pepperell's late regiment of foot, commands a body of provincials in rebellion against the King.—Whitehall.

20 Nov.

Ireland,
v. 455.
No. 66 a, b.**1263.** [LORD WEYMOUTH] to the LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

Enclosing a copy of a letter giving notice of ships from Philadelphia for Ireland, engaged to go from thence to Russia and Hamburg, to take on board coarse linens, &c. As it is thought expedient to prevent the importation into America of coarse linens

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proper for the use of an army, any American ships clearing out for Russia or Hamburg according to the enclosed intelligence are to be detained till further order.—St. James's.

The original of the enclosure. [See No. 1260.] $3\frac{1}{2}$ pp.

20 Nov.

War Office,
v. 26, No. 40.

1264. MR. CHAMIER to SIR STANIER PORTEN.

As to the dating of the commission of Lieut. Conway Courtenay, of the 15th Regiment of Foot.—War Office.

21 Nov.

Criminal Papers,
Scotch,
1762–86, p. 154.

1265. EARL OF SUFFOLK to the LORD JUSTICE CLERK.

Directing a return of the exact number of convicts confined within his jurisdiction under sentence of transportation, specifying names, age, and sex, dates of commitments, &c., and, as far as can be learnt, their several trades and occupations previous to their imprisonment.—St. James's.

21 Nov.

Let. Bk., Sec.'s,
1775–6, p. 153.

1266. JOHN ROBINSON to [J. POWNALL].

From some information received late last night, there seems reason to believe that the large quantities of cannon lately exported for Spain and Lisbon are intended to supply the rebels in America, Mr. Hayley being said to be the merchant for whose account they are shipped, and agents being employed by him to take up ships at the outports for carrying abroad cannon, ammunition, and military stores at high freights at advantageous terms, and under agreements of indemnity for the ships, though when these agents have been closely questioned by the owners of the ships to what ports and places the stores are to be carried, they have evaded an answer and said they had got another ship; and it is said that Mr. Hayley is now fitting out a ship in the River Thames and contracting for cannon, &c. to be cleared out for the Brazils. Other accounts say that the rebels will be supplied with military stores from the quantities lately sent out to West Florida and Africa, and that the Americans have now ships in the Mediterranean loading with sulphur, as they have already had ships loading with saltpetre in the ports of France.—Treasury Chambers.

21 Nov.

Post Office,
pel. 6,
No. 20.

1267. ANTHONY TODD to the SAME.

Herewith is all I can gather from the large bag of letters you sent me this evening, which indeed is not worth your reading; but as you seemed to expect a good deal, it is proper to send you something. [The enclosures are probably among those described together. See Nos. 1223 and 1291.]—General Post Office. 1 p.

21 Nov.

Treas. and Cust.
v. 5.
No. 47 a to c.
Let. Bk., Sec.'s,
1775–6, p. 155.

1268. JOHN ROBINSON to the SAME.

Transmitting packets described in a schedule enclosed, sent by express from Ireland, with a copy of the letter of Sir John Blaquiere accompanying them.—Treasury Chambers.

The schedule and two letters from Sir J. Blaquiere, and one from Mr. Gaban, Port Surveyor of Waterford. The packet con-

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sisted of letters taken from on board an American vessel arrived at Waterford, which were addressed respectively to Lord Dartmouth, the Commrs. of the Navy, and several merchants in London. Among others undescribed were supposed to be some from the disaffected. 6 pp.

2 to 23 Nov.
Criml. Papers,
Scotch,
1762-86,
pp. 152-6.

1269. Letters relative to Alexander Husband, under sentence of death at Perth for murder. He was respited twice; but the Judge's report relative to him having been unfavourable, the King eventually directed that the law should take its course.

23 Nov.
Dom. Entry Bk.,
v. 26, p. 39.

1270. "St. James's. Sent to Mr. Pownall, extract of a letter from Lord Grantham of 2 Nov. 1775."

24 Nov.
Ireland,
pcl. 426,
No. 100.

1271. LIEUTENANT-GENERAL IRWINE to LORD VISCOUNT WEYMOUTH.

As I find my Lord-Lieut. is unwilling that Major-Genl. Cuninghame should go to Cork to superintend the embarkation of the troops, he being the only person here in whom I can confide, and as his Excellency seems to be resolved to send Lieut.-Col. Fraser, who is junior to some Lieut.-Colonels, which may be liable to disputes, and of course to confusion, I have determined (with my Lord-Lieut.'s leave), to set out for Cork to superintend the embarkation myself. I know it is not usual for people in the post which I fill to do this sort of work, but the importance of the service must prevail over all ceremonials.—Kilmainham. 1 p.

24 Nov.
Treas. and Cust.,
v. 5,
No. 48 a, b.
Let. Bk., Sec.'s,
1775-6, p. 162.

1272. W. BRUMMELL to JOHN POWNALL, Esq.

Enclosing an anonymous letter.—Downing Street.

The enclosure, as to a ship belonging to Virginia supposed to be waiting for some particular despatches. 2 pp.

25 Nov.
Admiralty
Entry Bk.,
1766-84, p. 165.

1273. SIR STANIER PORTEN to P. STEPHENS, Esq.

Enclosing a copy of a letter from the Governor of Alderney as to ships for America with cargoes of saltpetre.—St. James's.

25 Nov.
Dom. Geo. III.,
pcl. 83,
No. 50.

1274. INTERCEPTED LETTERS.

One of certain "intercepted letters by the Pacific, Captain Dunn, with enclosures to Dr. Franklin," signed "W. C. N. P.," enclosing "a second appeal which, as it is excellently written, 'will, I hope, yield some pecuniary reward to you and pleasure to my fellow citizens;' also, 'The heads of a speech intended to be enlarged upon next Wednesday. Let this be delivered to the Congress for their wise consideration, though I am sure it will have no effect with or on Parliament. O that a stroke was fortunately struck at Boston, better than all petitions, memorials, 'or a thousand pathetic declarations!'" 1 p.

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25 Nov.

Ireland,
v. 455, No. 75.
Entry Bk.,
1775-7, p. 130.

1275. VISCOUNT WEYMOUTH to the LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

Relative to his private letter of the 10th inst., on the subject of the new staff of general officers in Ireland. It remains under consideration.—St. James's. "Private." *A draft.* $\frac{3}{4}$ p.

26 Nov.

Ireland,
v. 455,
No. 87 a, b.

1276. LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND to LORD WEYMOUTH.

Enclosing the resolution of a Committee of the House of Commons, carried in the affirmative last night at 12 o'clock, on a division of 121 to 76, that a force not exceeding 4,000 men be spared out of this kingdom for H.M.'s service.—Dublin Castle.

The enclosure. 2 pp.

24 and

27 Nov.

Dom. Entry Bk.,
v. 26,
pp. 39-40.

1277. LORD WEYMOUTH to LORD MOUNTSTUART.

Signifying H.M.'s approbation of the commendable zeal and spirit shown by the officers of the Glamorganshire militia in their loyal offers to be employed on any duty.

Similar letter to the Earl of Hertford for the officers of the Warwickshire militia.

Similar letter to the Earl of Rochford for the officers of the 1st battalion of the Essex militia.

27 Nov.

Dom. Entry Bk.,
"Dom.
despatched,"
1771-6, p. 288.

1278. LORD GEO. GERMAIN to GOVERNOR DUFF.

Enclosing the warrant for pardon of Alexander Cameron, found guilty of the murder of his wife at Newfoundland on 5th Oct., &c. —Whitehall.

27 Nov.

1279. LORD VISCOUNT WEYMOUTH to the LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

Drafts of two letters :—

1. *Marked* "Private." In answer to private letter of 28 Oct. His Majesty will gratify Mr. Mells in his wishes, and extend his royal clemency to him in the manner he has requested. Mr. Mells is to be informed, therefore, that 200*l.* are in the hands of Mr. Richard Shadwell, of his Lordship's office, for his use, of which he may dispose as he shall think proper. $1\frac{1}{4}$ pp.

2. Major-Genl. Earl Cornwallis, Colonel of the 33rd Regt., having requested permission to serve His Majesty in America, and that the regiment which he commands may also be sent on that service, His Majesty has consented to both his requests. The 33rd Regt. is therefore to embark at Cork with the others; one of the regiments under orders for embarkation, however, being retained in Ireland, and his Excellency to decide which.—St. James's. $1\frac{1}{2}$ p.

Ireland,
v. 455, No. 78.

Ibid, No. 82.
Entry Bk.,
p. 137.

28 Nov.

Channel
Islands,
v. 61, No. 3.

1280. GOVERNOR LE MESURIER to LORD VISCOUNT WEYMOUTH.

Applying for muskets, powder, &c. for the use of the militia in Alderney. They had about 200 men in the island able to carry arms. 150 muskets, &c. were sent to the island by the Board of Ordnance in Sept. 1745; but being directed to Thomas le Cocq, Esq., magistrate and judge of Alderney, who had applied for them,

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he took possession of them. Very lately they were found in a house which a grandson of Mr. le Cocq had sold, but so much decayed that they were unfit for use, and above 20 of them being missing. Those remaining might be returned to the Board of Ordnance, none of Le Cocq's family being left in the island.—Alderney. 3 pp.

28 Nov.

Dom. Entry Bk.,
"Dom.
despatched,"
1771-6, p. 289.
Treas. and Cust.
v. 5, No. 55.

1281. J. POWNALL to JOHN ROBINSON, Esq.

Mr. Ware, who arrived in the last ship from Philadelphia, states that he was entrusted by Mr. Barclay with letters for Lord North, &c., and by Mr. Stringer with letters for Lord Dartmouth; that a Mr. Carter was also entrusted at the same time with similar letters from other persons, all which letters, he conceives, contain material information of the state of that province and of the means of bringing about a restoration of government; that the Committee of Philadelphia having got intimation of these letters seized Mr. Carter, and took possession of his papers, in consequence of which five or six persons were thrown into prison, but he (Ware) took care to destroy the letters and papers entrusted to him. Lord Geo. Germain desires Lord North's opinion whether such a proceeding does not justify a seizure by the officers of the Customs here of any letters and papers on board ships suspected of conveying intelligence to the rebels, and particularly on board a brig mentioned.—Whitehall.

28 Nov.

Ireland,
v. 455, No. 84.
Entry Bk.,
1775-7, p. 140.

1282. LORD WEYMOUTH to the LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

Signifying His Majesty's compliance with the request that the 8th Regiment of Dragoons should be called the King's Royal Irish Regiment of Light Dragoons, and their clothing be faced with blue.—St. James's. *A draft.* 1½ pp.

28 Nov.

Isle of Man,
v. 2,
1775-83, No. 15.

1283. EARL OF SUFFOLK to GOVERNOR WOOD.

As to his request for further leave of absence; granted until early in the spring, but impossible to recommend a farther indulgence.—St. James's. *A draft.* ¾ p.

28 Nov.

Admiralty,
v. 165, No. 58.

1283A. LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY to LORD VISCOUNT WEYMOUTH.

As to the conveyance to England from Cyprus of the mate of a vessel, arrested for the murder of a mariner, in order to be tried.—Admiralty Office. 1 p.

28 & 29

Nov.

Treas. and Cust.
v. 5, No. 51a.
Let. Bk., Sec.'s.
1775-6,
pp. 166-8.

1284. J. ROBINSON to [J. POWNALL].

Four letters, first two marked "Private":—

1. (28 Nov., 11 p.m.) Relative to the account given by Mr. Ware. Lord North agrees entirely in opinion with Lord Geo. Germain, that such proceedings on the part of the people of Philadelphia fully justify a seizure of any letters, &c. on board ships suspected of giving intelligence to the rebels, and that those on the brig "Ann," bound to Virginia, should be seized accordingly.

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Is, however, directed to submit whether there should not be some official letter to the Lords of the Treasury before such orders can be given with propriety. Also whether similar orders ought not to be given to H.M.'s ships of war in the Downs, lest the brig may escape the Custom-house officers.

Treas. and Cust.,
v. 5,
Nos. 56 and 51b.

2. (29 Nov., $\frac{1}{2}$ past 12 p.m.) To show we affect not nor wish delay, I enclose a copy of the order sent this night to the Customs. "I must talk to you, Lord N—— says, this morning, (for it is now "near 1 a.m.,) about stopping all ships going to America."—Downing Street.

The enclosure, a copy of an order to the Commissioners of the Customs for stopping all vessels going to America.

Ibid.,
No. 52.
Let. Bk., Sec.'s.
1775-6, p. 170.

(3.) Intelligence that 15 New England captains of ships are about embarking for their own country in a small vessel engaged for that purpose, where it is supposed their intention is to act in a hostile manner to this country, and that as many of these captains are what they call *High Sons of Liberty*, they will undoubtedly be trusted with a number of despatches. 1 p.

Treas. and Cust.
v. 5.
No. 53 a to c.
Let. Bk., Sec.'s,
1775-6, p. 165.

(4.) Sending copies of letters from Mr. Stanley, Secretary to the Commissioners of the Customs, and from the Collector and Comptroller of Whitehaven respectively, containing some intelligence received by a ship from Virginia.

The enclosures—including a petition from the master of the ship to Lord Dunmore, and an account of the ship's arrival and passengers. It is stated that Lord Dunmore had seized upon the printing office at Norfolk, and carried off the whole apparatus, and had carried off and rendered useless 19 pieces of cannon which the provincials had stolen and hid in a wood. 7 pp. or parts of pp.

29 Nov.
Criml. Papers,
v. 14, 1770-5,
p. 437.

1285. WM. EDEN to the RECORDER OF LONDON.

As to the removal of convicts from Newgate on board some proper vessel in the river, to lessen the overcrowding apprehended.—St. James's.

29 Nov.
Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 6, p. 518.

1286. EARL OF LENNOX.

Petition of Alexander Lennox, Esq., praying to be declared entitled to the earldom of Lennox, &c. Referred 29 Nov. 1775 to the House of Peers.

29 Nov.
Ireland,
pcl. 426,
No. 101.

1287. LIEUT.-GEN. J. IRWINE to LORD VISCOUNT WEYMOUTH.

Submits the name of Major-Genl. Cunninghame for the vacancy on the staff caused by the death of Lord Blayney. Suggests he should have the command of the province of Munster, to superintend all embarkations, &c. As to Major Abercrombie, of the 62nd Regt., and Lord Berridale, son to Lord Caithness, of his own regiment, recommended for promotion. Mentions his resolve to go to Cork to superintend the embarkation, and his desire "to throw myself at His Majesty's feet, and at the same time implore your Lordship's protection."—Kilmainham. 3 pp.

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Irel. Entry Bk.,
1775-7, p. 138.

1288. LORD WEYMOUTH to the LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

Signifying the King's approval of the appointment of Major-Genl. Robert Cunningham, to succeed Lord Blayney in the command in the province of Munster for the residue of the two years from 26 Feb. 1775.—St. James's.

30 Nov.

Dom. Entry Bk.,
"Dom.
despatched,"
1771-6, p. 291.
Treas. & Cust.,
v. 5, No. 57.

1289. J. POWNALL to JOHN ROBINSON, Esq.

Dudley Digges, Esq., Comptroller of H.M. Customs for York River, in Virginia, appears to have been one of the "Committee of Safety" acting under the authority and appointment of a Convention which hath usurped the powers of Government in that colony.—Whiteball.

30 Nov.

Ireland,
v. 455, No 3.

1290. LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND to LORD WEYMOUTH.

On the subject of a bill sealed in Council, entitled "An Act to prevent frauds in obtaining the premiums for flax seed imported into Ireland." ["Passed 11 Dec."—*margin.*].—Dublin Castle. $1\frac{1}{2}$ pp.

1 to 30 Nov.

Post Office,
pcl. 6,
No. 21 a to uu.

1291. AMERICAN INTERCEPTED LETTERS.

Extracts and copies of letters probably opened at the Post Office, from which extracts are taken, as below:—

(a.) 1 Nov. Willm. Knight, Edenton, N. Carolina, to Mr. Richard Bore, wine merchant in Kensington. There are now in this town 200 soldiers, upon pay, all ready to march at a minute's warning. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.

(b.) 1 Nov. From London (unsigned), to Mr. Chas. Hurst, at Mr. Clement Biddle's, Philadelphia. There's an end of any accommodation, so that the violent measures which will ensue will be very severely felt. When I consider your strict loyalty to the King, &c., I am sorry for the disagreeable situation you are in. I hope, Sir, when you write upon political affairs you will be very guarded; it may be as well to omit them. You are not aware of the danger. 1 p.

(c.) 1 Nov. Jacob Walton, New York, to Henry Cruger, jun., Esq., Bristol. This morning I found many people with long faces upon a report of the destruction of some town in New England by a few ships-of-war. To alarm them the more, it is added that the other seaport towns to the East and West are soon to share the same fate, particularly New York. If there is any truth in the report, a transaction by which a ship laden with flour for the army was carried into a port of New Hampshire and forcibly emptied and detained fully accounts for it, and I tell our frightened citizens, if we avoid such rash acts there will be little danger of our sharing the like fate. Our phrenzy seems of late to abate, and certain I am, if it was not for the violence of our neighbours, we should be able to live tolerably comfortable. Our present rulers, at least many of the principals in this city, appear to be growing very timid, and the lower class are getting tired of the military life. $1\frac{1}{2}$ pp.

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(d.) 1 Nov. From Perth Amboy (not signed) to the Hon. Mrs. Gage. Very unfortunately one of the transports from Boston, some think treacherously, was cast away at Egg-harbour. It was in fine weather and very much out of their proper course. All on board, except some poor women, whom they inhumanly left on the beach, were carried prisoners to Philadelphia jail. I am very much concerned for Donkin Campbell, who is one of them, and is very closely confined. I have heard some good news, which is that Montgomery is with his whole army cut to pieces or taken by Genl. Carleton. God grant it be true! and yet I shudder. I recollect with horror the bloody scene at Charlestown. Poor Jennet! I have been told that she charged Montgomery to avoid, at any rate, being taken prisoner. A cord, I suppose, she apprehended would finish his exploits. What a dreadful apprehension for a wife; let either side conquer, what heartfelt woe must it occasion! This puts me in mind of a conversation you and I had the day after that dreadful one, when you thought the lines so expressive:

The Sun's o'ercast with blood; fair day, adieu!
Which is the side that I must go withal?
I am with both; each army hath a hand,
And in their rage,—I having hold of both,—
They whirl asunder, and dismember me.

And again:

Whoever wins, on that side shall I lose,
Assured loss, before the match be played.

1½ pp.

(e.) 1 Nov. John Cruger, New York, to his brother, Henry Cruger, sen., Esq. We are really distressed—most of the inhabitants moving their effects, and many of them are also going with them, most part of which are our heroes, led on by some of the delegates from Philadelphia, who have moved their family and effects aback of Europus, and even to "Duanes Burrow." Do not know their reason for being so precipitate, but am of opinion they imagine some troops from Europe are destined for this place. If the regiments to be raised are quartered here to prevent any troops landing, God help us! Before the Governor went on board he told me that he had orders (if he was apprehensive of being made prisoner) to go on board the "Asia," but if he was taken the captain would demand his person, and enforce it with all his power. Therefore, in regard to his orders, and the great regard he had for many in this city, he would go on board to prevent calamity. I believe three-fourths of the inhabitants would have protected him, but a few might have taken him at night before it would be known. Some delegates from Philadelphia deny any such orders or recommendation. They lie. 1 p.

(f.) 1 Nov. Jacob Walton, New York, to Henry Cruger, sen., Esq. General Washington, we are told, has discovered great frauds in the returns of the Massachusetts and Connecticut muster masters. This has caused some discontent, and the Congress have sent some of their members to the army to establish new regulations, but in

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spite of all I believe the Eastward people will twig them. You know it was their practice in the last war. They cannot help it, poor people! Schuyler remains at Ticonderoga, still detained by his *inveterate disorder*, which ill-natured people say he brought into the world with him. Montgomery's officers and privates are leaving him every day in great numbers. Several of our warm partisans are amongst them; but this was no fault of theirs, for though they look exceedingly well, if you believe them, they have all had the General's complaint. Many people who approved the expedition to Canada now as openly censure it. And it is observable that within a few weeks the sentiments of many people are much changed. How it is with the Continental Congress it is impossible to say with certainty; but, judging from appearances, they too, of late, do not act in their former hectoring way. However, as the eyes of the people are upon our own delegates, they have lately been a great deal alarmed to see some of them remove their families and effects hastily to places very remote from hence. From this they infer the Congress are taking measures that will endanger the city. Indeed, if the destruction of it depends upon the voice of some of our good neighbours, no doubt it will go. Your neighbour, P.N.B.L., was so very much alarmed at the time of the "Asia's" attack upon the town that he quitted the city, and, though chairman of the P. Congress, has made but one short visit here since. Mr. L——d, too, your old friend, has taken the alarm, and begins to talk and act in a reasonable way, but now they have raised the Devil amongst them they do not know how to lay him. The heroic and patriotic Col. McD——l is still here, being obliged, as was said the other day in Congress, to see the last button put upon the last coat of his battalion before he would leave. 2½ pp.

(g.) 1 Nov. Jas. Iredell, Edenton, to Henry Eustace McCulloch, Esq., Temple. Proceedings of the Congress of Deputies at Hillsborough on 20 Aug., for raising regiments; the method of raising money, &c. In other respects our Congress have been more moderate than was to be feared. They rejected a scheme of confederacy, the draught of two or three violent men, and I believe intended by them only *in terrorem*, with no small share of indignation. The scheme met with no sanction from the General Congress, but at the desire of the proposers was offered by our delegates to our Congress as a bare proposition, unauthorised by their own or the approbation of the General Congress. Our own delegates, I know, thought of it with horror, and solicited and obtained an express prohibition to agree to any such till their consent was given. The scheme was, in short, a scheme of instant independence, but upon certain terms, professing a desire to return to the old connexion; but there was a point in it of so shocking a nature that nobody can believe the proposers, if they were sincere in it, really had that object in view. In six months the trade of America was to be declared open to all the world, and, notwithstanding any intermediate reconciliation, so to continue for two years. Mr. Lowther, now here, tells me the very mention of it

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was treated with the utmost resentment in New York, and it was what they would never agree to. Indeed, I am pretty certain that a large majority will oppose any project tending to independence till every shadow of a hope of reconciliation is gone. And I wish to God it were known or could be believed in England how ardently, how devoutly, the most zealous patriots who are not madmen wish and pray for this most happy event. The Governor, by some proclamations issued from a sloop-of-war at Cape Fear, has greatly irritated the whole province, and very particularly offended some individuals whom he has named with the utmost virulence of expression. Some little time ago the Committee of Wilmington went down to the Sound to a house where they believed he was, intending to insist on his returning to the palace, where they meant to escort him. $3\frac{1}{4}$ pp.

(h.) 2 Nov. P. Dawson, Edenton, to Mrs. Lee, under cover to Win. Lee, Esq.—Short description of a skirmish at Hampton, in which a schooner and sloop, &c. were put to flight by a company of minute-men, &c. 1 p.

(i.) 3 Nov. Harris Cruger, New York, to Henry Cruger, Esq.—Daily expectation of hearing the event of the expedition to Canada; news of taking of Chambleer received, &c. The Governor's company in exile on board the "Duchess" is Kempe and Barrow. I fancy some of our friends on your side the water may be astonished we are not all off; but it is best we should not, be the consequences what they will. It would answer to some people a very good end. Some people are damned mischievously inclined. Poor New York! with what envy and malice art thou persecuted! If you escape the storm we will set it down amongst miracles. The consternation is so great here that everybody is moving more or less of their effects into the country; many are gone with every ounce of goods they have. Old Pill Livingston loaded a Sopus sloop with furniture, horses, cows, negroes, and children; away they are all gone to Sopus. James Derane has sent everything he had here to Duanesborough, beyond Albany. President Peter Van Brook Livingston has never been near our Congress this session. It seems these people must have guilty minds. I expect a most uncomfortable winter and a worse spring. You can't have an idea of the distress multitudes are in; the necessities of life very dear, &c. God grant the Congress's petition may promote a treaty or negotiation, for when once that's begun I do not doubt of accomplishing the great work of accommodation. *Declare you will not tax us.* I know you don't mean it, and don't be too tenacious of words, to wit, a supremacy of Parliament in all cases; and the work will soon be done. Don't let us quarrel for the shadow and lose the substance. Regulate our commerce, and take the sweets of it. You shall have it; you are fairly entitled to every preference of it. Then sheathe the sword and trust to American generosity. We will be faithful, we will be loyal, and we will be just. Pardon, worthy member, the dictates of an anxious breast. Would to Heaven every member of your august House was as well disposed as yourself to see closed the

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unhappy breach. I will impeach no man's integrity, but devoutly pray that the Lord would be pleased to inspire every member of both Houses with grace, wisdom, and understanding to enable them immediately to establish a constitution perfectly satisfactory to both countries. 4 pp.

(*l.*) 4 Nov. V. Pearse Ashfield, New York, to Isaac Wilkins, Esq.—As our newspapers print all on one side, I must let you a little into the news stirring here. The Tories, as they are called, began to hold up their heads some time past, supposing that Montgomery would not succeed at St. John's, or indeed have been able to make a retreat, as we heard that General Carleton was very strong in Canadians, and intended marching against him; but this was, I believe, untrue, as Montgomery has taken the pass of Chambly, &c. I am afraid the Canadians have not been sincere to Government. Great part of Montgomery's army have gone home, either by desertion or sickness. As to Schuyler, he has never been further than Ticonderoga. Many attribute his conduct to what a general ought to be without. He is lampooned in Albany, I am told. I think there has been great neglect both in General Gage and the Admiral (particulars given). Nothing but a grand effort in the spring to conquer the New England people can now save us from inevitable ruin. This great trading and flourishing city is now like an inland town, a vast number of its inhabitants moved away. The Continental Congress, it is said, want the Provincial Congress to act so as to bring the resentment of the King's ships upon it, but I hope not; and if they do, that there will be people of virtue enough to hinder it from taking place, tho' there is no knowing how it will be, as many of the violent say it would be best to let all the town be destroyed. The people of desperate fortunes, and those who are sure to swing for what they have done, are as violent as ever, as are most of the ignorant, who are led by the others, but those of prosperity are afraid of their estates, and are coming about fast. They say they have gone too far. Half a dozen regiments and a few men-of-war would be well received in this town, or I am much mistaken, and I believe many in the province would join them. Since the King's proclamation has appeared people begin to think of the consequences of rebellion. I hope Governor Morris may not be returned to serve upon the next Congress, as he has done nothing in the last that can bring the resentment of Government upon him. I have used all my influence to get him off, but cannot. 3½ pp.

(*l.*) 5 Nov. James Morrison, Montreal, to Mr. Isaac Todd.—Surrender of the garrison of St. John's on the 1st inst. Yesterday the town met and appointed two French and two English to wait on the Governor to know what they should do. He told them to keep themselves well equipped with ammunition, that two days more would bring a total change; and this morning an express arrived from Quebec with an account of the arrival of five regiments. 1 p.

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(m.) 4 and 6 Nov. James McGill, Montreal, to Mr. Isaac Todd, of Montreal, at the New York Coffee House.—Yesterday we had news of the surrender of St. John's. The garrison had neither provisions nor ammunition, otherwise they would have held out. Although the Yankees fired the last day of the siege about 500 bullets and bombs, not one officer is hurt, and but few soldiers were killed. Two fruitless attempts were made to land from hence at Longueuil, in which the Indians lost five men. Their behaviour was gallant, but unsupported. What is now to become of us, God knows. The officers, soldiers, and Canadians are prisoners of war, and receive from Mr. Montgomery the best of treatment, a poor compensation for the fatigue they have undergone, having been six weeks at half allowance.

I was yesterday deputed by the town, with some others, to wait upon the Governor to know his opinion and resolution, which is to defend the town.

Nov. 6.—Nothing has yet transpired in any manner to throw a light on our future prospects, altho' it is evident the Americans are resolved to have this place. Not the smallest probability of effectual resistance unless the troops from Quebec should arrive by the 9th at farthest. I am persuaded that the Indian trade will be at an end, let things go as they will, a reconciliation only excepted.—1 $\frac{3}{4}$ pp.

(n.) 6 Nov. From Kinderhook (not signed) to Henry Cruger, jun., Esq., Bristol.—We now look for news from your side. Heaven grant the measures of Parliament may be so concerted as effectually to settle this unhappy contest, so that it be sunk into eternal oblivion, in which it would be injustice in an *American* to suppose that *you* will not do everything in your power. I wish with all my soul that we had received no accounts from England less candid than yours. We should not then have had expectations for which it seems there were such little grounds. Wilkes's defeat in the City of London, upon the New York Committee's letter, was perfectly astonishing to the sanguine people here. But perhaps the good people, as a testimony of his popularity among them, mean to revive the Athenian ostracism; or does the patriot *want* that quality which obtained the *just* Aristides this *honourable* punishment? 1 p.

(o.) 6 Nov. John Hay, on board the "Fell" snow, Sorrell, to Saml. Kemble, Esq., secretary to Genl. Gage.—At Longueuil, near Montreal, they have thrown up some works. Genl. Carleton, with what troops he could collect and a number of Canadians, attempted a landing there, but did not make it good. At the same time Col. Maclean, with about 300 Canadians, marched up the Sorrell about seven leagues, as far as St. Denis; but finding the rebels much more numerous and much stronger, we were obliged to retire. When we returned to Sorrell every Canadian deserted us, with the King's arms. Even some of their officers, who were on guard, deserted with every man of his guard, even the sentries. The rebels pursuing us, and having only 150 undisciplined bad soldiers, we were obliged to take shelter on board an arrived snow

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at the mouth of the Sorrell, where we wait the orders of the General.

The Indians now seldom appear at Montreal, and the Canadians, rebellious to the greatest degree, many of them have joined the Yankees. A Canadian on the River Chamblée, one Brins d'Amour, has received 200 joes from Montgomery for forming a troop of $\frac{300}{800}$ men, and we are credibly informed that there's scarcely a Canadian on the River Chamblée who has not joined them. In short, a "Canadian and a scoundrel are synonymous terms." (Behaviour of Major Small towards Col. Maclean, &c. Condition of the 26th.) The Field Marshal is very well, very grand, and in great favour at a great man's house: his berth is a very snug one. $1\frac{1}{2}$ pp.

(p.) 7 Nov. Mons. Deschevaux, at Quebec, to Mons. Pecholier. We shall be shut up in a few days. No troops, little food. What will become of us? *French.* $1\frac{1}{2}$ p.

(q.) 8 Nov. Wm. Grant to Robt. Grant, Esq., Warwick Court, Warwick Lane.—Success of the rebels. We expect every moment to hear of Montreal's being taken, and the whole province will be in their hands in a few days. All the Canadians are now ready to join them, if desired. In spite of all this, I think we might keep the town this winter if we had spirit and resolution enough to attempt it; but all is distraction and confusion, this last news having despatched all the little spirit we ever had. The Canadians are, without competition, the most stupid and most ungrateful set of rascals that God ever bestowed a human shape upon. The people of Montreal have got it into their heads that Gen. Carleton has sold the country to the rebels, too ridiculous a supposition for any credit. 1 p.

(r.) 8 Nov. Paterson and Grant, Quebec, to Messrs. Simon Brown and Co., Glasgow.—This province is now reduced, this town excepted, which in all likelihood will not stand long. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.

(s.) 8 Nov. Mons. L'evesque, Quebec, to Mons. Mavit.—News similar to that in preceding extract. *French.* $\frac{1}{2}$ p.

(t.) 8 Nov. T. Atkinson, Quebec, to Mr. Wm. Walton, No. 9. Tokenhouse Yard.—Surrender of Fort St. John. Report that Montreal has fallen, and that the General is expected here daily. This is the last retreat, and it is generally thought there will be warm work. How to act or what to write I know not. 1 p.

(u.) 9 Nov. Charles Thomson, Quebec, to Mr. John Strettel. As to his inability to get his ship away for want of men, &c. $\frac{3}{4}$ p.

(v.) 9 Nov. Henry Caldwell, Quebec, to the Earl of Shelburn. Mr. Hey, bearer of the letter, referred to, for an account of the "dangerous situation of this country," rather a desponding one. My ideas are not so much so; for although almost everything done in this province these 12 months past has been diametrically opposite to any ideas of mine, yet it is my opinion that if a proper exertion is made of the force we may still have within ourselves, this city, and of course this province, may be secured till the middle of May next, when we may hope to receive succours from England, provided the garrison have a sufficient quantity

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of provisions and our generals have secured their retreat from Montreal (which must fall) with the handful of soldiers with them, and those of Col. Maclean at the Sorrel. Our garrison will then stand thus:—The remains of the 7th and 26th Regiments and a small detachment of the 8th, in all 160; recruits of Lt.-Col. Maclean's regiment, 220; artificers and volunteer seamen from Newfoundland and Halifax, 100; marines, 32; artillery, 6; seamen from a frigate and two sloops, 260; seamen from armed ships and other ships detained here, 200; total, 978. Independents of the militia, viz., British 280, and Canadians about 900. Out of both corps we may have some confidence in perhaps 600 or 700, and to this motley garrison the security of the province of Quebec is now entrusted. It will require not a little cleverness to manage the different tempers and inclinations of this oddly composed garrison, so as to make them amenable to order and discipline, and of course useful. What we have chiefly to guard against till next spring is being surprised. $1\frac{3}{4}$ p.

(u.) 10 Nov. John Renaud, Quebec, to Robert Hunter and Co. —Affairs may yet take a better turn, as most of the British in town are resolved to defend the city to their utmost until succour may come to us in the spring. $\frac{3}{4}$ p.

(x.) 10 Nov. Thérèse Lizote, Quebec, to M. de Villard, prêtre et directeur du Seminaire des Missions Etrangères, à Paris. *French.* $\frac{3}{4}$ p.

(y.) 10 Nov. Hy. Morin, Quebec, to Messrs. Pratt, Marti, Baldrick, and Juster, Barcelona.—Commerce totally interrupted; situation of affairs described. *French.* 2 pp.

(z.) 11 Nov. "J. W.," New York, to Jared Ingersoll, Esq.—Politics is a dangerous subject, or I could a scene unfold that would even harrow up the lost Englishman. Oh, Britain! where is thy boasted liberty? Will you not join and help your poor sons of freedom, who only wish to enjoy your boasted and ancient smiles; who only want the liberty you have entitled them to, but now you wish to deprive 'em. Heavens grant the Americans and Britains may yet be one nation, one family! America wishes no more than her rights, yet can't think of taxation. No, rather fall into her first nothing. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.

(aa.) 11 Nov. "P.M.," N[ew] Y[ork], to Stephen Payne Galloway, Esq.—You say, few men are in the kingdom but who condemn the bad policy of the ministry's past conduct. Do you allude to the Tea Act, &c.? For my part I have long foreseen this civil war. The manner of repealing the Stamp Act, with Lord Chatham's famous speech, "*I rejoice that America has resisted*," joined to an inveterate spirit of independence all over the North England colonies, and adopted by too many here and in the other colonies, is the real source of all our torment. It mattered little what steps ministry took: these people were ripe for bustle, and only wanted a pretext. The frivolous one they have laid hold of now is a proof of this. The ease with which we obtained the repeal of the Stamp Act we imputed to dread of offending us, and to the need the nation had of our trade, and we imagined we had but to

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threaten to stop intercourse with Britain to obtain anything we asked. She might as properly strike poignard into her own vitals as use violence against us. Thus our patriots argued at their setting off. And now, when we find Britain will not be bullied, as they were on the Stamp Act, our warm zealots begin to observe they have gone too far; peace is now the wish with many of them that have anything but life to lose, though they *felt as bold* as any in the sunshine of opposition, and while danger was far off or not apprehended. Instead of finding fault with the ministry for their past conduct, I find fault with their present conduct. They have, by their trifling, allowed the contagion to spread and become general. Great numbers in all the colonies are now warped in their political sentiments, or are engaged in actual opposition, who might have been prevented joining if vigorous measures, and suited to the occasion, had been pursued immediately. The English have treated our opposition as an English mob or riot. They ought to have known that the spirit which at present and for ever has actuated the Eastern colonies is the genuine, enthusiastic, Oliverian spirit of independence, upon which all reason is lost, and all favours thrown away. Our patriots are greatly alarmed at the preparations said to be making. Everything is quiet at Boston. Since the taking of Chamblée we hear nothing from St. John's. We know not how Chamblée was taken, or what induced Major Stopford to surrender. Everything seems to have been left to chance in the colonies, and every friend to Government left to his own personal respect among the people.

Governor Tryon's person having been threatened to be secured, he has hired a large ship, which lies in the bay under the protection of the "Asia," where he does business and presides. We have been amused these few days with a report of troops coming out to South Carolina this winter. The packet yesterday came out armed and manned as in time of war for the first time. The Provincials have some armed vessels at sea, of no great strength but sufficient to pick up provision vessels. The camp at Cambridge would have been badly off this summer for provisions had it not been for this port. Flour was so scarce here that the bakers could not supply their customers with daily bread. Though the harbour of Boston swarms with King's vessels, we have seldom any intelligence from thence in less than a month or six weeks, so that we sometimes hear what is doing there by way of England. Several members of our Provincial Congress have lately declined serving. 3 pp.

(bb.) 12 Nov. (Sunday evening, 11 o'clock). J. W., New York, to Charles Williams, Esq.—The packet having been detained gives me an opportunity of acquainting you with the very disagreeable intelligence, the fall of St. John's, &c. This affair has for this winter put an end to every prospect of ease and quietness, and has plunged us again into misery and distress, whilst the faction are raised in their exultation to a degree of phrenzy. 1 p.

(cc.) 14 Nov. V. Pearse Ashfield, New York, to Isaac Wilkins, Esq., to the care of Jno. Willett, Esq.—You cannot feel more than

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I have done for the distresses of this country, but now I see through all the villainy carried on to delude the people. And nothing can restore it to its former happiness but that spirit being broken in New England, which I hope the English will do. (Surrender of St. John's, &c.). A large force here of ships and troops would soon be joined by more than can be imagined, and without it this town stands very ticklishly, as many of the violent in both Congresses would wish to see it destroyed. We have had a new Congress chosen lately. Those for this city are all of the warm stamp. Those few that choose delegates at Westchester have done Government the honour to leave Wilkins out, because he did some good in the last in restraining licentiousness as much as he could. The electors of this city for the delegates were only 200. Some that are chosen will not serve. In Queen's County on a regular poll to know whether they should send delegates or not, the latter were 4 to 1; but suppose the minority will send them. The New England people have come down upon the Westchester and lower part of Dutchess county and disarmed the Tories. This is all the New England business. I hope Old England will soon relieve us of it. 1 p.

(*ad.*) 14 Nov. Jno. Green, London, to Mr. Robert Bridges, Philadelphia.—I brought from Quebec to London Lord Pitt, son to Lord Chatham, who is a great friend to America. That noble Lord has often sworn America must prevail over all her enemies on this side the water. I sincerely wish it. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.

(*ee.*) 16 Nov. Ben. and Cal. Bewicke, London, to Messrs. Willing, Morris, and Co., Philadelphia.—State of the markets, &c. They write from Havannah that the shutting of your ports has not had that effect on the market which might naturally have been expected. 1 p.

(*ff.*) 16 Nov. Mr. Allison, Clerk to the Agent, Falmouth, to Mr. Todd.—Information about some letters brought over by the captain of a ship from Philadelphia. 1 p.

(*gg.*) 16 Nov. Henry Newton, Halifax, to Joshua Manger, Esq.—Many thanks for the leave of absence from the Treasury, though affairs here will not permit me to use it just now. Mr. Binney and others your friends hold themselves highly obliged by your kind interposition. 'Tis not only unhappy for them, but unlucky for this province that a man presides over it at this time whose ungracious deportment and sordid mind has disgusted almost all the inhabitants, from whom His Majesty might otherwise receive the strongest assurances of fidelity and loyalty. His treatment of Mr. Binney and others, and a daily experience of his jealous and resentful turn of mind, keep all those at a distance from him whose counsel and advice would be of use to Government at this critical juncture. Their want of confidence in him prevents their placing that power in his hands which, if properly exercised, might save the State, but, if used to gratify private malice and revenge (as is suspected would be the case), would only do much mischief. The Lieut.-Governor, the Chief Justice, the Council (except a creature or two), the officers of the army,

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in short everybody, even strangers that have fled from the rebellion in other Colonies, are disgusted at the treatment of this gentleman, and I wish this conduct of his may not bring on some unhappy consequences to Government. His friends and the friends of the State would do well to use their interest to remove him, and I cannot but suppose he must wish it himself, as he appears very unhappy. He is totally ignorant of civil government, and, I believe, too old to learn it now. Commodore Arbuthnot is much liked. The last accounts from Boston were 31st Oct. We are anxious about their situation. How and when this contest will end, God only knows; 'tis a losing game the Americans are playing at any rate, and the methods they have taken to avoid a slavery existing only in their imagination may finally plunge them into a real one. I cannot, shall not, doubt the continuance of your friendly interposition in behalf of your old acquaintances here, in which you will do your country an acceptable service, I mean, by removing our present ruler, who stands as much in the way of Government at this time as ever man did. $2\frac{1}{4}$ pp.

(hh.) 16 Nov. J. Orde, Halifax, to Thos. Orde, Esq., Lincoln's Inn, London.—I fancy we shall be detained here during the winter, to defend the place, which is now an object of importance, as having the only dockyard in America. We have just received the very agreeable news of the rebels being worsted by Col. Prescott, &c. 1 p.

(ii.) 18 Nov. John Butler, Halifax, to Joshua Mauger, Esq.—Your friends here are exceedingly obliged to you for the kind attention paid to Mr. Binney's case, and in that the province and the safety of us all. The Governor has been something softened by Lord D——'s letter, and a very gracious one from the King, respecting the inhabitants flying from the other provinces to Nova Scotia; but his heart is too hard to soften much. General Gage's account of the battle of Bunker's Hill is very just. The rebels' loss was not great; they ran away as soon as we entered the entrenchment, and we were too weak to pursue them; besides, they run like deer. Had the ships, &c. done their duty there would have been much less loss on our side, and the enemy cut off. A friend of yours now here is said to have committed a great error. Indeed, the Admiral's conduct through the whole summer is much blamed, and the General has been too weak to act with spirit, which has brought disgrace on the nation and spirited up the rebels. Should Canada remain in our hands we may be safe, but if otherwise we must be in danger. We are raising some works for the defence of the navy yard, and Commodore Arbuthnot is doing everything in his power. He and Capt. Hammon appear to be two of the best of men, and add greatly to the happiness of the town. $2\frac{1}{2}$ pp.

(kk.) 18 Nov. "G.E.," Halifax, to Miss Drake, under cover to Mr. Constable, Abchurch Lane.—They (the Americans) have now a naval force, having invested one O'Brien (a fisherman, I am told) with the title and authority of Lord High Admiral. He

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took one of our schooners after an obstinate engagement, I hear; on which account he is so greatly honoured. I expect soon to have the pleasure of seeing him exalted above his present height. 1 p.

(ll.) 21 Nov. Hubbards and Greene, Boston, to Messrs. Lane, Son, and Fraser.—The inhabitants left in this unhappy town, we fear, must suffer for want of fuel. Very bad Louisbourg coal is sold at 4*l.* 10*s.* sterling per chaldron. One of our schooners with wood from Nova Scotia was taken on her return by some of the American cruizers, and carried into Plymouth, where we expect she will be condemned by the new Court of Admiralty. When will there be an end of these things? 1 p.

(mm.) 22 Nov. John Stevenson, London, to Robt. Christie, jun., Baltimore, Maryland.—This is to be the last vessel (at least everybody says so) that is to be permitted to go to America, in consequence of a bill Lord North brought in a few days since. This I heard Mr. Molleson tell Mr. Christie yesterday. 1 p.

(nn.) 23 Nov. Austin Brockenbrough, London, to his brother, Dr. Brockenbrough, Hob's Hole.—The grand scheme of independency, and the amazing sources of wealth to be opened to the colonies by a trade with all the world, is here looked upon as too chimerical to give any alarm to people of common sense. I avoid political matters as much as possible, nor does it befit such abilities as mine to animadvert on the measures of a corrupt ministry, or on the united wisdom of America, but I cannot help declaring that I shall feel a very tender and real concern for my countrymen if things are not settled by the spring. 1 p.

(oo.) 23 Nov. Wm. and R. Molleson, London, to Mr. Benjn. Douglas, Pomonhey, Potomac.—As to failure of a chaunnel of conveyance for letters. $\frac{3}{4}$ p.

(pp.) 23 Nov. Geo. F. Norton, London, to Mr. William Reynolds, York Town, Virginia.—'Tis *very much the fashion* to pry into all letters to America. I have an idea as contemptible as yours of the *characters* you allude to, who, by their infamous manœuvres, have rendered themselves so universally hateful to the people of Virginia. I heartily wish for a happy reconciliation. I have heard that Col. C——n is to be Lieut.-Governor of Virginia, and that the Commander-in-Chief has liberty to *come home*. The last has not paid us one shilling for several hundred pounds' worth of goods we shipped him upwards of two years ago, though often dunned for the debt. 1 p.

(qq.) 23 Nov. James Tilghman, Philadelphia, to William Baker, Esq.—If the matter could anyhow be brought to a personal treaty, I should not despair of an accommodation. After the petition from Congress I see not why Commissioners should not be sent over here to confer with a deputation from the several assemblies, or to receive representations of deputies sent home. I cannot imagine an affair of such magnitude can ever be settled without some kind of personal treaty, and I am persuaded there are numbers of people in America who would rejoice to see things so far advanced towards that harmony they most ardently wish for.

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But, alas ! I fear the dignity of the nation on one side and the high conceit which some people have of our strength and sufficiency, and a sense of oppression on the other, will prove insuperable impediments. $1\frac{1}{2}$ pp.

(rr.) 25 Nov. Moses Robertson, London, to Mr. John Thurston, Gloster Town, Virginia. Little probability here of the much wished-for reconciliation; but notwithstanding all the hostile preparations, there is still hope here of something being done by the Parliament now sitting. It is said that Commissioners are to be appointed to treat. It is generally thought here that the ministry are heartily tired of the quarrel, and that if the honour of the nation could be saved they would willingly leave us where they found us. From my own observations, made in the short time of two or three days I have been in London, I can assure you that the middling and lower class of people are much in favour of America. But everything depends upon a continuation of that unanimity I left in America to obtain a constitutional establishment of our contended rights. Pray fail not to secure your property by sending it far from the seashore. My sincere wishes are that peace may be once more established in our once happy country, which I am obliged every day to hear insulted and abused by a set of cursed parricides that have left it and are here. 2 pp.

(ss.) 26 Nov. William Kay, Montreal, to Mr. Brook Watson.—I am glad you got away from Quebec, as an embargo was laid on all the other ships, and further, as vengeance is declared against you by the General of the Continental Army, for reasons I am not acquainted with, but it's imagined on account of the active part you took when here. It's likewise said that some of your letters to correspondents at Halifax, and to Genl. Carleton, were intercepted, the contents of the latter giving great offence, having styled them rebels. (Capitulation of Genl. Prescott with the fleet of vessels, &c., at Montreal, on the 21st, &c.) Genl. Carleton, Lanaudiere, and young Neverville escaped in one of the ships' long boats, and, it is said, got safe to Quebec. St. Luc was taken on board. He is to remain prisoner at Baucherville all winter. It seems he corresponded with Genl. Montgomery before St. John's, through the savages, notwithstanding his pretending to be so staunch a friend to Government. One of Genl. Montgomery's to him in answer was carried to the India House and burnt by a drum without being opened—good policy of Mr. Carleton. I dare say you'll have heard of the capitulation of this city on the 12th. Genl. Montgomery, with some of the troops, is waiting for a fair wind to carry them to Quebec, in order to take that place, notwithstanding the season is so far advanced. I dare say the preamble to their capitulation will not do them so much honour as ours. Genl. Carleton, after having spiked the cannon, given away the provisions and wood belonging to the King, proposed to the inhabitants to stay if we would agree to defend the city. Pray what could we do in such a case but tell him that he had

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put it out of our power, and that it was high time to consult our own safety, and that of our property? 2½ pp.

(*tt.*) 29 Nov. John Johnson, Johnson Hall, to John Watts, Esq.—We have been not a little disturbed here by the pretended friends to their country. Indeed, they carried the farce so far as to have a thousand men in arms and on their march within four miles of this place, but upon hearing I had got together about 400 men to oppose them, they sent two of their committee to treat, and insisted on my giving up the sheriff to them, who had disobliged some of their principal men by doing his duty. I assured them I would defend him as long as he remained in my house or town, upon which they dispersed. After which the sheriff endeavoured to escape to Canada, but was taken by some of Schuyler's army, and brought to Albany, where they confined him till very lately, and dismissed him. 1 p.

(*uu.*) 30 Nov. From Philadelphia (not signed) to George Logan, merchant, to the care of David Barclay.—The rich of this city are many of 'em removing out into the country; some are gone, some on the way, others preparing to embark in the spring,—when, unless the goodness of God should see fit to prevent it by disposing the minds of the powers to peace, we may expect a great effusion of blood. Our people are forward in preparing for war, and, I believe, will be able to defend themselves against 20,000 men, nay 50,000, if furnished with powder and ammunition; and of this the French islands will send us enough in the course of the winter, or I'm strangely deceived. Some of the sea-ports may fall, and, I suppose, will fall. It is a doubt with me if they can reach us. I expect they will meet a warm reception from the half-moon battery at the new fort, &c., with the 13 gondolas and several sunk chevaux-de-frizes, and 100 fire-rafts building. I will not say a great deal of five or six sloops of war also fitting out, because I know it will make an Englishman laugh, and he will pity our folly. By the way, I may tell thee, little as they appear, some of these little shippers have intercepted several transports and carried their provisions to the suffering poor of New England. We have had a trial of the chevaux-de-frizes in two instances, both of which affected ourselves; they are wicked things. Canada, I expect, will be all in the American interest. But no more of this subject, lest my friend should suppose I delight in hearing of mutual human slaughter, a theme that is painful to my feeling. Oh, that a spirit of mutual condescension would again prevail! I hope that Britons (whose name I revere) may no longer be amused by idle stories, framed by weak ministers for sinister ends, ministers who tell them we want to be independent, and adduce for proof the letter of an Adams. He is but a private man, or rather single, and unsupported in Congress, excepting by two or three. No, rather let them judge by a better criterion, viz., the true spirit of the Congress resolves, or the clear, concise, and unequivocal instructions given by our Assembly at their late sitting to the delegates to the Congress: "We charge you to "recede from and utterly reject every proposition that may tend

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"to separate us from the parent state, or to introduce a change in the form of government." This is the language of our legislators, and shall a private judgment be admitted against it? 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ pp.

1 Dec.

Dom. Entry Bk.,
"Dom.
despatched,"
1771-6, p. 292.

1292. J. POWNALL to PHILIP STEPHENS, Esq.

Further intelligence of improper intercourse with the rebellious Colonies. There is a great probability that a Dutch ship ready to sail from Amsterdam to Santa Cruz, with a large quantity of gunpowder on board, will, upon her arrival there, deliver her powder over to a New York ship which is preparing to sail at the same time from Amsterdam for the coast of Barbary.—Whitehall.

1 Dec.

Ireland,
v. 456,
No. 10 a, b, c.

1293. LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND to LORD WEYMOUTH.

Enclosing copies of addresses to the King from the Houses of Lords and Commons in answer to his Excellency's message to them relative to the sending out of Ireland 4,000 troops.—Dublin Castle.

The enclosures. 5 and 2 half pp.

1 Dec.

Let. Bk., Sec.'s,
1775-6, p. 173.

1294. STEPHEN FULLER (Agent for Jamaica), to LORD [GEO. GERMAIN].

Asking that a quantity of gunpowder might be issued for the use of the forts, &c. in Jamaica, which he was prepared to pay for.—Southampton Street.

2 Dec.

Ireland,
v. 456, No. 6.

1295. LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND to LORD WEYMOUTH.

Three letters of this date:—

1. In answer to the letter of the 27th past as to the 33rd Regiment. As it is now on Dublin duty, and cannot be ready for embarkation by the time the transports arrive, &c., has ventured to postpone any orders upon this matter, as when His Majesty signified his pleasure in this regard he could not have been aware of the resolutions of the Irish Parliament to spare 4,000 troops for His Majesty's service abroad, in which number the 33rd may be included.—Dublin Castle. 2 pp.

No. 8 a, b, c.

2. In explanation of the bills constituting the first transmiss of the session, consisting of three money bills and two others.—Dublin Castle.

Two lists of the bills enclosed, with notes in the margin of the dates when they were passed and received the Royal assent. 7 pp. or parts.

Ibid., No. 16.

3. As to the necessity of the agent to the embarkations of H.M.'s troops at Cork, and the officers commanding the transports, having instructions to obey the commands of the Lord Lieutenant, or such officer as he may appoint to superintend them, many things occurring as necessary to be done, which, though the agents may judge to be so, they do not think it prudent to comply with

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without orders from the Admiralty. Instances that Mr. Carleton, the agent, upon the last embarkation found the water laid in for the troops in very bad condition, being both discoloured and stinking. He brought a bottle of the water to the late Lord Blayney for examination, who desired that fresh water should be filled in instead of the bad, but the agent, Lieut. Tonken, said that the service would not admit of this being done, as the ships must have been all unloaded.—Dublin Castle. $2\frac{1}{2}$ pp.

2 Dec.

1296. LORD BARRINGTON to SIR STANIER PORTEN.

War Office,
v. 26, No. 44.

As to the date of Lieut.-Colonel David Dundas's commission in the 12th Regiment of Dragoons.—War Office. 1 p.

4 Dec.

1297. LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY to LORD GEO. GERMAIN.

Admiralty,
v. 167,
No. 44 a, b.
Let. Bk., Sec.'s,
1775-6, p. 172.

Enclosing a copy of a letter from Capt. Thornbrough, of H.M.S. "Tamar," dated 23rd Oct., at S. Carolina, giving an account of his seizure of a schooner with cannon shot on board, and of his proceedings at that place.—Admiralty Office.

The enclosure. 3 pp.

5 Dec.

1298. ANT. CHAMIER to the DEPUTY GOVERNOR OF THE TURKEY COMPANY.

Dom. Entry Bk.,
v. 26, p. 43.

Relative to the conveyance from Cyprus to England of a mate of an English ship accused of the murder of a mariner.—St. James's.

5 Dec.

1299. J. POWNALL to Sir STANIER PORTEN.

Dom. Entry Bk.,
"Dom.
despatched,"
1771-6, p. 293.

Enclosing an extract from a letter from Lord William Campbell, and copy of a letter accompanying it relative to two Spanish vessels that have put into the port of Charlestown, S. Carolina.—Whitehall.

5 Dec.

1300. LIEUTENANT-GENERAL J. IRWINE to LORD VISCOUNT WEYMOUTH.

Ireland,
pcl. 426,
No. 102.

As to a paper enclosed (not forthcoming). Major-Genl. Cunningham being on the point of setting out for Cork to superintend the embarkation there, fully instructed by me, I shall take the opportunity of going from hence on board the first packet boat that sails.—Kilmainham. $1\frac{1}{2}$ pp.

5 Dec.

1301. LORD WEYMOUTH to the LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

Ireland,
v. 456,
No. 9 a, b.
Entry Bk.,
1775-7, p. 141.

In answer to his letter of the 2nd inst., as to the 33rd Foot, is expressly commanded to signify His Majesty's pleasure that orders be immediately given for the said 33rd Regiment, now doing duty at Dublin, to march without delay to Cork, there to embark with four of the regiments, as is particularly expressed in the letter of the 27th of last month.

Encloses also a copy of a letter from the Secretary at War.—St. James's. *A draft.*

Original of the enclosure. $3\frac{1}{2}$ pp.

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5 Dec.

1302. LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND to LORD WEYMOUTH.

Three letters of this date :—

Ireland,
v. 456, No. 15.

1. Having since the 19th October received no account of the time when the transports from England for the five regiments under orders for America may be expected to arrive at Cork, which makes it possible that the 33rd may arrive there in time, and Lieut.-Col. Webster and the other officers having represented that the regiment is fully prepared with everything necessary for an immediate embarkation, and can, with the utmost convenience to themselves, go upon that service, I have ordered them to march to Cork without loss of time, and, if in time, to sail instead of the 53rd regiment. *1½ pp.*

No. 17.

2. In explanation of two Bills, constituting the second transmiss of the session, viz., the Life Annuity Bill and the Act for granting duties upon parchment, vellum, and paper. Also an Act relating to the road between Dundalk and Dunless, in the co. of Louth.

[In the margin are memoranda when they were passed and received the Royal assent, &c.] *4 pp.*

No. 30.

3. As to Lieut.-Col. Fraser, the bearer of the letter. I ordered him over here some time before the death of Lord Blayney, intending to send him to Cork to assist in conducting the embarkation ; for in truth, from the mistakes and difficulties created during the former, I was unwilling in the very bad state of health his Lordship was then in to trust the present entirely to his management. I therefore looked at Col. Fraser, in whom I have upon all occasions experienced the first military ability and an uncommon readiness and zeal ; but since Major-General Cunningham's appointment this is no longer necessary, and I have permitted Colonel Fraser to return to England.—Dublin Castle. *2 pp.*

5 Dec.

1303. MR. BODDINGTON to MR. KNOX.Let. Bk., Sec.'s,
1775-6, p. 178.

A letter from the Secretary of State to the Master-General of the Ordnance, signifying H.M.'s order for delivering powder for Jamaica, upon the Governor paying for the same, is all that will be necessary.—Ordnance Office.

5 Dec.

1304. J. ROBINSON to [J. POWNALL].Let. Bk., Sec.'s,
1775-6, p. 181.

Three letters :—

1. A captain who touched at Cape Nichola Mole about 5 Oct. reports that he found there about 20 sail of American vessels loading for America, one of them an armed schooner with 14 carriage guns and a great many swivels, loading powder and small arms ; this vessel had made a voyage from thence to America with the same cargo but a little before. The captain used to boast on shore of his bidding defiance to all the King's ships, his vessel sailing so much better, and that he had landed his last cargo in America in nine days after leaving the Cape. There are vessels from America which now practise going from thence to Bermuda

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with their cargoes, where they clear out, and from thence proceed to Europe.—Treasury Chambers.

Treas. and Cust.,
v. 5,
No. 62 a, b, c.
Let. Bk., Sec.'s,
1775-6, p. 178.

2. Transmitting a copy of a letter from Sir John Blaquiere, together with the several letters and packets therein referred to.—Treasury Chambers.

Sir J. Blaquiere's letter and one from J. Powell, Esq., Collector of Limerick, enclosing letters found on board a vessel from Falmouth, in N. America. 3 pp.

Ibid,
No. 63 a, b, c.
and p. 179.

3. Transmitting, for the information of Lord George Germain, a memorial from Messrs. Rotch and Smith, in relation to a seizure of five of their vessels, with a letter from Mr. Stephens, Secretary to the Admiralty, on the subject.—Treasury Chambers.

The enclosures.—The petitioners, late residents at Boston, where they had met with much opposition from the populace, were attempting to establish a whale fishery from England, and a manufactory of spermaceti candles in London, a branch become of considerable importance in America, though little known and but imperfectly executed in England. They state that in the whale fishery the Americans were universally allowed to be the most resolute and expert. The English, Dutch, and other European nations engaged were accustomed only to kill a particular kind of bonewhale found in the Greenland and other seas, an attack of other kinds requiring more dexterity and being attended with more danger. The Americans, on the contrary, successfully encountered every other kind of whale and were the only other people who killed the spermaceti whale. Not less than 3,000 tons of oil and spermaceti, value 120,000*l.*, had been imported into England the last year. The latter article had been chiefly manufactured into candles in America, and shipped to the W. Indies, Africa, &c. to a very large amount.

The petitioners' losses had been more than doubled by 60 of their men on board the seized vessels having been carried to America. These were all choice men, chiefly without families in America, collected with great difficulty, and preferred as having fewer connexions in their own country and more likely to be induced to settle in England.

The Secretary to the Admiralty states the vessels were seized in consequence of H.M.'s directions to Admiral Graves, &c. to seize all ships belonging to the colonies named, except in cases where they were bound to, or returning from, some port in Great Britain, Ireland, or the British W. India Islands. 11 pp.

6 Dec.

Ireland,
v. 456, No. 13.
Entry Bk.,
1775-7, p. 143.

1305. LORD WEYMOUTH to the LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

Major-Genl. Robert Cuninghame, appointed to succeed Lord Blayney in the command of the province of Munster, to be also directed to superintend all embarkations, review troops, &c. in that district, but to be still liable to be employed elsewhere.—St. James's. A draft. 1½ pp.

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7 Dec.

Admiralty,
Entry Bk.,
1766-84, p. 167.

1306. SIR STANIER PORTEN to P. STEPHENS, ESQ.

Enclosing a copy of a letter from consul Hardy, with a list of the ships to be fitted at Ferrol for the department of Cadiz, and extract of another from him, as well as copy of one from consul Katenkamp, relative to some part of the Spanish navy.—St. James's.

8 Dec.

Admiralty,
v. 165, No. 60.

1307. LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY to LORD VISCOUNT WEYMOUTH.

As to an alteration necessary in the cut of Mediterranean passes, in order to prevent abuses.—Admiralty Office. $1\frac{1}{2}$ pp.

8 Dec.

Admiralty,
v. 167,
No. 52 a to e.
Let. Bk., Sec.'s,
1775-6, p. 186.

1308. The SAME to LORD GEO. GERMAIN.

Enclosing copies of a letter and other papers from Vice-Adml. Young, Commander-in-Chief of H.M. ships at the Leeward Islands, dated 30 Aug. last, at Antigua, relative to the rebels in N. America being supplied with gunpowder and other warlike stores from St. Croix and other Caribbee Islands, and to the measures taken to prevent the same in future.—Admiralty Office.

The enclosures. 14 pp.

8 Dec.

Admiralty,
v. 167, No. 50.
Dom. Entry Bk.,
"Dom.
despatched,"
1771-6, p. 297.

1309. W. KNOX to Mr. STEPHENS.

Enclosing a copy of a letter from Mr. Robinson to Mr. Pownall, it appearing to Lord Geo. Germain that the intelligence therein is of importance, and deserves the attention of the Lords of the Admiralty.—Whitehall. *A draft.* 1 p.

8 Dec.

Treas. & Cust.,
v. 5,
No. 64 a, b.
Let. Bk., Sec.'s,
1775-6, p. 180.

1310. JOHN ROBINSON to MR. POWNALL.

Transmitting the names, &c. of some of the American captains previously referred to as about to return to their own country.—Treasury Chambers.

The enclosure. The persons mentioned are Captains Samuel Smallcorn, Parker, Holmes and Hatch, and Wilton, a pilot. $2\frac{1}{2}$ pp.

9 Dec.

Admiralty,
v. 167,
No. 53 a to i.
Let. Bk., Sec.'s,
1775-6, p. 187.

1311. LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY to LORD GEO. GERMAIN.

Two letters :—

1. Sending copies of a letter from Vice-Adml. Young at the Leeward Islands, dated 23 Oct. last, at Antigua, and of the following papers enclosed therein, viz. : Answers to the letters he had written to the Governors, &c. of all H.M. Caribbee Islands; letters from the Governor of Bermuda relative to some gunpowder stolen out of the magazine in that island; intelligence received of a new mode of carrying on a contraband trade from the French islands to N. America; and a letter he wrote to the Count de Nosier, Governor-General of the French Windward Caribbee Islands on that subject; a printed paper, circulated by the masters of American vessels among the people of the Leeward Islands to

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induce them to supply gunpowder to the rebels; and letter to the Vice-Admiral from Count de Nosier, complaining of the behaviour of Capt. Gordon, of the "Argo," at Martinico, and his answer thereto.—Admiralty Office.

The enclosures.—As to the condition of affairs in Bermuda, Governor Hay, of Barbadoes, to whom a letter from Governor Bruere was brought, says: (c.) The man who brought it seems either very much frightened or disturbed in his brain. I could not make head or tail of his verbal account, only that the whole island was in a state of rebellion. The Governor's letter does not intimate so much, only that the scheme of carrying away the powder was formed by a correspondence between some few of the island and those of the continent. Governor Bruere writes: (d.) I have endeavoured to charter or hire a vessel to carry some live stock to the General, Mrs. Gage, &c., and to some of the sick and wounded, and they have all refused me, giving for answer that the vessel would be burnt.

The French Governor of St. Pierre, in Martinique, on being applied to for permission to seize a sloop loading with gunpowder, refused it, and said he would sell the Americans powder, arms, or anything else they wanted under the nose of any English man-of-war. He desired H.M.S. "Argo" to leave the port immediately, and said if any English man-of-war ever dared to board any ship in that port, whether English or not, he would order the forts to fire at and sink them if possible.

The method for carrying warlike stores was for American vessels to have a French master put on board them. 21 pp. or parts.

2. Enclosing a copy of Count de Nosier's answer to the letter written to him by Vice-Adml. Young, just received.—Admiralty Office.

The enclosure (*French*). 4 pp.

Admiralty,
v. 167,
No. 54 a, b.
Let. Bk., Sec.'s,
1775-6, p. 189.

9 Dec.
Dom. Entry Bk.,
"Dom.
despatched,"
1771-6, p. 299.

1312. LORD GEO. GERMAIN to the ATTORNEY and SOLICITOR GENERAL.

Directing them to prepare a draft of a commission to be laid before His Majesty, appointing a person or persons to be named therein to restore to the King's peace and afford His Majesty's protection to such of the colonies and provinces now in rebellion as shall make a proper tender of their duty, obedience, and submission; to grant His Majesty's free pardon to any person or persons that shall be fit objects of the Royal mercy, and general pardon to any number or description of persons, with such exceptions as shall be thought proper; and also to inquire diligently into the state and condition of the said colonies and provinces; to receive all dutiful complaints and representations of the inhabitants thereof, and to confer with His Majesty's well-disposed subjects therein upon such arrangements and regulations as may tend to the advantage and stability of the said colonies and provinces, and to a lasting union upon the true principles of the present happy constitution.—Whitehall.

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Treas. and Cust.,
v. 5,
No. 66 a to d.
Let. Bk., Sec.'s,
1775-6, p. 191.

1313. JOHN ROBINSON to JOHN POWNALL, Esq.

Transmitting copies of a letter from the Customs' officers at Whitehaven, a list of ships lately arrived there from N. America, and several papers delivered by Capt. Smallwood and Capt. Kelsick, respecting the obstruction they met with on their arrival at Norfolk and S. Carolina from a number of armed men, who would not suffer them to report their vessels at the Custom-house.—Treasury Chambers.

The last-mentioned papers only. 7 pp.

11 Dec.

Admiralty
Entry Bk.,
1766-84, p. 169.

1314. ANT. CHAMIER to PHILIP STEPHENS, Esq.

Enclosing a copy of a letter from the secretary of the Levant Company, giving an account that Samuel Patten, who was charged at Cyprus with the murder of John Hanley, has escaped from his confinement there.—St. James's.

The enclosure entered.

11 Dec.

Dom. Geo. III.,
pcl. 88, No. 31.

1315. DUCHESS OF KINGSTON to LORD —.

Enclosing a petition to His Majesty. I am, my Lord, by this malicious prosecution detained in England at the hazard of my life. My memory is so impaired with want of rest, sorrow, and sickness that I am not capable of even recapitulating half the sorrow I daily experience. If there is faith in any mortal, I love and honour His Majesty so much that I would not wish to benefit by any act His Majesty could do that would not redound an honour to himself. Compassion is a godlike virtue. Our Lord Chief Justice, in the House of Lords, has publicly declared that the law stands in my favour; and as he is the greatest judge and the ablest lawyer that this country ever boasted of, His Majesty is justified to all nations in not suffering an unhappy woman to die under persecutions when the prosecutors can only be benefited in gratifying an inveterate malice. It is apparent to all the world that I deserved my husband's friendship; it was marked by his life and testified in his will. Your feeling heart, I flatter myself, will enforce my plea, considering how every woman in every station who has the misfortune to survive a good husband stands exposed, and my fate may be that of every individual's wife or daughter. My dear and late Royal mistress died, as I shall, of a broken heart. His Majesty, I hope, will recollect I was a child of the Crown 21 years, being maid-of-honour, and was esteemed and honoured by His Royal father, and when faction and party unhappily divided the Royal family, I was the only person in the kingdom that was accepted and allowed at both Courts. I had His Majesty's consent, my Royal mistress's, the sentence in the Ecclesiastical Court, and the Archbishop's licence, with every form of Church and State, to justify my marriage. And His Majesty and all the Royal family, and all the officers of State, wore my favours for a week. He will not surely now suffer a peeress to be disgraced with a trial, and break the heart of a most faithful and loyal subject, when every mouth will speak his

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praise for having rescued me from the hands of my enemies without doing an injury to any mortal. Be persuaded, my Lord, that I will not dishonour your friendship, for good actions are the best contradiction to bad words.—Kingston House. 3 pp.

11 Dec.

Ireland,
v. 456,
No. 20 a, b.
Entry Bk.,
1775-7, p. 145.
King's Lett.,
Ireland,
1765-76, p. 369.

1316. LORD WEYMOUTH to the LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

Sending the King's answer to the address of the House of Lords.—St. James's.

The enclosure. *Drafts. Parts of 2 pp.*

11 Dec.

Scotland,
v. 47,
No. 56 a, b, c.

1317. DR. COLIN CAMPBELL to LORD —.

My present illness, occasioned by a fall on my way to London, confines me to this place, and obliges me to forward the enclosed packet to the King under cover to the Earl of Suffolk, which in duty I should otherwise have delivered into His Majesty's own hands.—Edinburgh.

Enclosed (b.) a letter to the King from himself (11 Dec.) as to his inability to present his memorial at His Majesty's feet. An unparalleled piece of injustice, put upon me when only a captain in the army by the present Secretary at War, prevents my ever applying to your Majesty through a channel that had once so nigh proved fatal to me, and I am convinced he has not yet forgot my presenting memorials to Your Majesty against his Lordship, as well as Your Majesty's gracious redress for my injuries by preferring me to a majority in the service. *Endorsed*: "Not answered."

(c.) The memorial, offering to raise a regiment of Irish or Scotch. 3 pp.

13 Dec.

Ireland,
v. 456,
No. 34 a, b.

1318. LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND to LORD WEYMOUTH.

In explanation of the third transmiss of the session, consisting of four public bills.—Dublin Castle.

A list of the bills enclosed. 4 pp.

13 Dec.

Treas.andCust.,
v. 5,
No. 67 a, b.
Let. Bk., Sec.'s,
1775-6, p. 195.

1319. JOHN ROBINSON to JOHN POWNALL, Esq.

Enclosing a letter from G. Johnson at Montreal, as to certain bills drawn by him for purposes mentioned. Asks what authority he had for so doing.—Treasury Chambers.

The enclosure. 2 pp.

13 Dec.

Treasury
Entry Bk.,
v. 2,
1775-83, p. 18.

1320. ANT. CHAMIER to JOHN ROBINSON, Esq.

Sending a copy of a letter to the French Ambassador from the Sieur Jacques La Mare, master of a French vessel called "Louis le Fortuné," wrecked near Rye, in Sussex, for inquiries, the said Ambassador having made very great complaints of the ill-treatment the French captain met with. An answer is the more

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to be desired on account of the very friendly and humane attention shown by the French to several of our ships very lately stranded on the coast of France.—St. James's.

14 Dec.

Ireland,
v. 426, No. 24.
Entry Bk.,
1775-7, p. 184.

1321. LORD WEYMOUTH to the LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

Drafts of two letters of this date :—

1. Announcing the appointment of Major-Genl. James Johnston and Major-Genl. Earl Cavan to be Major-Generals on the staff of Ireland, from 26 Feb. 1776. 1 p.

No. 25 a, b,
and p. 148.

2. The Committee of Council for considering the Irish bills lately transmitted have observed with surprise that care was not taken to restore in one of the money bills to H.M.'s hereditary revenue a sum equal to the excess of the corn bounties, above 35,000*l.* per annum, in pursuance of the obvious meaning of the resolution of the House of Commons of Ireland of 15 March 1774, as will more clearly appear by the resolution of the Committee, copy of which is enclosed. Is fully persuaded his Excellency will employ his utmost efforts to get a clause inserted in some future bill of this session for the above-mentioned purpose, and in the manner recommended by H.M.'s Privy Council; for if this is not complied with it cannot be expected that the Privy Council should consent to the renewal of the Act for the further encouragement of tillage when sent over.—St. James's.

The resolution enclosed. 3½ pp.

15 Dec.

Dom. Entry Bk.,
"Dom.
despatched,"
1771-6, p. 302.
Treas. and Cust.,
v. 5, No. 68.

1322. JOHN POWNALL to JOHN ROBINSON, Esq.

On the subject of certain bills drawn on the Treasury by Mr. Johnson, Superintendent of Indian affairs in the Northern District of North America. Conceives that the whole expense of that department, as established in 1765, has been defrayed by the Commander-in-Chief of H.M.'s forces in North America, and placed to the account of military contingent charges, and that Mr. Johnson has no authority for drawing bills. Gives Mr. Johnson's reasons for taking this step.—Whitehall.

15 Dec.

Ireland,
v. 456,
No. 27 a, b.

1323. LORD CORNWALLIS to LORD ———.

Enclosing a letter from Capt. Tinker, of the 33rd Regt., who had been given leave to retire, asking that he might be permitted to remain in the regiment.—Mansfield Street.

Capt. Tinker's letter, dated Dublin, 7 Dec.—He says that if he had had the most distant idea that the regiment would have been under orders for American service, no consideration whatever would have induced him to give in his resignation. 2½ pp.

16 Dec.

Dom. Entry Bk.,
v. 26, p. 46.

1324. LORD VISCOUNT WEYMOUTH to MR. CHANCELLOR CARRINGTON.

As to three young men sentenced in Devon to be branded and imprisoned for three years. The King will grant them a free pardon in case he can get them either into the land or sea service, as he proposes.—St. James's.

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16 Dec.

Ireland,
v. 456, No. 31.
Entry Bk.,
1775-7,
pp. 151-6.

1325. The SAME to the LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

Drafts of two letters of this date:—

1. Relative to the nine bills returned by the messenger, approved of by the King in Council, &c. 1 p.

In the *Entry Book* is a "List of Irish bills, with the amendments thereto, considered by the Privy Council the 11th of December 1774."

No. 32 a, b,
and p. 157.

2. Enclosing a copy of the answer of the Lords of the Admiralty to the letter of the 2nd inst., on the subject of the agent of the transports.—St. James's.

The original of the enclosure. Their Lordships represent that the business of fitting out the transports has been always carried on by the Navy Board and their officers, whose experience has been so very great, without one instance of failure of compliance with their orders, that their Lordships cannot think the transports at Cork could have been supplied with provisions, water, &c. in any improper manner. Were such orders to be given as the Lord Lieutenant proposes, they apprehend it would not only occasion in some cases an absolute uncertainty in the supplying of transports in future, trusting to what might be done in Ireland, but also a difference when under inspection there by persons not competent in the business, which might affect the troops, cause delays, and create expenses subject to no control. 4 pp.

16 Dec.

Ireland,
v. 456, No. 60.

1326. LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND to LORD WEYMOUTH.

Two letters transmitting addresses:—

1. A dutiful and loyal address from the gentlemen, clergy, freemen, and other citizens of Dublin. 1 p.

No. 62.

2. An address from a great number of the freeholders, freemen, and Protestant inhabitants of Dublin, and one from the merchants, traders, and other principal inhabitants of Belfast. — Dublin Castle. 1 p.

16 Dec.

Post Office,
v. 7,
No. 20 a, b.

1327. JOHN BOULDERSON, jun., to ANTHONY TODD, Esq.

As to a Miss Watson (one of his passengers) who carried letters of a "favourable nature," taken from her by Mr. Allison, "who of course must have wrote you of the whole matter." Gives items of news as to ships fitted out by the rebels at Philadelphia, &c. Encloses a copy of a motion of Genl. Washington's, sent to the different committees, but thought too bad to be printed.—Falmouth. A copy. Received from Mr. Todd, 22 Dec.

The enclosure, viz., "A piece from a council of war at the provincial camp to the General Congress, and by them sent to the different committees, but was never printed."—On the subject of fitting out privateers to intercept ships laden with provisions for the enemy, and at the same time recommending each particular seaport town "to furnish, at least not to prevent 'em from furnishing, the men-of-war with provisions," &c. The paper offers various reasons against the practice of supplying

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the ships of war with provisions. The sixth paragraph runs: "Is it, in fact, a clear case that ships of war can with great facility destroy seaport towns? If, indeed, they have force sufficient to land they may effect this destruction, but those who suppose it can be done by dint of cannonade must be very little acquainted with the effects of cannon. Cannon make a formidable noise to ears unused to the sound, but towns will receive inconsiderable damage from the utmost fury of any ships of war that can come into our harbours. But in our present circumstances (taking it for granted that ships and cannon can work all this mischief), is it not necessary to inculcate the principle of making partial sacrifice for the general good; for if this principle is not established, could a poor defenceless town be censured for submission to any terms which the Lords may choose to dictate? Would any circumstances so effectually reduce the ministry to despair as showing an indifference about the existence or destruction of our towns." [See No. 1336.] *3½ pp.*

16 Dec.

Treas. and Cust.

v. 5,

No. 72 a, b.

Let. Bk., Sec.'s,

1775-6, p. 201.

1328. W. BRUMMELL to [J. POWNALL].

Enclosing intelligence just received and shown to Lord North. —Downing Street.

The enclosure, from Mr. Cranford, Patent Searcher of Bristol.—News brought by a person who left Philadelphia the 3rd of Nov., that the Congress were quarrelling and in great confusion; that they had voted to establish the Presbyterian religion all over America; that this was carried by the New Englanders very much against the minds of the Southern delegates as well as the Quakers; that though no man of sense ever could or did expect that Mr. Penn's petition would be received, they amused the common people by pretending to wait for an answer, but to lose no time had put chevaux-de-frise along the waterside, and were fitting out privateers, &c. *2 pp.*

17 Dec.

Ireland,

v. 456,

No. 46 a, b, c.

1329. LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND to LORD WEYMOUTH.

Enclosing copies of resolutions of the House of Commons in Ireland in favour of the Vice-Treasurers and Clerk of the Pells.—Dublin Castle.

The two resolutions. For the Clerk of the Pells they asked a salary not exceeding the annual sum of 3,500*l.* sterling, clear of expenses not to exceed 350*l.* a year, and for the Vice-Treasurer, Receiver, Paymaster General, and Treasurer-at-War in Ireland an annual sum not exceeding 10,500*l.* with an allowance for expenses not to exceed 2,500*l.* a year, in both cases in lieu of all fees, salaries, &c. to which they were entitled. *3 pp.*

18 Dec.

Ireland,

v. 456, No. 35.

Entry Bk.,

1775-7, p. 158.

1330. LORD WEYMOUTH to the LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

Relative to officers of the 68th Regt. reported absent without leave in the return sent when the regiment landed in Ireland. This circumstance has not escaped the King's observation. The

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commanding officer of the regiment is to be directed to put them under arrest on their joining, pending further orders from his Excellency.—St. James's. *A draft.* 1½ pp.

18 Dec.

1331. EDW. STANLEY to WILLIAM KNOX, Esq.

Treas. and Cust.,
v. 5, No. 83 a, b.
Let. Bk., Sec.'s,
1775-6, p. 200.

Enclosing a copy of a letter from the Customs officers at Falmouth, relative to several letters, &c. of a treasonable nature found in the baggage of several passengers in a ship from New York.—Custom House, London.

The greater portion of the letters were found in the luggage of a Miss Watson. Information of the fact that she carried such letters had been furnished to the captain of the packet by Governor Tryon. [*See Nos. 1327, 1336.*] 3 pp.

19 Dec.

1332. EARL OF SUFFOLK to MR. CRAUFURD.

Admiralty,
pcl. 164,
No. 43.

In answer to letters of 8th and 11th inst., "which contained" such marks of your loyalty and zeal that I could not refrain from "submitting them to His Majesty, by whom they were very "graciously regarded." The behaviour of the Fiscal, Mr. Steengracht, has been very obliging, and I must desire you to take occasion to assure him it is so considered. I cannot, however, adopt his suspicion that arms have been sent this summer from England, to be reshipped in Holland for America.—St. James's. *Draft.* 1 p.

19 Dec.

1333. LORD WEYMOUTH to the LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

Ireland,
v. 456,
No. 38 a to d.
Entry Bk.,
1775-7, p. 159.

On the subject of enlisting men in the marching regiments of foot for a term of years. Encloses letter from the Secretary-at-War, &c.—St. James's.

Three enclosures.—During the continuance of the rebellion every soldier enlisting was to be entitled to his discharge at the end of three years, or at the end of the rebellion, at the option of His Majesty. 4½ pp.

19 Dec.

1334. LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND to LORD WEYMOUTH.

Ireland,
v. 456,
No. 53 a, b.

Transmitting a memorial from Major-General Walsh, requesting His Majesty to confer upon him some mark of his royal favour.—Dublin Castle.

The memorial. 2½ pp.

19 July
and 19 Dec.

1335. PASSPORTS.

Passes, 1760-84,
pp. 88-9.

For Sir John Borlase Warren, Bart., and the Hon. Mr. Fitzwilliam, dated respectively as above.

14 and 21

1336. AMERICAN CORRESPONDENCE.

Dec.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 10,
Nos. 100 a, b, c,
and 101.

(a.) Letter from Samuel Groub, Esq., Mayor of Falmouth, to Lord Geo. Germain, giving an account of the seizure of the baggage, letters, &c. of a Miss Watson, on her arrival at Falmouth in a ship from America.

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(b.) Examination, &c. of John Boulderson, jun., commander of the "Halifax" packet-boat—14 Dec.

(c.) Copy of letter and secret intelligence communicated to Capt. Boulderson by Gov. Tryon, previous to the captain sailing from New York.—Capt. Boulderson was directed not to allow a passenger on board his vessel, a Miss Watson, milliner, from Philadelphia, nor her baggage, to leave his ship in England, till he had made known to a magistrate certain secret intelligence, and proper search had been made for the despatches which she carried, believed to contain matters of a treasonable nature. She was charged with letters from the Continental Congress, from the Rev. Dr. Rogers, of New York, and others, and also with an anonymous letter. "Note, Miss Watson dresses in a riding habit or dress."

(d.) Copy of a letter from Dr. R. to Dr. Thomas Ruston, dated Philadelphia, 29 Oct. 1775.—Begins by introducing Miss Watson, "a lady of a genteel family in Scotland, and of excellent character, who has lived eight years in Philadelphia, *justly* beloved and esteemed by all who knew her. She will repay you for your civilities by the very particular accounts of the present state of American affairs which she is able to give you."

The letter continues:—Your letters to me have been singularly useful and interesting, and therefore they have constantly been published in our newspapers. Our Congress continues firm and united. It will be to no purpose for Lord North to amuse the nation with offers of an accommodation to the colonies; nothing short of a total repeal of all the Acts complained of will now satisfy the most timid of the delegates. A majority of them, I believe, will now insist upon much greater privileges, and as they are determined to ask everything hereafter with the sword in their hands, they will not be refused. We expect every hour to hear that the standard of American liberty is planted in the heart of Quebec. General Carleton, with threats and bribes, prevailed upon 1,100 Canadians to take up arms against us, but it is thought they will all lay them down again if they are called into action. Between 4,000 and 5,000 of them have joined our troops. They discover a growing knowledge in the principles of liberty, and, of course, they are daily more and more captivated with it. General Gage's army are still prisoners at Boston. They spend their time there in a most ignoble and miserable manner. The courage of the nation has deserted them, and they have substituted in the room of it a spirit of malice and revenge, the natural offsprings of cowardice. They execrate us, for they *hate* us; we laugh at them, for we *despise* them. I cannot describe the wonderful military spirit which prevails over the continent, and nowhere more than in your native province. The Congress ordered a regiment to be raised here in a few days to join the Continental army at Cambridge. Hundreds offered themselves immediately as soldiers, and 30 young men, lads of the first families in the province, solicited at once for commissions. You may judge of the credit the service is in among us when I tell you

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that our late Chief Justice's youngest son, William Allen, thankfully accepted of a company. General Washington has astonished his most intimate friends with a display of the most wonderful talents for the government of an army. His zeal, his disinterestedness, his activity, his politeness, and his manly behaviour to Genl. Gage in their late correspondence, have captivated the hearts of the public and his friends. He seems to be one of those illustrious heroes whom Providence raises up once in three or four hundred years to raise a nation from ruin. If you do not know his person, perhaps you will be pleased to hear that he has so much martial dignity in his deportment that you would distinguish him to be a general and a soldier from among ten thousand people. There is not a king in Europe that would not look like a valet-de-chambre by his side. Genl. Lee, with all his oddities, is very popular. He has infused a spirit of order and subordination in the army, which were greatly wanted before he accepted of a command in it. Our climate is very favourable to the manufacture of saltpetre. We expect to make enough in a year or two to supply gunpowder for an American fleet as well as army. The decree of heaven, I believe, is finally gone forth. Britain and America *will* hereafter be distinct empires. America is the punctum saliens, the only vivid principle, of the whole world. Adieu, my dear friend; continue to cherish the heaven-born stranger, Liberty, in your bosom, and to write to your old schoolmate.

Draft of letter to the Mayor of Falmouth, expressing satisfaction with his commendable zeal, &c. 10 *pp. or parts*.

Also in
Dom. Entry Bk.,
"Dom."
despatched,"
1771-6, p. 304.

21 Dec.

1337. LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND to LORD WEYMOUTH.

Ireland,
v. 456,
No. 56 a, b.

In answer to letter of the 14th inst. and the resolution of the Committee of Council as to the excess of the corn bounties above 35,000*l.* per ann. In the resolution of the Committee of the House of Commons of 15th March 1774, a copy of which is enclosed, the House was engaged to make provision *from time to time* for the excess which in the last two years has amounted to 33,577*l.*, three-fourths of which sum has been actually provided for and makes a part of the 175,000*l.* to be raised by the new Life Annuity Bill, lately transmitted from hence. As to the insertion of a clause in some future bill of this session to restore to H.M.'s hereditary revenue a sum equal to the above-mentioned excess, permit me to acquaint you with my best acknowledgements for the manner in which you express yourself to be satisfied with my constant zeal for H.M.'s service; that I own I had a hope of a possibility, upon some future day, that some resource might be found to accomplish this purpose, but that hope was confined to my own breast and to my wishes. If it had been ever whispered in the House, that resolution could not have been carried. At the present moment such an attempt would be very hazardous, if it were not impracticable, by the Committee of Ways and means being closed.

The enclosure. 3½ *pp.*

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21 Dec.

War Office,
v. 26,
No. 46 a, b, c.

1338. LORD BARRINGTON to the SAME.

Enclosing an extract from Lt.-Col. Roy's report relative to some buildings in Guernsey which may be hired and fitted up so as to contain 600 or 700 men. Also the original proposals of Mr. Le Marchant, the proprietor.—War Office.

The enclosures. $6\frac{1}{2}$ pp.

22 Dec.

Ireland,
v. 456, No. 47.

1339. LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND to the SAME.

In respect to the bills returned from England approved by the King in Council. Upon the report yesterday that the two clauses relative to the four thousand men had been omitted in the bill returned from England for granting a duty upon beer, ale, strong waters, &c., and that in the bill laying duties upon vellum, parchment, &c. a new clause had been inserted with respect to more explicitly continuing the powers to officers of the Stamp department, the said two bills were almost unanimously rejected, and in their room two new bills were immediately brought in, which were directly gone through, reported, sent up to me in the usual form, and are herewith transmitted. The Opposition exerted their utmost force to introduce the clauses omitted in England into the new bill, but after several divisions it was, at about three o'clock in the morning, ultimately carried against them by a considerable majority, and it now corresponds, except in the title, exactly with that which was returned. The alteration in the Stamp Act conveys the same powers with the amendment made in England, only varying the manner of expression. In other respects it agrees exactly with that returned, excepting the word "stamped" inserted in the title.—Dublin Castle. $3\frac{1}{2}$ pp.

22 and 23
Dec.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 10, Nos. 102
and 103.

Let. Bk., Sec.'s,
1775-6, p. 205.

Dom. Entry Bk.,
"Dom."
despatched,"
1771-6, p. 305.

1340. INTERCEPTED LETTERS

Arthur Lee to Lord ———, inquiring after letters from "his nearest and most dear relations" in America, seized by an officer of the Customs and transmitted to his Lordship. Had waited thus long out of respect to his Lordship, and in expectation that when the letters had been examined they would have been sent on as addressed.—2, Garden Court, Middle Temple.

Draft of reply, stating that all letters whatever from persons in America, brought to his Lordship's office, had been sent to the General Post Office to be forwarded in the proper channel. 2 pp.

23 Dec.

Admiralty,
v. 167,
No. 61 a, b.
Let. Bk., Sec.'s,
1775-6, p. 206.

1341. LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY to LORD GEORGE GERMAIN.

Sending a copy of a letter from Capt. Hamilton, of H.M.S. "Lizard," dated 9 Nov. at Quebec, giving an account of St. John's being in possession of the rebels and that Quebec was invested by them.—Admiralty Office.

The enclosure.—Montreal was invested, and Quebec would in all probability be soon in the same position. $2\frac{1}{4}$ pp.

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23 Dec.

Dom. Entry Bk.,
"Dom."
despatched,"
1771-6, p. 305.

1342. J. POWNALL to the ATTORNEY and SOLICITOR GENERAL.

Acquainting them with intelligence from New York of our ill-success upon the frontiers of Canada, and of the great reason to fear for the safety of the whole of that country, and requesting their attendance at a meeting of the King's servants this evening at Lord Geo. Germain's office.—Whitehall.

25 Dec.

Admiralty,
v. 167,
No. 63 a, b, c.
Let. Bk., Sec.'s,
1775-6, p. 207.

1343. LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY to LORD GEO. GERMAIN.

Sending copies of a letter from Capt. Hamilton, of H.M.S. "Lizard," to Adml. Graves, and of the resolutions of the council of war at Quebec, on the 16th Nov., upon the investiture of that place by the rebels. The vessel carrying these papers was blown from the coast of America, and obliged to bear away for England.—Admiralty Office.

The enclosures. [See No. 1346.] 7 pp.

25 Dec.

Ireland,
v. 456,
No. 57 a, b.

1344. LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND to LORD WEYMOUTH.

Three letters, &c. of this date:—

1. Enclosing a list of seven bills which had received the Royal assent.

The list. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ pp.

No. 58 a, b.

2. Enclosing a list of seven bills constituting the fourth transmiss of the session.

The list. 3 pp.

No. 59.

3. Transmitting a petition from the corporation of Dublin, relative to the removal of the site of the Custom-house.—Dublin Castle. 1 p.

26 Sept.

Admiralty,
v. 165,
No. 37 a to e.

1345. PHILIP STEPHENS to SIR STANIER PORTEN.

Enclosing a copy of a letter from Capt. Bligh, of H.M.S. "Wasp," giving an account of his detention of a brig at Waterford having a great number of cannon on board; also copies of the papers accompanying it.—Admiralty Office.

The enclosures. 8 pp. or parts.

26 Dec.

Admiralty,
v. 167,
No. 62 a to d.
Let. Bk., Sec.'s,
1775-6, p. 212.

1346. LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY to LORD GEORGE GERMAIN.

Sending copies of a letter from Capt. Hamilton, of H.M.S. "Lizard," dated 20 Nov. at Quebec, giving an account of the measures taken in consequence of the resolution of the councils of war held there by the Lieut.-Governor on the 11th and 16th of the same month, and of the arrival of Genl. Carleton; also copies of the papers enclosed therein.—Admiralty Office.

The enclosures.—It was found necessary to have the crews of H.M.'s ships sent on shore to defend the garrison, and to lay up the ships. They expected to be able to hold out with difficulty till the middle of May. The King's forces were few, the Canadians in general in the interest of the rebels, many of the merchants indifferent so long as they could secure their property. The

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garrison was extensive, and in a wretched state and confusion, many things wanting, particularly match, which was said to be in the "Elizabeth" storeship, but, on unloading her to find it, proved to be twine and paper. The merchant seamen in the port had given their assistance with great alacrity and zeal for H.M.'s service.

The total available force for the defence of the garrison consisted of 52 officers and 1,116 men. 11 officers and 132 men in addition were expected to arrive on board two armed vessels then on their way. 8 *pp.*

23 and 27

Dec.

Criml. Papers,
v. 14, 1770-5,
pp. 443-5.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 2,

Nos. 53, 54, 55.

1347. REBEL PRISONERS FROM AMERICA.

Extract of a letter from Lieut.-Govr. Cramahé, stating that he was obliged to send home the rebel prisoners, &c.

Letter from Lord Suffolk to the Governor of Pendennis Castle directing him to take these prisoners into custody.

List, showing names, places of abode, companies, and names of the Generals and Colonels. The names of the prisoners were:—Col. Ethan Allen, Roger Moore, Samuel Lewis, Levi Barnham, Peter Noble, William Gray, Ebenezer Mack, Etherel Flower, Barney Cann, Zach. Brinsmaid, Levi Manson, Preston Denton, Wm. Drinkwater, Jonathan Mayo, David Gloss, Adonizah Mexom, John Gray, Jean Jac. Bourquin, Charles Stuart, Sergeant Amos Green, John Venamay,—all taken near Montreal 25 Sept. And Canadians, also taken 25 Sept., viz., Michel Gautier, Louis Trudeau, Louis Roche, Antoine Bellisle, Augustin Mayotte, François Livernois, Pierre La Roche, Alexis Plufe, François St. Laurent, Pierre Trichet, and Jean La March. Minard and Charland taken carrying letters and messages.

Letter and warrant to the Governor (27 Dec.), directing him to deliver up the above in order to be carried to Boston.

27 Dec.

Admiralty,
v. 167,
No. 65 a, b.

Let. Bk., Sec.'s,
1775-6, p. 213.

1348. LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY TO LORD GEORGE GERMAIN.

Three letters, &c.:—

1. Enclosing a copy of a letter from Vice-Admiral Graves, dated 4th inst., giving an account of a ship being arrived at New York with 255 emigrants from Scotland, whom Capt. Vandeput of H.M.S. "Asia" had sent to Boston; and that he had reason to believe most part of the men would enter to serve in the army, and that the rest, with the women and children, he should send away to Nova Scotia.—Admiralty Office.

The enclosure. 2½ *pp.*

2. Sending a copy of a letter from Vice-Adml. Graves, dated 22 Nov., and seven private letters in original enclosed therein, taken on board different vessels bound to Jamaica.—Admiralty Office.

The enclosures:—They were transmitted as proving beyond a doubt that the Congress allowed no exports but in return for arms, ammunition, and such other articles as the rebels were greatly distressed for to carry on the rebellion. It is mentioned

No. 66 a to i,
and p. 214.

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in one of the letters that the Congress had granted a bounty of 4*l.* per cwt. on the importation of gunpowder, with liberty to export the value of any quantity thereof in American produce. "Numbers therefore will become adventurers while their vessels can sail under the sanction of an Act of Parliament, and the prospects of advantage so disproportioned to the risque of being taken."

The private letters are :—

(c.) Jos. P. Whittall to Mr. Daniel Major, Kingston, Jamaica.—Philadelphia, 30 Aug. and 9 Sept.

(d.) Jno. Rose and Co., to Messrs. Archibald and Dugald Thompson, Kingston, Jamaica.—Philadelphia, 9 Sept.

(e.) Sam. C. Morris to his brother.—Philadelphia, 7 and 9 Sept. The city was yesterday amused with Isaac Hunt and Dr. Kearsly paraded in a cart through all the streets, to their great mortification and unpitied by every person who saw them. Their crimes were speaking disrespectfully of the present measures. The Doctor made some resistance, and was wounded in the hand with a bayonet. People are ripe for everything, and confusion must of course follow.

The resolutions of the Congress will be most sacredly kept, and should anyone offer to break through them the popular vengeance will be shewn in an exemplary manner. This I mention to convince you that no island, British or foreign, will from this day be supplied with any commodities of this country until the present controversy is ended. Upon this very day (9 Sept.) have a whole continent shut up their trade, and by this step will convince the world that they will sacrifice anything in defence of the rights of freemen. Since the creation of the world there has never been perhaps a more remarkable union in so large a country, and of so great a number of people, by the lowest calculations not less than three millions; and is it to be supposed they will tamely surrender up their rights to any person on earth? Believe me, they will not, and whatever you may hear of disunion do not attend to it, as there is not one in a thousand in this continent but will stake his life on the contest.

This is Saturday, and on Monday we shall not have 10 sea vessels in port. The purchase of flour, wheat, &c. is now ceased, and the price is now down to nothing. The country people offer it on any terms, even at 10*s.* or 12*s.*, and everything else in proportion,—corn 2*s.*, wheat 4*s.* and 5*s.*—but no purchasers appear.

(f.) Daniel Roberdean to Mr. John Thomas, attorney to Isaac Lascelles Winn, Esq., Montego Bay, Jamaica.—Philadelphia, 6 Sept.

(g.) Sam. Morris to Mr. Cadwallader Morris, Kingston, Jamaica.—Philadelphia, 9 Sept., commencing "My dear children." How long the interruption with regard to trade may continue depends altogether on the continuance of the fit of madness and folly that seems at present to govern the English Ministry, for there is not the least likelihood of the Colonies receding from the firm adherence

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to the measures which they have adopted, and which seem so necessary for the preservation of their liberties. Indeed, the alternative of submitting to absolute slavery or suffering all the vengeance of the power of Great Britain is so dreadful, that it is hard to say which is most eligible; but as Dr. Franklin once said in our House of Assembly, "He that will give up essential liberty to save even life or property deserves neither liberty nor property," or to this purpose. This principle is so fixed among us that it is the opinion of all men that we had better endure every mischief that can befall us than submit to such a tyranny.

(*h.*) Daniel Roberdeau to Mr. Charles Sydebotham, Kingston, Jamaica.—Philadelphia, 6th Sept.

(*i.*) Thos. Harper to Messrs. Harper, Dick, and Milligan, Kingston, Jamaica.—Philadelphia, 9 Sept. 21 *pp.* or *parts*.

Admiralty.
v. 167,
No. 68 a, b, c.
Let. Bk., Sec.'s,
1775-6, p. 209.

3. Enclosing a copy of a letter from Commissioner Arbuthnot, dated 18 Nov., at Halifax, giving an account of his arrival at that place, and of the measures taking for putting the yard in a condition to be defended against the rebels; also a copy of a letter from him to Vice-Admiral Graves on that subject.—Admiralty Office.

The enclosures. 4½ *pp.*

27 Dec.

Ireland,
v. 456,
No. 68 a, b.

1349. LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND to LORD WEYMOUTH.

Enclosing a letter from Major Genl. Cuninghame, giving an account of the wreck in a hurricane in the night of the 22nd, at Cork Head, of the "Rockingham" transport, carrying three companies of the 32nd Regt., when two officers, about 90 of the men, two officers' ladies, the captain of the transport, and most of the crew were drowned.—Dublin Castle.

The enclosure.—The two officers drowned were Lieut. March and Ensign Sandyman; the ladies, Lieut. March's wife, and Mrs. Basher, wife of a surgeon appointed to the hospital in America. 4½ *pp.*

27 Dec.

Treas. Entry Bk.,
v. 2, 1775-83,
p. 19.

1350. SIR STANIER PORTEN to JOHN ROBINSON, Esq.

In respect of his letter of the 20th instant relative to the French ship stranded near Rye, which has been communicated to the French Ambassador. Encloses a copy of a note from the latter, to be laid before the Lords of the Treasury.—St. James's.

25 and 28

Dec.

Admiralty,
v. 165,
No. 63 a to d.

1351. SEIZURE OF AMERICAN VESSELS.

Lords of the Admiralty to Lord Viscount Weymouth.—Enclosing letter and papers as to seizure of a vessel bound from Amsterdam to St. Thomas's, which appears to be American property.—Admiralty Office.

The enclosures. 6 *pp.* or *parts*.

No. 65.

Replied dated 28 Dec.—Ship to be released. *Draft*, 1½ *pp.*

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25 and 28

Dec.

Dom. Geo. III.,
v. 10,
Nos. 104 a, b,
and 105.
Dom. Entry Bk.,
"Dom.
despatched,"
1771-6, p. 309.

1352. AMERICAN PRISONERS OF WAR.

Letters, &c. relative to George Marchant, a Virginian, brought home a prisoner, charged with being taken near Quebec in arms against His Majesty. He was landed at Bristol and placed by the mayor in the house of correction; but no evidence whatever having been transmitted with the prisoner, the Secretary of State saw no grounds for keeping him in custody. 4 pp.

28 Dec.

Channell Islands,
v. 15, 1770-7,
No. 75 a, b.

1353. LIEUT.-GOVERNOR CORBET to the SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE SOUTHERN DEPARTMENT.

Enclosing a declaration made by the master of a sloop belonging to the island, just arrived in 30 days from Canso.—Jersey.

The enclosure, relative to the operations of American armed schooners in the Gut of Canso, by whom he was detained, being, however, finally released. These schooners paid a visit to Isle St. John's, and brought off Mr. Colbeck, the Lieut.-Governor, and Mr. Right, Surveyor-General, prisoners. They also made prize of several sloops. 4½ pp.

28 Dec.

Dom. Entry Bk.,
v. 26, p. 47.

1354. LORD VISCOUNT WEYMOUTH to the EARL OF COVENTRY.

Signifying the King's approbation of the commendable zeal and spirit shown by the officers of the Worcestershire militia in their loyal offers to be employed.—St. James's.

28 Dec.

Treas. and Cust.,
v. 5, p. 73.
Let. Bk., Sec.s,
1775-6, p. 215.

1355. JOHN ROBINSON to MR. POWNALL.

Communicating intelligence received this evening of the intention of the Americans to fit out privateers to intercept the homeward-bound East India ships.—Downing Street. 1 p.

29 Dec.

Ireland,
v. 456, Nos. 63,
64, 65.
Irel. Entry Bk.,
1775-7, pp. 162,
163.

1356. LORD WEYMOUTH to the LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

Drafts of three letters of this date:—

1. Returning the two money bills approved by the King in Council, &c. 1 p.

2. As to the memorial of Major-Gen. Walsh. The King has not given any commands thereupon. ½ p.

3. Announcing that he had laid before the King the petition from the Corporation of Dublin as to the site of the Custom-house. 1 p.

31 Dec.

Ireland,
v. 456,
No. 72 a to d.

1357. LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND to LORD WEYMOUTH.

Transmitting copies of a letter, dated at Cork the 26th instant, from Major-Gen. Cuninghame, a letter enclosed therein from Capt. Glover of the 32nd Regiment, containing a circumstantial account of the loss of the "Rockingham" transport, and the

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report made to Gen. Cuninghame by the officer sent to guard the wreck.—Dublin Castle.

The enclosure.—The endeavour to recover such baggage as might be in possession of the country people was without the least success, for what had been cast up by the sea was plundered, secreted, and so dispersed that it was impossible to recover the smallest article. The ship was an entire wreck, with not two planks remaining together.

Capt. Glover's account of the wreck states that when the ship, in the course of her voyage from Portsmouth, approached the Irish coast the weather was unfavourable for making the port of Cork, and the vessel was piloted into Crookhaven. From here Lieut.-Col. Fletcher set out by land for Cork. The vessel afterwards sailed for Cork with a strong and fair wind. On the evening of the day she struck. "Then commenced an inexpressible scene of misery, impossible to be conceived by any except the few survivors of the following dreadful event. On the first stroke the ship bulged, the water immediately entered, and the soldiers between decks were struck out of their berths. They endeavoured to get on the main-deck, many of them being weak with sea-sickness, and several women and children were drowned before they could get aloft. The wind increased violently, the waves were enlarged, and sometimes raised the ship afloat, only to let her fall with more force on the rocks. The foremast was cut, and let fall near the land in order to assist the escape of any that might venture. By my entreaty some soldiers went, and returned with a report that they got upon a rock, but between that and the mainland was a small branch of the sea with a violent surf, that there was no beach, and the land so steep as to be totally inaccessible. By incessant strokes the stern part by this time gave way. Her quarter-decks were falling in, and all the soldiers and ship's crew crowded on the fore-castle, being the highest part of the hull above water. Every wave washed over the ship almost as high as the main yard, and always washed away some of the people, who were instantly dashed to death against the rocks. In this situation of horror I remained with many others from eight o'clock at night until two in the ensuing morning, and then finding the deck of the fore-castle sinking, I struggled and ascended into a flat-bottomed boat, designed for the American service, lashed between the main and fore mast; there I found several men who had entered for the same reason. The long-boat before this time had been washed away. The main-decks had fallen in, and about three o'clock the flat-bottomed boat broke down, and by a wave was hoisted into the sea, and happily for me, and about five-and-thirty more that were in her, she drove for about half an hour some distance from the wreck, and was then dashed with violence against the rocks. We were struck into the water, and happily secured our landing on the rocks out of reach of the sea. Three of the men perished in the attempt.

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" The remaining few of us, whose strength was almost exhausted, endeavoured to ascend the mountainous rocks. Some, with the greatest difficulty and danger, succeeded : others were unable to proceed, and remained there the whole night. After gaining the summit of the rocks we proceeded into the country, and at the distance of half a mile found a hut. The place where the ship was wrecked was called the Head of Rainess, about 14 miles distant from Cork. Before the break of day the ship was totally torn to pieces, and scarcely any appearance of a wreck to be seen, except floating dead bodies that were mangled and dashed to pieces by the violence of the waves against the inaccessible rocks." None were saved, except those in the flat-bottomed boat. The total number who perished were supposed to be 148. Besides the general regimental loss of arms, colours, books, clothing, accoutrements, music, &c., the Paymaster lost above 250*l.* regimental money, and the surviving officers, soldiers, and sergeants their whole baggage, &c. 9½ *pp.*

Admiralty,
pel. 164,
No. 44.

1358. Anonymous letter addressed to Lord Rochford, bearing the postmark "Ipswich," informing him of a "dreadful plot in agitation." ¼ *p.* [? 1775.]

Isle of Man,
v. 2,
1775-83,
No. 16.

1359. Memorial of John Wood, Esq., Governor of the Isle of Man, recounting his services, and suggesting the appointment of a standing lieutenant-governor. Also stating his intention of applying to have his leave of absence prolonged till his health was recovered and confirmed. 2¼ *pp. folio.*

1360. REVENUE OF IRELAND.

Ireland,
pel. 426,
No. 103 a, b.

" Abstract of the receipts on the hereditary and additional duties for four years ending at Lady Day, 1775, the two last years compared with the two preceding."

Also an account of the state of the revenue for the same period. It concludes:—Perhaps the decrease of the revenue may be principally ascribed to the destruction of paper currency, which circulated in Ireland to an amazing degree some little time ago, and which from known causes obtains so little at present that the computation holds it not to be a fourth of what it was. Bankers are even shy in discounting the best notes. Irish merchants with very small capitals are unable to speculate. There is at this instant lying in the Custom House at Dublin, merchandise, the duties of which amount to 20,000*l.*, which the importers cannot redeem for want of cash to make their entries. The defalcation in the excise on beer makes a great article in this account. Upwards of 53,000 hogsheads of English beer were imported last year into Ireland. English beer pays no excise in Ireland. It is, therefore, drunk in preference to Irish, and the Irish excise has consequently fallen in proportion. Ten years ago little or no British beer was imported into Ireland, and within these 10 years the Irish Excise on beer has fallen 60,000*l.* per annum. In consequence of the discontinuance of the military assistance formerly

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given to officers of the Revenue, the excise on home-made spirits was worse collected in proportion as the consumption of them was increased. Lands in Ireland have been raised to the utmost; it is a recent transaction, and, among other evils which this false policy has introduced, remittances to absentees have been greatly increased. The poor have been more oppressed. It will be seen by the decrease on the articles imported which they consume; the defalcation on tobacco alone will be near 20,000*l.* this year. They emigrate in swarms to America. Something must be done to give the Irish poor the means of getting bread. If the cow is to be milked, she must be fed. With these melancholy truths, and in the face of all these discouragements, it may be some consolation to know that, comparing the gross account of revenues of every denomination aggregated together for the two years ending Lady Day 1773 and the two years ending Lady Day 1775, there will appear an increase upon the last of 70,000*l.* and upwards. [The second paper seems to be in the handwriting of Sir John Blaquiére.] 6 pp.

1361. CONTRABAND TRADE IN WARLIKE STORES.

Letters relative to trade in warlike stores, &c., carried on between the Colonies in rebellion in America and foreign ports.

In *Admiralty Entry Bk.*, 1766-84, p. 152.

In *Dom. Entry Bk.*, v. 24, pp. 373, 388, 389, 390 (2), 391.

In *Treasury Entry Bk.*, vol. 2, 1775-83, pp. 3, 4, 6, 13, 14, 15.

1362. SEARCH AND DETENTION OF VESSELS.

Letters and entries or drafts of letters passing between the various departments, &c. relative to the search and detention of vessels in different ports, for the purpose of discovering arms, ammunition, &c. shipped for the use of the Americans. Also as to search for and seizure of letters found on board ships coming from or going to America in charge of passengers, &c.

In *Admiralty*, vol. 166, Nos. 63 (*a, b*), 65 (*a, b*), 66.

Do. vol. 167, Nos. 1 (*a, b*), 5, 6 (*a, b*), 42, 55, 57, 59.

In *Dom. Entry Bk.*, "*Dom. despatched*," 1771-76, p. 250.

In *Let. Bk., Sec.'s*, 1775-76, pp. 53, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 67, 68, 69, 70 (2), 71, 72, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 83, 193, 198, 199, 203.

In *Treas. and Cust.*, vol. 3, Nos. 42, 43, 44 (*a, b*), 45 (*a, b, c*), 46 (*a, b, c*), 47, 48 (*a, b, c*),* 49 (*a, b, c*), 50 (*a, b, c*), 51, 52 (*a, b*).

In *Treas. and Cust.*, vol. 5, Nos. 15, 16 (*a, b*), 17 (*a, b, c*), 18 (*a, b*), 19 (*a, b, c*), 20 (*a, b, c*), 21 (*a, b, c*), 22 (*a, b*), 23 (*a to h*), 24 (*a, b, c*), 25 (*a, b, c*), 26 (*a, b, c*), 28 (*a, b, c*), 33, 38 (*a, b, c*), 39 (*a, b, c*), 44 (*a, b*), 46, 49 (*a, b*), †50 (*a, b*), 58, 59 (*a, b, c*), 60 (*a, b, c*), 61, 74, 75, 76, 78, 79, 80, 81 (*a, b*), 82 (*a, b*), 84 (*a, b, c*).

* "A great many Americans take their cargoes out in this port (Falmouth), and make so free as to send the casks on shore to the keys with inscriptions on some of them, 'Damnation to all red-coated Tories.'"

† Mention of a house in the city preparing 10,000*l.* worth of goods, chiefly low-priced woollens and linens, to be shipped to the island of Providence, and thence conveyed to the Provincial Camp.

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1363. AMERICAN WAR.

Addresses to the King from various counties, boroughs, bodies, &c., with signatures, on the subject of the American war, presented in 1775, are to be found in—

Dom. Misc., vols. 197, 198, 206, 207, 211, 212, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, and 221.

Very many of these addresses are printed in the *London Gazette*.

1364. Letters from the Secretaries of State in acknowledgment of addresses from various bodies to the King.

In *Dom. Geo. III.*, vol. 10, No. 87.

In *Dom. Entry Bk.*, vol. 24, p. 404.

Do. vol. 26, pp. 34, 35, 41, 44.

Do. “*Dom. despatched*,” 1771–6, pp. 255, 264.

In *Ireland Entry Bk.*, 1775–7, p. 130.

1365. LETTERS OF MERE ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Letters from the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Lieutenant-Governor of the Isle of Man, Duke of Argyll, Lord Justice Clerk, and Lord Advocate, &c., merely acknowledging the receipt of other letters, and stating that the instructions would be carried out, &c.

In *Ireland*, vol. 451, Nos. 51, 52, 71, 73.

Do. vol. 452, Nos. 54, 55, 56, 65.

Do. vol. 453, Nos. 29, 62, 63, 73, 74, 75, 76, 81.

Do. vol. 454, Nos. 13, 16, 19, 30, 50, 55, 56, 71, 72, 86, 87.

Do. vol. 455, Nos. 3, 4, 21, 47, 48, 49, 59, 62, 67, 71.

Do. vol. 456, Nos. 29, 52, 54.

In *Isle of Man*, vol. 2, 1775–83, Nos. 10 and 14.

In *Letter Bk., Sec.'s*, 1775–6, p. 46.

In *Scotland*, vol. 47, Nos. 49, 50, 51.

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Dom. Geo. III.,
pcl. 83, No. 51.

1366. Petition of James Pepper, formerly a shipbuilder at Carthagena, in Spain, praying for some appointment in H.M.'s Customs. Through the British Consul's recommendation he had obtained H.M.'s permission to return home, and had done so, although importuned to stay, and offered to have his salary of 200*l.* a year settled upon him for his life and the life of his wife.
1 p.

Dom. Geo. III.,
pcl. 88, No. 35.

1367. “Copy of the notes taken on Mr. Meara's case as delivered by Baron Power from the Bench.” 2¼ pp.

Dom. Geo. III.,
pcl. 88, No. 32.

1368. “Scheme for constituting a corps for American Service, to act in war in concert with the corps of Engineers, and in peace as Surveyors, &c.” 7 pp.

Dom. Geo. III.,
pcl. 88, No. 33.

1369. “General heads of a plan of union between Great Britain and America.” 6 pp.

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1370. ADMIRALTY ORDERS.

LETTERS from the SECRETARIES OF STATE to the LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY, signifying His Majesty's pleasure for orders to be given for purposes as below. (For the letters directing their Lordships to provide transports* for various regiments, *see* under title "ARMY AND TRANSPORT," p.525.)

In Admiralty, pcl. 164.

17 Feb.—A sloop and cutter to be despatched to the Texel, there to watch three vessels said to have arms and ammunition on board, and destined for North America, and to arrest them on sailing, &c.—No. 41.

In Admiralty, vol. 165.

18 Jan.—Reinforcement of ships and marines for Vice-Admiral Graves at Boston.—No. 10.

20 Jan.—Do. do. for Vice-Admiral Parry at the Leeward Islands.—No. 11.

26 Jan.—Measures to intercept illicit trade from St. Eustatia and other Dutch Settlements to H.M. Colonies in America.—No. 14.

20 Feb.—Additional instructions to Vice-Admiral Parry as to the Dutch illicit trade.—Such Foreign vessels only to be examined and seized as may be found hovering about the American Colonies, or within two leagues of the land, unless some particular well-founded information of any such ship having prohibited goods, &c. on board has been received, but these restrictions not to extend to British ships found at sea coming from St. Eustatia, &c.—No. 17.

— July.—A small ship of war to be despatched to Delaware Bay, to intercept vessels named, suspected of carrying letters from England of a treasonable character, addressed to persons in America.—No. 27.

3 Aug.—Transport for Hanoverian regiments from Stade to relieve British troops at Gibraltar and Mahon.—No. 29.

1 Sept.—In view of the rebellion on the part of colonies in America named, the Admirals, &c. in command in the Mediterranean and European Seas to be instructed to seize all ships and vessels belonging to such colonies, or owned by the inhabitants, unless it appears they are bound to or returning from some port or place in Great Britain, Ireland, or H.M. Islands in the West Indies; this exception not to apply to vessels having arms or ammunition on board, which in all cases are to be seized, unless such arms, &c. have been shipped with licence, &c.—No. 34.

19 Oct.—For seizure of a brig belonging to the rebels in America, and probably the bearer of their correspondence to England.—No. 47.

24 Oct.—Hospital ship to be fitted out to attend transports carrying troops to America.—No. 48.

28 Oct.—Accommodation of troops during repair of disabled transports.—No. 50.

6 Nov.—For re-transport of certain Hanoverian troops to Minorca, the vessel carrying them having run ashore near Dunkirk.—No. 52.

In Admiralty, vol. 166; *and Dom. Entry Bk.*, "Dom. despatched," 1771-6.

28 Jan.—Vice-Admiral Graves to send one of the small vessels under his command to Savannah in Georgia, with orders to the Commander to co-operate with Sir James Wright, Governor of the Province, for the support and protection of H.M. Government.—No. 6 and p. 182.

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2 March.—Passage on board one of H.M. frigates under destination for North America, for Major-Generals Howe, Burgoyne and Clinton.—No. 10 and p. 187.

28 March.—Change of destination to New York for the regiment under orders for America.—No. 14 and p. 190.

7 April.—Two sloops of war to be prepared to be despatched to the River Senegal, advices having been received from the Governor of Senegambia that the subjects of France have, upon a pretence of right in that nation, attempted to form establishments and carry on trade within the limits of H.M.'s territories, and that they were preparing to make further efforts for that purpose.—No. 16 and p. 192.

20 April.—Instructions to the Commanders of the "Carcass" and "Racehorse," in connexion with the attempts of the French to trade for gum at Portendic, to proceed to Senegal, in order to consult with the Governor. The Commanders also to look into the road of Portendic on their way down the coast, and in case they find any ships belonging to the subjects of any Foreign power carrying on trade with the natives there, to seize them; no violence to be used, unless absolutely necessary in case of resistance, and no Foreign ship anchoring in the road of Portendic to be seized unless it manifestly appears she has been trading with the natives for gum, or came there intending to carry on such trade.—No. 22 and p. 193.

17 June.—The squadron of Vice-Admiral Graves in North America to be augmented.—No. 31 and p. 206.

21 July.—Further reinforcement to be sent for the fleet under Admiral Graves' command, &c. Letters found on board ships detained to be examined, &c., and particularly on two vessels named.—No. 47 and p. 221.

28 July.—One of H.M.'s ships of war now fitting out for North America to be despatched directly to the coasts of Carolina and Georgia, &c.—No. 52 and p. 226.

In Admiralty, vol. 167; and Dom. Entry Bk., "Dom. despatched," 1771-6.

29 Aug.—The Admirals and Commanders of H.M.'s vessels on the coasts of Africa and America to seize all ships and vessels belonging to the rebellious colonies in America, &c., except when bound to or returning from Great Britain, Ireland, or H.M.'s Islands in the West Indies; the exception not to extend to those having arms and ammunition on board without a licence.—No. 2 and p. 243.

29 Aug.—One of H.M.'s ships of war to be sent to the coast of Africa, with orders to range along the whole coast from Sierra Leon to Whidah, and to seize all vessels belonging to the associated colonies in North America, there being great reason to suspect that H.M.'s rebellious subjects are supplied with gunpowder, arms, and ammunition from the coast of Africa, to which large quantities of those articles are sent from Europe in the way of trade. The Commander of the ship sent also to examine into the state of the magazines in the several forts and factories, specifying the disposal thereof, &c.—No. 3 and p. 244.

29 Aug.—Instructions to Vice-Admiral Graves to permit all persons at Boston whom the Commander-in-Chief shall certify to have demeaned themselves as dutiful and loyal subjects, to secure their good, &c. on board vessels, and to give all possible protection to the vessels and every indulgence to the owners which the law will allow.—No. 4 and p. 242.

12 Sept.—Instructions to the same to send transports to the several ports in those colonies in North America which are in arms against the King, under proper convoy, to demand of the inhabitants of the maritime towns to furnish, at a reasonable price, supplies of provisions, &c. for the use of H.M.'s fleet and army; the Commissioners, in case of refusal, to proceed hostilely against such towns as in open rebellion.—No. 8 and p. 251.

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- 12 Sept.—Convoy for a store ship carrying 10,000 stand of arms, &c., to be sent to the Commander-in-Chief to enable him to aid Governor Martin who has represented that there are in North Carolina very favourable appearances of a disposition in a large body of H.M.'s subjects to free themselves from the tyranny and oppression of the rebellious Committees and Congresses, and to take up arms for H.M. Government.—No. 9 and p. 253.
- 12 Sept.—A resolution having been taken by the Congress of Delegates at Philadelphia for discontinuing after a certain day all exportation from the Colonies to Great Britain, &c., and there being great reason to suspect that the ships hitherto so employed may be fitted out for the purpose of supporting the unnatural rebellion now carrying on, instructions to be sent to the Commanders of H.M.'s ships in North America to visit every harbour in the Colonies where such ships may be laid up, and either to take away the masts and rudders, or otherwise disable them.—No. 10 and p. 252.
- 18 Sept.—Measures for preventing the importation of flint stones into America as ballast. (The instructions in the two foregoing official letters were sent to the Admiralty the previous day in a letter from Mr. Pownall, " $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 11 p.m." No. 11.—*See also Dom. Geo. IV. "Dom. despatched,"* 1771-6, p. 256.)—No. 13 and p. 257.
- 14 Oct.—A ship to be stationed for the protection of the stores at Bermuda, &c. (A list of the stores enclosed.)—No. 23 (a, b), and p. 272.
- 14 Oct.—Measures to be taken for the destruction of the floating batteries &c., of the rebels in Pennsylvania.—No. 24 and p. 271.
- 22 Oct.—Orders to the Commander-in-Chief of the squadron in America for preventing the preparation of or destroying armed vessels of the rebels.—No. 26 and p. 271.
- 27 Nov.—To communicate to the same a paper of intelligence respecting the channel through which correspondence and commerce are carried on with H.M.'s rebellious subjects in America, in order to its prevention, &c.—No. 41 and p. 287.
- 6 Dec.—As to transports, &c. Also communicating confidentially the orders given respecting the operations of the land force to be directed against the Southern Colonies, for corresponding instructions to be given to Sir Peter Parker.—No. 46 and p. 295.
- 6 Dec.—For restoration to their owners of certain American vessels belonging to Messrs. Rotch and Smyth, seized on their voyage to Falkland Islands.—No. 48 and p. 296.
- 9 Dec.—For taking into custody certain rebels brought prisoners from Quebec.—No. 51 and p. 298.
- 11 Dec.—For intercepting a vessel named the "Betsey," cleared out for Antigua, but really destined for North America.—No. 55 and p. 301.
- 27 Dec.—For transport to Boston of 34 persons taken in arms against the King near Montreal on 25 Sept. who had been sent from Quebec in custody, and were prisoners in Pendennis Castle.—No. 67 and p. 307.

In Admiralty Entry Book, 1766-84.

- 13 Jan.—The Moorish frigate at Gibraltar to be put in condition and supplied with stores, &c., to enable her to proceed to Genoa.—p. 133.
- 13 Jan.—A frigate to convey to England from Madeira a portion of the crew of a British vessel who mutinied and murdered the master, &c.—p. 134.
- 29 April.—To defray the expense of the prosecution of the mutineers mentioned above.—p. 142.

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- 12 May.—Instructions to be renewed for restraining the captains of H.M. ships from going into Spanish ports otherwise than is allowed by treaties, the court of Spain having again complained on this subject, and particularly of the conduct of Capt. Wilkinson, of the “Winchelsea” frigate, at Barcelona and Carthage. Enquiries to be made into the last complaint.—p. 143.
- 13 May.—Captain Stott, by whom the King lately received a letter from the Dey of Algiers, to be ordered to return immediately to the Mediterranean, the King having thought proper to charge him with H.M. answer to the Dey.—p. 144.
- 16 May.—As there are reports that the Court of Spain may have some hostile designs against Algiers, Captain Stott to suspend proceeding thither, and to keep in his possession till further orders the letter he is charged with, in case he finds on his arrival in the Mediterranean that the Spaniards are actually gone to block up or besiege that city, or he has other sufficient reason for delaying the execution of his commission.—p. 145.
- 24 July.—Inquiries into an affair related by the French Ambassador as follows:—Captain Bennet of the “Aldborough” came up with a French man-of-war of 50 guns, and immediately ordered the Frenchman to send his boat on board the “Aldborough.” To which the French Captain replied that if Captain Bennet wanted to speak to him, he might send his own boat on board him. That then Captain Bennet said that he would force the French Captain to send his boat, and bore down to him; on which the French Captain prepared for an engagement, which Captain Bennet seeing, steered his course, and said he was going to Nova Scotia.—p. 146.
- 6 Sept.—A brig carried into Yarmouth, to be allowed to proceed on her voyage.—p. 152.
- 19 Oct.—Maurice Duckling, Esq., to continue his half-pay as one of the Captains of the Fleet, notwithstanding his holding the office of Comptroller of the Navy.—p. 159.
- 12 Dec.—For proper orders to be issued in consequence of a representation from the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland of the advantages which would follow if the agents or officers appointed to the command of the transports on any embarkations of troops were instructed to obey the commands of the Lord Lieutenant or of such officers as he may appoint to superintend them.—p. 170. (This letter is also in *Ireland*, vol. 456, No. 22.)
- 28 Dec.—For a brigantine named, detained at Dover, to be released.—p. 171.
- In Dom. Entry Book, “Dom. despatched,” 1771–6.*
- 23 May.—The garrison of seamen and marines at the block-house called “York Fort” to continue there for the present.—p. 204.
- 2 June.—The above garrison to be withdrawn upon Rear-Admiral’s Duff return from his station.—p. 205.
- 16 Dec.—Usual powers to be granted to Sir George Macartney, appointed Governor of Grenada, &c.—p. 303.

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1371. COLONIAL, &c.

ENTRIES of Letters containing Enclosures to be laid before the EARL OF DARTMOUTH (or his successor, LORD GEO. GERMAIN,) for his information, or addressed to his Lordship. The enclosures not themselves entered, but described (copies or extracts) as below.

In Dom. Entry Bk., vol. 24.

13 Sept.—Papers already laid before the King.—Wm. Eden.—p. 400. (pp. 401-2 removed.)

In Dom. Entry Bk., vol. 26.

15 Sept.—Letter from Capt. Frazer, H.M. Commissary at Dunkirk, relative to the illicit practices of vessels from North America, arrived at Dunkirk.—p. 31.

In Let. Bk., Sec.'s, 1771-5.

9 Jan.—Letters from Sir J. Yorke, containing further intelligence of the contraband trade between Holland and the North American colonies, and of the measures taken to prevent it.—Wm. Eden, St. James's. A list of the enclosures.—p. 225.

11 Jan.—Letter from the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, dated Belturbet, 3 Jan.—Sir S. Porten.—p. 225.

21 April.—Letter from Mr. Frazer at Dunkirk, relating to the landing of tobacco at Dunkirk from America.—Sir S. Porten.—p. 248.

In Let. Bk., Sec.'s, 1775-6.

1 June.—A letter from Mr. Mathias, H.M. Resident in Hamburg (of 23 May).—William Fraser, St. James's.—p. 9.

29 June and 1 July.—Account of ordnance and stores in North America.—J. Boddington, Ordnance Office.—pp. 18-19.

7 July.—Letter from the King's Consul at Cadiz, containing information that the Americans were plentifully supplied with ammunition from St. Eustatia.—Sir S. Porten.—p. 22.

23 June.—Letter from Capt. Ogilvy, commanding the 50th Regt. in Jamaica, and copy of a memorial mentioned therein.—Lord Barrington, War Office.—p. 24.

9 July.—Enclosures containing further intelligence as to the ship bound to North America suspected of having warlike stores on board, and also an account of gunpowder being sent from Naples to America in American vessels.—W. Eden.—p. 32.

5 Aug.—Letter from Sir Joseph Yorke, and copy of the advices from Amsterdam referred to therein, concerning the contraband trade between Holland and North America.—W. Eden, St. James's.—p. 51.

12 Aug.—Letter from Sir J. Yorke, referring to preceding.—W. Fraser, St. James's.—p. 52.

8 Aug.—A list of American vessels lying at Amsterdam on the 3rd inst.—W. Eden, St. James's.—p. 52.

5 Sept.—Letters received from Sir Stanier Porten, containing advice of the illicit trade carrying on from America with different States in direct violation of the law.—John Robinson, Treasury Chambers.—p. 80.

5 Sept.—One of the enclosures in the preceding.—Sir S. Porten, St. James's.—p. 81.

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- 6 Sept.—Copy of the Orders sent by the African Company to the Governor and Council at Cape Coast Castle in consequence of H.M. proclamation for suppressing rebellion and sedition.—Richard Camplin, African Office.—p. 84.
- 13 Sept.—Letters from Mr. Stephens at the Admiralty, and Capt. Young of H.M. sloop “Alderney,” and an American intercepted letter. (Mr. Stephens’ letter entered in full).—W. Eden, St. James’s.—p. 88.
- 15 Sept.—Letter from Capt. Frazer, H.M. Commissary at Dunkirk, relative to the illicit practices of several vessels from North America, arrived at that port.—Sir S. Porten, St. James’s.—p. 90.
- 15 Sept.—Letters respecting the shipping of flints to America illicitly.—J. Robinson, Treasury Chambers.—p. 91.
- 29 Sept.—Letter from Mr. Carleton, at Cork, to Sir J. Blaquiere.—Sir S. Porten, St. James’s.—p. 99.
- 11 Oct.—Letter from Sir Joseph Yorke, of the 6th inst., showing he has paid all attention to the intelligence transmitted to him.—W. Eden, St. James’s.—p. 104.
- 16 Oct.—Letter written by Lord Barrington to Lieut.-Col. Roy.—Lord Barrington, War Office.—p. 111.
- 20 Oct.—Private letter from a merchant who is very zealous and has often sent accurate accounts. “On this occasion, he has mixed up more advice than usual with his intelligence, but as the *whole* is not impertinent I think it my duty to send it.”—W. Eden, Downing St.—p. 116.
- 25 Oct.—A paper containing intelligence from Sir Joseph Yorke from Rotterdam, and extracts of letters from Col. Faucitt and Mr. Mathias, relative to the exportation of saddles, accoutrements, and arms from the Elbe to North America.—W. Fraser, St. James’s.—p. 117.
- 24 Oct.—Memorial from Mr. Charles McDonald.—Lord Barrington, War Office.—p. 119.
- 24 Oct.—Last return of Lieut.-Col. O’Hara’s corps serving in Senegal.—War Office.—Ant. Chamier.—p. 122.
- 28 Oct.—Letter from Mr. Hardy, H.M. Consul at Cadiz, relative to an illicit trade carrying on from the British Colonies in North America.—F. Willes, St. James’s.—p. 123.
- 3 Nov.—Extract from Consul Katenkamp, with a paper enclosed.—F. Willes, St. James’s.—p. 124.
- 7 Nov.—Letter from Lt.-Gov. Irving, of Guernsey, and an extract from another.—Sir Jeffrey Amherst, Whitehall.—p. 127.
- 9 Nov.—Papers containing intelligence of two vessels loading saltpetre and gunpowder in France for America.—J. Robinson, Treasury Chambers.—p. 131.
- 10 Nov.—Extract from Sir J. Yorke, with a list of American vessels lying at Amsterdam.—Wm. Fraser, St. James’s.—p. 132.
- 9 Nov.—Letters respecting a large sloop from Carron in Scotland, laden with cannon.—J. Robinson, Treasury Chambers.—p. 135.
- 18 Nov.—Letter from Mr. James Charter of the Custom House, Exeter.—J. Robinson.—p. 147.
- 18 Nov.—Letter from Lieut.-Gov. Irving from Guernsey, that there arrived very lately at Bordeaux two ships from Philadelphia, loaded with wheat and flour, and that they intended carrying back military stores.—Sir Jeffrey Amherst.—p. 151.
- 23 Nov.—Letter from H.M. Ambassador at Madrid.—Sir S. Porten.—p. 158.

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- 25 Nov.—Letter from Mr. Stanley, Sec. to the Customs, relative to the Danish ship at Dover.—Milward Rowe (in absence of the Secretaries), Treasury Chambers.—p. 159.
- 25 Nov.—Extract from a person in general well informed upon the matters upon which he writes, with an enclosure, viz. a letter from Mr. Bolling Stark to Mr. Samuel Martin, dated Petersburg, Virginia, 10 Sept. 1775.—Wm. Eden, Downing Street.—p. 163.
- 25 Nov.—Intelligence from Newry in Ireland.—J. Robinson.—p. 164.
- 1 Dec.—Letter from Sir J. Yorke, giving advice of two ships preparing to sail for Amsterdam, one of them having a large quantity of gunpowder on board, suspected to be destined for North America.—Wm. Fraser, St. James's.—p. 171.
- 1 Dec.—Information as to gunpowder smuggled into America, &c.—J. Robinson.—p. 174.
- 1 Dec.—Intelligence received from Lieut. Tonker, agent for the transports in Milford Haven.—Ph. Stephens.—(*Also in Admiralty, v. 167, No. 43.*)—p. 175.
- 2 Dec.—Letters relative to a ship belonging to New York, laden with fruit, from Malaga to Hamburg, which put into Harwich through stress of weather.—J. Robinson.—p. 176.
- 2 Dec.—Letter respecting a French frigate-built ship now at Dunkirk, suspected to be loading a cargo for America.—J. Robinson.—p. 177.
- 6 Dec.—Intelligence of there having been near 20 American vessels in the port of Cadiz.—Geo. Jackson, Admiralty Office.—(*Also in Admiralty, v. 167, No. 47.*)—p. 183.
- 6 Dec.—A further representation in behalf of the Officers of Lieut. Col. O'Hara's corps, upon the subject of Lieut. McNamara's appointment as Lieut. Governor of Senegambia; earnestly recommends the matter therein stated.—Lord Barrington, War Office.—p. 184.
- 8 Dec.—Information as to the state of the King's troops at Boston, the reported taking of Montreal, &c.—J. Robinson.—(*Original in Treas. and Cust., v. 5, No. 65.*)—p. 190.
- 12 Dec.—Information that a ship seized by one of H.M. cutters has been ordered to be given up to the Custom-house officers.—Geo. Jackson, Admiralty Office.—p. 193.
- 16 Dec.—Letter from the Collector and Comptroller of Milford relative to the examination of the journal of Capt. Rice of the ship "Commerce," lately arrived from North Carolina, to know how the wind blew on 20 Oct. when the ship spoke with the "Lizard" frigate.—J. Robinson. (*Originals in Treas. and Cust., v. 5, No. 69 (a, b).*)—p. 196.
- 16 Dec.—List of letters brought by a packet from Brunswick in Carolina, put in the post-office at Newcastle.—J. Robinson.—(*Originals in Treas. and Cust., v. 5, No. 70 (a, b).*)—p. 196.
- 16 Dec.—Information that the ship "Duke of Richmond" sailed from Baltimore in Maryland the 14th, and left the Capes of Virginia the 28th of September, and arrived at Falmouth the 20th of November, when all her letters were put into the post-office there. When the master left Maryland all the inhabitants were obliged to bear arms, from 16 to 60 years of age, and seemed determined to persist in rebellion.—J. Robinson.—(*Original in Treas. and Cust., v. 5, No. 71.*)—p. 197.
- 16 Dec.—As to search of the "Betsey" by one of H.M. cutters.—Geo. Jackson, Admiralty Office.—(*Also in Admiralty, v. 167, No. 59.*)—p. 199.

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1372. COUNCIL.

LETTERS from the PRINCIPAL SECRETARIES OF STATE, or their UNDER SECRETARIES, to the LORD PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL, or the CLERK OF THE COUNCIL IN WAITING, enclosing papers to be laid before His Majesty in Council, or before the Lord President. The enclosures are not entered, but are described as below. The date given is that of the covering letter.

In Dom. Entry Bk., vol. 24.

14 Jan.—Extract from Mr. Mathias, H.M. Resident at Hamburg, as to the breaking out of the cattle distemper in Holstein.—p. 373.

20 Jan.— Do. do. do. —p. 378.

4 March.— Do. do. do. —p. 381.

4 May.— Do. from Mr. Cressener, H.M. Minister at Bonn, as to a quantity of hides of horned cattle that have died of the distemper having been brought to Cologne.—p. 383.

1 June.—Letter from Mons. Moussin Pouschkin for proper orders to be given in regard to admitting the Russian Squadron at Spithead to pratique.—p. 385.

12 June.—Letter from M. Lisakewitz, the Russian Chargé d'Affaires, in regard to same matter.—p. 386.

15 June.— Do. do. do. —p. 386.

22 June.—Petition (with report of the Attorney and Solicitor General thereon), of Rev. Ad. Ferguson, setting forth that petitioner's son, John Ferguson, late a Captain in the East India Company's land service, was at the Cape of Good Hope murdered by David Rooke, an officer in the same service, in Sept. 1773; that Rooke fled from justice, and is now on board an East India Company's ship, the arrival of which is daily expected; and asking that Rooke might be brought to trial.—p. 387.

13 Sept.—Letter from Mr. Lisakewitz on the subject of admitting the Russian ships to pratique.—p. 400.

20 Sept.—List of Russian ships (Admiral Emanoff's squadron) daily expected at Spithead from the Mediterranean, for such orders to be given admitting them to pratique as are expedient.—p. 404.

13 Nov.—Copy of a letter from Mr. Cressener.—p. 405.

In Dom. Entry Bk., vol. 25.

10 Jan.—Extract from H.M. Ambassador at Paris as to an infectious cattle disorder in some of the provinces of France.—p. 426.

In Dom. Entry Bk., vol. 26.

1 March.—Extract from H.M. Ambassador at Paris about the cattle distemper still raging in France.—p. 3.

2 March.—A representation from the Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland, praying His Majesty to authorise the said Lord Lieutenant and Council to direct by proclamation that no gold coin may be accepted in that kingdom after a day therein to be inserted, save only in H.M. coin current in Great Britain. (*See also Ireland, v. 451, No. 62 (a. b.)*)—p. 3.

1775.

15 April.—Similar representation as to a proclamation for all weights used in Ireland for weighing the gold coin to be ascertained by the duplicates of the standard weights of Great Britain, &c.—p. 11.

19 May.—Extract from Mr. Hardy, H.M. Consul at Cadiz, as to a contagious distemper in Portugal.—p. 16.

26 June.—Extract from Mr. St. Paul, as to the cattle disorder making its appearance again in the diocese of Toulouse.—p. 22.

9 Sept.—Notice from Prince Masserano that the Spanish Court has purchased from the Carron Company 100 pieces of iron cannon of eight pounders, destined for the Groyne, with another parcel of iron cannon for Ferrol, and request that permission may be granted for exporting the same.—p. 30.

22 Nov.—Extract from Sir Wm. Hamilton, H.M. Minister at Naples, giving an account of the plague having been brought to Calamata in the Morea by a Dulcinetto vessel.—p. 39.

25 Dec.—Letter from Count de Guines, the French Ambassador, stating that he has received orders from his Court to desire leave to export eight guns of the foundry of Wilkinson to the address of Mr. Garvey, merchant at Rouen.—p. 46.

(Count de Guines's letter entered p. 47. It is stated that Prince Masserano had obtained permission for a similar exportation.)

29 Dec.—Answer from the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland to the letter communicating the resolution of the 11th inst. of the Lords of the Committee of Council appointed to consider the Irish Bills.—(Also in *Ireland*, vol. 456, No. 61.)—p. 48.

In Dom. Entry Bk., "*Dom. despatched*," 1771–6.

23 Feb.—Petition of the Assembly of Jamaica to His Majesty in Council.—p. 186.

22 April.—Letter from Governor Tryon of 17 Feb. 1775, inclosing minute of a meeting of the Governors of King's College in New York; letter from Lieut.-Gov. Colden to Governor Tryon; and draft of a charter for the American University in the province of New York.—p. 195.

1373. PACKET BOATS, &c.

LETTERS to ANTHONY TODD, Esq., SECRETARY to the POST OFFICE, or the Agents for the Packet-boats at the various ports, relating to the Packet-boats and to the conveyance of despatches; viz., ordering the best cabin to be reserved for various persons (among them Prince Orlow), free passages to be allowed, the despatch of extraordinary boats, detention of the ordinary boats, care to be observed about the letters to America, instructions for sinking certain despatches, if necessary, &c.

In Dom. Entry Bk., v. 24, between pp. 384 and 407 (6 entries).

„ *Dom. Entry Bk.*, v. 25, p. 426.

„ *Dom. Entry Bk.*, v. 26, between pp. 5 and 49 (12 entries).

„ *Dom. Entry Bk.*, "*Dom. despatched*," 1771–6, between pp. 200 and 306 (11 entries).

„ *Post Office*, v. 7, between Nos. 6 and 19 (7 documents).

Among those in *Dom. Entry Bk.*, "*Dom. despatched*," 1771–6, are the following :

28 Sept.—Mr. Anthony Todd was informed that the packet-boats for New York and Charlestown were no longer to be despatched at the usual appointed time, but employed only occasionally as H.M. service should require.—p. 263.

13 Dec.—Mr. Pownall agreed with Mr. Robinson that nothing should stir from hence till the 23rd, and then that a boat should be ready for New York in addition to that for the Southern Colonies.—p. 301.

23 Dec.—Route of two-packet boats despatched, described; precautions to be taken against the armed rebel cruisers, &c.—p. 306.

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1374. ARMY AND TRANSPORT, &c.

LETTERS to and from the various DEPARTMENTS, including that of the LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND, as to the disposition, relief, transport, embarkation, supply, clothing, augmentation, subsistence, stoppages, and recruiting of regiments, or enclosing returns of the same, transport of stores, &c., conveyance of despatches, accounts of the sailing of transports, &c. (Many of them are duplicates.)

- In Admiralty, v. 165, between Nos. 12 and 62 (38 documents).*
- „ *Admiralty, v. 166, between Nos. 2 and 67 (23 documents).*
- „ *Admiralty, v. 167, between Nos. 12 and 72 (27 documents).*
- „ *Admiralty Entry Bk., 1775-80, p. 1.*
- „ *Admiralty Entry Bk., 1766-84, between pp. 135 and 168 (25 entries).*
- „ *Dom. Geo. III., v. 10, between Nos. 70 and 92 (6 documents).*
- „ *Dom. Entry Bk., v. 26, pp. 9 and 32.*
- „ *Dom. Entry Bk., "Dom. despatched," 1771-6, between pp. 181 and 310 (24 entries).*
- „ *Ireland, pcl. 426, between Nos. 77 and 82 (8 documents).*
- „ *Ireland, v. 451, between Nos. 7 and 87 (a to f), (42 documents).*
- „ *Ireland, v. 452, between Nos. 3 (a, b) and 70 (12 documents).*
- „ *Ireland, v. 453, between Nos. 1 and 92 (33 documents).*
- „ *Ireland, v. 454, between Nos. 1 (a, b) and 95 (a, b) (34 documents).*
- „ *Ireland, v. 455, between Nos. 10 (a, b, c) and 86 (26 documents).*
- „ *Ireland, v. 456, between Nos. 1 and 71 (20 documents).*
- „ *Ireland Entry Bk., 1770-75, between pp. 310 and 352 (13 entries).*
- „ *Ireland Entry Bk., 1775-7, between pp. 12 and 146 (32 entries).*
- „ *Isle of Man Entry Bk., 1765-1817, p. 60.*
- „ *Letter Bk., Sec.'s, 1771-5, between pp. 228 and 248 (5 entries).*
- „ *Letter Bk., Sec.'s, 1775-6, between pp. 2 and 216 (45 entries).*
- „ *Military Entry Bk., v. 28, 1763-82, between pp. 301 and 322 (10 entries).*
- „ *Treas. and Cust. v. 5, Nos. 9, 10, 30 (a to d), 34.*
- „ *Treas. Entry Bk., v. 2, 1775-83, between pp. 1 and 11 (6 entries).*
- „ *War Office, pcl. 25, No. 21.*
- „ *War Office, v. 26, between Nos. 19 and 45 (20 documents).*
- „ *War Office, v. 27, p. 1.*

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TABLES.

January to December.

1375. APPOINTMENTS.

APPROBATIONS by the King of ELECTIONS to various Offices.

Name, Office, &c.	Date.	Page.
<i>In Warrant Book, vol. 34.</i>		
Tooker, Samuel, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, <i>vice</i> Lee—Recorder of Doncaster	- 25 Feb. -	334
Clive, Rt. Hon. Edward Lord, <i>vice</i> his father—Recorder of Shrewsbury	- 23 Oct. -	365
<i>In Warrant Book, vol. 35.</i>		
Kirkpatrick, James, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, <i>vice</i> Bredrepp—Recorder of Bridport.	17 Feb. -	341
<i>In Warrant Book, vol. 37.</i>		
Blandford, Robert, of Monmouth, Gent., <i>vice</i> Halfpenny—Town Clerk of Monmouth.	28 Dec. -	4

1376. ARMY, &c.

APPOINTMENTS, in the form of COMMISSIONS, of a somewhat special character.

Name.	Appointment.	Date.	Page.
<i>In Ireland, Military Entry Bk., 1768-84.</i>			
Irvine, Lt. Gen. John -	Commander-in-Chief of the forces in Ireland -	26 April -	53
Do do. - - -	Governor of Londonderry and Culmore Fort.	„ „ -	54
Clinton, Major Gen. Henry, <i>vice</i> Hale.	Governor of Limerick - - -	21 Oct. -	88
Hale, Major Gen. John -	Governor of Londonderry, &c. -	„ „ -	90

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1376. ARMY, &c. COMMISSIONS—*cont.*

Name.	Appointment.	Date.	Page.
<i>In Military Entry Bk., vol. 27, 1760-81.</i>			
Wrightson, Lt. Col. John -	Major of Chelsea Hospital - - -	3 April -	357
Robinson, Robert, Esq., <i>vice</i> Beauclerk, decd.	Governor of Pendennis Castle - - -	27 Sept. -	358
Rainsford, Col. Charles, <i>vice</i> Cholmondeley, decd.	Governor of Chester - - -	13 Nov. -	359
<i>In Military Entry Bk., vol. 28, 1763-82.</i>			
Jago, John, A.M. - -	Chaplain to Chelsea Hospital - - -	4 May -	306
Murray, Lt. Col. Jas. - -	Governor of Upnor Castle - - -	1 Sept. -	316
Agnew, James, Esq. - -	Aide-de-Camp to the King - - -	30 „ -	317
Fraser, Major Gen. Simon -	Colonel of a regiment of Highlanders to be forthwith raised.	25 Oct. -	321

* * Commissions granted in 1775 to officers in the army are to be found in *Military Entry Bks.*, v. 27, p. 360, and v. 28, p. 318; and those granted during this year in the regiments in Ireland, in *Ireland, Military Entry Bk.*, 1768-84, between pp. 61 and 112. The usual official recommendations of the latter from the Lord Lieutenant, and drafts of letters from the Secretary of State signifying His Majesty's approval or disapproval, are in the series entitled *Ireland*, vol. 451, between Nos. 2 and 86 (18 documents); vol. 452, between Nos. 6 and 66 (21 documents); vol. 453, between Nos. 6 and 90 (31 documents); vol. 454, between Nos. 11 and 96 (31 documents); vol. 455, between Nos. 1 and 85 (33 documents); and vol. 456, between Nos. 2 and 66 (20 documents). Letters from the Secretary of State on the same subject are also found in *Ireland, Entry Bk.*, vol. for 1770-5, between pp. 308 and 350 (10 entries); and vol. for 1775-7, between pp. 1 and 162 (46 entries). A letter relating to the retirement of Capt. David Skene of the 28th Regt., is in *War Office*, vol. 26, No. 31. As Army Lists published by permission of the Secretary-at-War exist for this period, the ordinary Commissions are not more particularly described.

Among the letters above described:—

In vol. 451, No. 80 contains applications whose uncommon circumstances of distress led the Lord Lieutenant to lay them before the King, notwithstanding his commands relative to officers under orders for embarkation; and No. 86 signified His Majesty's compliance in all the cases except one or two.

In vol. 453, No. 38 refers to the King's great disapprobation of buying and selling, and the Lord Lieutenant was recommended to endeavour to put a stop to it; and No. 67 announces "that the proper persons to be recommended for quartermasters "are active sergeants, for His Majesty does not think the office very fit for men "of better extraction."

In vol. 454, No. 43 a, b, contains recommendations in regard to regiments under orders for foreign service.

In vol. 455, No. 15 describes the method taken to preserve the rights of the War Office in regard to recommendations from the Lord Lieutenant for certain new companies raised at the expense of England.

No. 52 has special reference to the merit and services of Major Bolton, recommended to be Lieut. Col. of the 9th Foot; and

No. 60 allows appointment of an additional aide-de-camp for the Commander-in-Chief in Ireland.

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1377. CHURCH. APPOINTMENTS, &c. (*See also IRELAND and SCOTLAND.*)

WARRANTS, countersigned by one of the Secretaries of State, and addressed to the CLERK of the SIGNET ATTENDING, for the preparation of Bills for the King's signature to pass the GREAT SEAL or the PRIVY SEAL.

Name.	Nature of the Bill or name of Benefice.	Date.	Page.
<i>In Church Book, 1729-82.</i>			
Moore, John, D.D. - -	Royal assent to his election to bishopric of Bangor. [For letter recommendatory, see <i>Signet Office</i> , v. 24, p. 504.]	17 Jan. -	334
Do. do. - -	Restitution of temporalities - - -	13 Feb. -	336
Warren, John, LL.D. - -	Archdeacon of Worcester - - -	8 March -	337
Cropley, William, B.A. -	Vicar of West Ham, in co. of Essex - -	14 „ -	337
<i>In Church Book, 1761-78.</i>			
Hurd, Richard, D.D. - -	Royal assent to his election to bishopric of Lichfield and Coventry. [For letter recommendatory, see <i>Signet Office</i> , v. 24, p. 503.]	26 Jan. -	271
Do. do. - -	Restitution of temporalities - - -	13 Feb. -	272
Hallam, John, A.M. - -	Prebendary of St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle.	17 „ -	273
Waring, Henry, M.A., <i>vice</i> Nicoles.	Rector of St. Luke, in the co. of Middlesex -	„ „ -	274
Cornwallis, James, LL.D., <i>vice</i> Moore.	Dean of Canterbury - - -	20 April -	278
Wetherell, Nathan, D.D. -	Prebendary of the Collegiate Church of St. Peter, Westminster (Westminster Abbey).	21 „ -	279
Bathurst, Henry, <i>vice</i> Burton -	Canon of Christ Church, Oxford - - -	28 „ -	280
Smallwell, Edward, B.D., <i>vice</i> Tottie.	Do. do. - - -	„ „ -	281
Huddesford, John - -	Vicar of Lydde, in the co. of Kent - -	22 „ -	282
Bellas, Thomas, <i>vice</i> Ansell -	Rector of Holdenby, in the co. of Northampton.	10 May -	283
Lucas, Richard, M.A., <i>vice</i> Curteis.	Canon of Metropolitan Church of Canterbury	20 „ -	284
Le Breton, Francis, A.M. <i>vice</i> Payn.	Dean of Jersey - - -	„ „ -	285
North, Montagu, D.D., <i>vice</i> Mostyn.	Prebendary of St. George's Chapel, Windsor	19 June -	286
Lamb, Matthew, D.D., <i>vice</i> Holcombe.	Canon of Worcester Cathedral - -	„ „ -	287
Torkington, James, LL.D., <i>vice</i> Crusius.	Do. do. - - -	„ „ -	288

1775. 1377. CHURCH. APPOINTMENTS, &c.—*cont.*

Name.	Nature of the Bill, or Name of Benefice.	Date.	Page.
Lascelles, Robert, M.A., <i>vice</i> Hurd.	Rector of Thurcaston, in the co. of Leicester -	28 June -	289
Cloberry, John, M.A., <i>vice</i> Partial.	Vicar of St. Helen in Abingdon, with the Chapels of Radley and Drayton, in the co. of Berks.	18 July -	291
Parsons, Francis Crane, A.B., <i>vice</i> Cholwich.	Vicar of Holbeton, otherwise Holberton, in co. of Devon.	10 Oct. -	293
Thurlow, Thomas, D.D., <i>vice</i> Newcome.	Dean of Rochester - - - -	19 „ -	294
Buckworth, Everard, LL.D., <i>vice</i> Durel.	Canon of Canterbury - - - -	28 „ -	295
Townsend, George, B.A., <i>vice</i> Cholwich.	Vicar of Ermington, in the co. of Devon -	„ „ -	296
<i>In Dom. Geo. III., vol. 6.</i>			
Gingell, Joseph - - - -	Almsman at Westminster - - - -	15 April -	512
Money, John - - - -	Do. at Norwich - - - -	21 March -	512
Nicholes, Thomas - - - -	Do. at Ewelme - - - -	19 May -	512
Sanders, William - - - -	Do. in Worcester cathedral - - - -	20 „ -	513
Day, Edward - - - -	Do. at Ewelme - - - -	5 Oct. -	517
<i>In Petitions, 1765-84.</i>			
Voy, Charles, mariner - -	Almsman in St. Peter's, Westminster -	13 Feb. -	354
Banting, James - - - -	Do. at Ewelme - - - -	1 March -	356
Rush, John, mariner, of H.M.S. “Warspite.”	Do. in St. Peter's, Westminster -	11 „ -	360
Fry, Nathaniel - - - -	} Do. in Winchester cathedral - - - -	24 „ -	362
Stoke, David - - - -			
Cumner, William - - - -			
Winkworth, Richard - - - -			
Shackleford, William - - - -			
Gumbrell, John - - - -			
Alderslade, Thomas - - - -	}	„ „ -	363
Grace, Henry - - - -			
Walker, William, Maltster -	Do. in Worcester cathedral - - - -	„ „ -	363
Mence, Thomas - - - -	Do. do. - - - -	13 July -	370
Wootton, Edward - - - -	Do. in Canterbury cathedral - - - -	20 „ -	374
Trotman, William - - - -	Do. in Christ Church, Oxford - - - -	—	385
Hunt, John - - - -	Do. in St. Peter's, Westminster - - - -	—	386

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1378. CHURCH. MISCELLANEOUS.

MISCELLANEOUS WARRANTS and LETTERS, countersigned or signed by one of the Principal Secretaries of State, connected with CHURCH and UNIVERSITY AFFAIRS, &c.

To whom directed.	Nature.	Date.	Page.
<i>In Church Book, 1729-82.</i>			
Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge University.	Ellerker, Roger Mainwaring, fellow commoner of Trinity College, Cambridge, to have the degree of M.A. Ineligible for want of sufficient standing.	11 Jan. -	332
Archbishop of Canterbury -	Bangor, Bishop of, elect, to hold <i>in commendam</i> the rectories of Llandifnan, in co. of Anglesea, and Llandurnog, in Vale of Clwyd, in co. of Denbigh.	17 „ -	335
Lord High Almoner -	Silvester, Sarah. { Recommended for H.M.'s bounty on Maundy Thursday.	9 Feb. -	336
Bishop of Salisbury -	Tucker, William, to have a Poor Knight's place in St. George's Chapel, Windsor.	4 Sept. -	338
Lord High Almoner -	Warren, Ann. { Recommended for His Majesty's Christmas bounty.	22 Oct. -	339
<i>In Church Book, 1761-78.</i>			
Bishop of London -	Collection for the poor - - -	27 Feb. -	274
Lord Mayor of London -	Do. do. - - -	„ „ -	276
Bishop of Salisbury -	Le Cointe, John Mark, of Dean Street; a Poor Knight's place in St. George's Chapel, Windsor.	6 July -	290
Do. do. -	Brooks, Samuel, of Queen Street, Bloomsbury; do.	8 „ -	290
—	Barton, Cutts, D.D., Dean of Bristol; dispensation from all personal residence and attendance.	18 Sept. -	292
<i>In King's Letter Book, Ireland, 1765-76.</i>			
Provost, &c., of Trinity College, Dublin.	Clement, William, Dr. of Physic. { Senior fellows of Trinity Coll.—Dispensation, permitting them to contract matrimony.	1 Sept. -	363
Do. do. -	Leland, Rev. Thomas, D.D. {		
	Dabzac, Rev. Henry, D.D. }		
Do. do. -	Andrews, William, D.D., one of the senior fellows; further licence to travel for three years.	18 Nov. -	368
Do. do. -	Drought, Rev. James, B.D. { Three of the junior fellows.—Dispensation, permitting them to contract matrimony.	26 Dec. -	373
	Kearney, Rev. John, B.D. {		
	Fitzgerald, Rev. Gerald, B.D. }		

(The last three warrants are also in *Signet Office*, vol. 24, pp. 589, 614, and 623 respectively.)

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1379. CREATIONS.

WARRANTS, countersigned by one of the Secretaries of State, and addressed to the ATTORNEY GENERAL, to prepare Bills for the King's signature, to pass the Great Seal, containing the GRANT OF DIGNITIES IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Name.	Dignity.	Date.	Page.
<i>In Warrant Book, vol. 35.</i>			
Warren, John Borlase, of Little Marlow, Bucks, Esq.	Baronet - - - - -	16 May -	386
Boyd, John, of Danson, Kent, Esq.	Do. - - - - -	17 „ -	387
<i>In Warrant Book, vol. 36.</i>			
Leith, Alexander, of Burgh St. Peter, Norfolk, Esq.	Do. - - - - -	8 Nov. -	4
Etherington, Henry, of Kingston-upon-Hull, Esq.	Do. - - - - -	„ „ -	4

1380. CRIMINALS.

WARRANTS and LETTERS relating to CRIMINALS CONVICTED, being LETTERS to JUDGES to report on their cases, RESPITES, PARDONS, &c.

Nature of Document.	Name of Convict.	Crime.	Sentence.	Where tried or confined.	Date.	Page.
<i>In Criminal Papers, vol. 14, 1770-75.</i>						
Respite - -	Curtain, James -	Highway robbery.	Death -	Oxford -	26 Jan.	368
Commutation to transp. for life.	Do. -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	„ „	368
Free pardon -	Elean, Lyon -	Forgery -	Do. -	Old Bailey -	2 Feb.	369
Respite - -	Roberts, Wm. -	Plundering a ship.	Do. -	Shrewsbury -	22 Mar.	370
Do. -	Do. -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	28 „	370
Pardon, on certain conditions not mentioned.	Pearce, Christopher.	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	„ „	371
To be detained in custody.	Jones, Jane -	- - - - -	Transportation	New Gaol, Southwark.	29 „	372
Free pardon -	Morris, Francis -	Receiving stolen goods.	Do. -	Old Bailey -	31 „	372
Commutation to 7 years transp.	Cook, Stephen -	Highway robbery.	Death -	Aylesbury -	}	
Do. do.	Kempton, Thomas	Burglary -	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. 14 years -	Morris, John -	Killing sheep	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. 7 years -	Buckingham, Thomas.	Sheep-stealing	Do. -	Do. -		

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1380. CRIMINALS. PARDONS, &c.—*cont.*

Nature of Document.	Name of Convict.	Crime.	Sentence.	Where tried or confined.	Date.	Page.
Commutation to 7 years transp.	Buckingham, Joseph.	Sheep-stealing	Death	Aylesbury		
Do. do.	Silbey, Henry	Housebreaking	Do.	Bedford	29 Mar.	373
Do. do.	Berridge, Patrick	Sheep-stealing	Do.	Huntingdon		
Do. do.	Skillett, Thos.	Do.	Do.	Do.		
Do. do.	Berridge, Edwd.	Do.	Do.	Do.		
Do. do.	Pearson, James	Do.	Do.	Thetford		
Do. do.	Palmer, Thos.	Do.	Do.	Do.		
Do. do.	Candell, James	Horse-stealing	Do.	Bury St. Edmunds.		
Do. do.	Sampson, Wm.	Housebreaking	Do.	Do.		
Do. 14 years	Creswell, Robert	Burglary	Do.	Do.		
Free pardon	Jones, Jane	Stealing	Transportation	Surrey Sessions	31 Mar.	375
Respite	Reeves, Joseph	Returning from transp.	Death	Maidstone	" "	376
Reference to the Judge.	Holloway, Benjamin.	Highway robbery.	Do.	Worcester	4 Apr.	377
Free pardon	Powell, Charles	Demolishing a water-mill.	Do.	Hereford	10 "	378
Do.	Burleigh, Thomas	Burglary	Do.	Worcester	" "	379
Do.	Plant, Georee	Highway robbery.	Do.	Do.	" "	380
Commutation to 7 years transp.	Tappin, James	Horse-stealing	Do.	Oxford		
Do. do.	Williams, John	Sheep-stealing	Do.	Worcester		
Do. do.	Salter, Thomas	Burglary	Do.	Do.		
Do. 14 years	Beazley, John	Do.	Do.	Do.		
Do. do.	Hall, Joseph	Do.	Do.	Do.		
Do. do.	Kettle, William	Do.	Do.	Do.		
Do. 7 years	Aston, Jane	Shoplifting	Do.	Shrewsbury		
Do. do.	Jones <i>alias</i> Phillips, Philip.	Horse-stealing	Do.	Do.		
Do. do.	Thomas, Samuel	Do.	Do.	Do.		
Do. 14 years	Stot <i>alias</i> Ather-ton, Richard.	Do.	Do.	Do.		
Do. 7 years	Rutter <i>alias</i> Usp-lin, Minah.	Returning from transp.	Do.	Do.		
Do. 14 years	David, John	Burglary	Do.	Monmouth		
Do. do.	Hulounce, Thomas	Highway robbery.	Do.	Do.		
Do. do.	Rigg, George	Do.	Do.	Do.	" "	381
Do. do.	Holton, John	Housebreaking	Do.	Reading		
Do. do.	Phelps, Thomas	Stealing a lamb	Do.	Do.		
Do. do.	Thornley, John	Horse-stealing	Do.	Do.		
Do. do.	Ilall, William	Highway robbery.	Do.	Do.		
Do. do.	Harris, Robert	Burglary	Do.	Hereford		
Do. do.	Rees, William	Stealing oxen	Do.	Do.		
Do. do.	Parry, James	Demolishing a water mill.	Do.	Do.		
Do. do.	Parry, Thomas	Do.	Do.	Do.		
Do. do.	Gummer, Thomas	Do.	Do.	Do.		
Do. do.	Williams, Thos.	Burglary	Do.	Gloucester		
Do. do.	Guy, William	Horse-stealing	Do.	Do.		
Do. do.	Hawkins, Wm.	Sheep-stealing	Do.	Do.		
Do. do.	Hyatt, Wm.	Do.	Do.	Do.		
Do. do.	Smith, Gabriel	Highway robbery.	Do.	Do.		

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1380. CRIMINALS. PARDONS, &c.—*cont.*

Nature of Document.	Name of Convict.	Crime.	Sentence.	Where tried or confined.	Date.	Page.		
Free pardon -	Mathews, Joseph and Mary.	Sheep-stealing	Death -	Dorchester -	13Apr.	384		
Reference to Judge	Webb, John -	Do. -	Do. -	Kingston -	14 „	385		
Commutation to 14 years transp.	Booth, John -	Highway robbery.	} Do. -	York -	13 „	385		
Do. 7 years -	Johnson, Thomas	Do. -						
Do. do. -	Laws, William	Burglary -						
Do. do. -	Burnett, Thomas	Horse-stealing						
Do. 14 years -	Walker, George	Grand larceny						
Do. do. -	Sinton, Robert -	- - -						
Reference to the Judge.	Dormer, John -	Forgery -	Do. -	Exeter -	15 „	386		
Commutation to 14 years transp.	Gibbons <i>alias</i> Bates, William.	Horse-stealing	Do. -	Winchester -	} „ „	387		
Do. do. -	Freemantle, Wm.	Do. -	Do. -	Do. -				
Do. do. -	Bolter, Edward -	Do. -	Do. -	Do. -				
Do. for life -	Bailey, Elias -	Housebreaking	Do. -	Do. -				
Do. 14 years -	Pearce <i>alias</i> Pinford, Joseph -	Burglary -	Do. -	Do. -				
Do. do. -	Sturney, John -	Highway robbery.	Do. -	Do. -				
Do. do. -	Goodall, Joseph -	Sheep-stealing	Do. -	Do. -				
Do. do. -	Goodall, Elias -	Do. -	Do. -	Do. -				
Do. do. -	Leeves, Samuel -	Burglary -	Do. -	Dorchester -				
Do. do. -	Rendall, Judith -	Highway robbery.	Do. -	Do. -				
Do. do. -	Buffett <i>alias</i> Drew, William.	Stealing in a dwelling-house.	Do. -	Exeter -				
Do. do. -	Gould, Jane -	Burglary -	Do. -	Do. -				
Do. do. -	Boner, Thomas -	Housebreaking	Do. -	Do. -				
Do. do. -	Standley, Humphrey.	Horse-stealing	Do. -	New Sarum -				
Do. 7 years -	Lawford, Sarah -	Sheep-stealing	Do. -	Do. -				
Do. do. -	Selwood, Sarah -	Do. -	Do. -	Do. -				
Do. do. -	Greenaway, Ann -	Do. -	Do. -	Do. -				
Do. 14 years -	Starr, Sarah -	Housebreaking	Do. -	Do. -				
Do. 7 years -	Blatchford, Thomas	Sheep-stealing	Do. -	Launceston -				
Do. 14 years -	Masters, Andrew	Horse-stealing	Do. -	Taunton -				
Do. 7 years -	Shears, Thomas -	Do. -	Do. -	Do. -				
Do. 14 years -	Pether, Thomas -	Sheep-stealing	Do. -	Do. -				
Do. do. -	Greenland, Edward	Highway robbery.	Do. -	Do. -				
Do. do. -	Curram, Wm. -	} In the recapitulation only.						
Do. do. -	Diment, Saml. -							
Respite -	Dormer, John -	Forgery -	Do. -	Exeter -	19 „	390		
Do. -	Arner, John -	Highway robbery.	Do. -	Old Bailey -	„ „	390		
To be detained in custody.	Kinder, Elizth. -	- - -	Transportation	Coventry -	„ „	390		
Do. do. -	Radcliffe, John -	- - -	Do. -	York -	„ „	391		
Do. do. -	Wild, Joseph -	- - -	Do. -	New Gaol, Southwark.	20 „	391		
Commutation to 2 years imprsnt.	Pearce, Christopher.	Stealing -	Death -	New Sarum -	„ „	391		

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1380. CRIMINALS. PARDONS, &c.—*cont.*

Nature of Document.	Name of Convict.	Crime.	Sentence.	Where tried or confined.	Date.	Page.
Commutation to 2 years imprsn.	Wild, Joseph -	Coining -	Death -	Surrey -	20 Apr.	392
Free pardon -	Kinder, Elizth. -	Stealing -	- - -	- - -	" "	394
Do. -	Webb, John -	Sheep-stealing	Transportation	Kingston -	" "	295
Do. -	Radcliffe, John -	Stealing -	Death -	York -	" "	396
Respite -	Latimer, Martha -	Coining -	Do. -	Kingston -	21 "	397
Reference to the Judge.	Morgan, William	Stealing -	- - -	Warwick -	26 "	397
Commutation to transpn. for life.	Latimer, Martha -	- - -	- - -	- - -	29 "	398
Do. 14 years -	Harry, William -	Burglary -	Death -	Carmarthen -	} 24 May	399
Do. do. -	Ambrose, Samuel	Stealing -	Do. -	Do. -		
Remission of fine and imprisonment.	Armstrong, Robert	Firing a pistol and wounding.	100l. fine and 1 year's imprisonment.	Northumberland Quarter Sessions.	13 July	402
Commutation to 14 years transpn.	Rogers, Charles -	Highway robbery.	} Death -	Old Bailey -	14 "	403
Do. do. -	Oxtoby, William	Do. -				
Do. do. -	Horton, Joseph -	Do. -				
Do. 7 years -	Blackmore, Edmond.	Horse-stealing				
Do. 14 years -	Clifton, Wm. -	Highway robbery.				
Do. do. -	Hawke, Richard -	Sheep-stealing				
Do. do. -	Loyd, Joseph -	Returning from transpn.				
Do. do. -	Stewart, James -	Do. -				
Do. do. -	Smith, John -	Do. -				
Do. do. -	Hunt, Francis -	Housebreaking				
Do. do. -	Armer, John	Highway robbery.				
Do. do. -	Gregory, Daniel -	Do. -				
Do. do. -	Barrett, Wm. -	Do. -				
Do. do. -	Storer, Saml. -	Housebreaking				
Do. do. -	Cross, Saml. -	Do. -				
Do. 7 years -	Topping, John -	Horse-stealing				
Do. 14 years -	Hines, John -	Burglary -				
Do. do. -	Jones <i>alias</i> Ravell, Edward.	Housebreaking				
Do. do. -	Jellis, Thomas (<i>several aliases</i>).	Stealing -	} - - -	Newgate -	11 "	407
Do. do. -	Herbert, Wm. -	Feloniously shooting				
Do. 7 years -	Howard, Wm. -	Horse-stealing				
To be detained in custody.	Hardin, Elizth. -	Stealing -	Transportation			
Free pardon -	Do. -	- - -	- - -			
Do. -	Hoffman, Mary -	Do. -	Do. -	Do. -	17 "	408
To be sent back from the transport to Newgate.	Do. -	- - -	- - -	- - -	14 "	409

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1380. CRIMINALS. PARDONS, &c.—*cont.*

Nature of Document.	Name of Convict.	Crime.	Sentence.	Where tried or confined.	Date.	Page.
Respite -	Harrison, Thos. or Joseph.	Highway robbery.	Death -	Old Bailey -	19 July	410
Free pardon -	Clift, Thomas -	Stealing -	Transportation	Do. -	" "	410
For information, &c.	Harrison, Thomas or Joseph.	- - -	- - -	- - -	" "	411
Reference -	Herbert, Wm. -	- - -	- - -	Do. -	" "	412
Further respite -	Harrison, Thos. or Joseph.	- - -	- - -	- - -	20 "	414
Return from the transport to Newgate.	Armer, John -	- - -	- - -	Newgate -	22 "	415 416
Free pardon -	Do. -	Highway robbery.	Death, altered to transp.	- - -	24 "	416
Remission of unexpired term.	Whitaker, John -	Horse-stealing	Do. -	- - -	11 Aug.	417
Reference to the Judge.	Tranmore, John -	- - -	- - -	Hull -	5 "	418
Commutation to 7 years transp.	Baldwin, Edward	Burglary -	Death -	Buckingham -	} 23 "	419
Do. do. -	Lincoln, Thomas	Sheep-stealing	Do. -	Bedford -		
Do. 14 years -	Newman, Thomas	Burglary -	Do. -	Cambridge -		
Do. 7 years -	Simpson, Richard	Do. -	Do. -	Bury St. Edmunds.		
Do. do. -	Potter, John -	Do. -	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Tillott, John -	Horse-stealing	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. 14 years -	Garthon, Joseph -	Burglary -	Do. -	Norwich -		
Do. do. -	Cobb, James -	Do. -	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Winter, Wm. -	Horse-stealing	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Newham, Francois	Do. -	Do. -	Do. -		
Free pardon -	Tranmore, John -	Wilful and maliciously shooting.	Do. -	Hull -	25 "	421
Commutation to transp. for 14 years.	Boswell <i>alias</i> Mason, Elizth.	Burglary -	Do. -	Oxford -	} 28 "	422
Do. 7 years -	Aschcraft, Thomas	Sheep-stealing	Do. -	Worcester -		
Do. 14 years -	Young, John -	Do. -	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Winters, Edward	Stealing in a dwelling-house.	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Andrews, John -	Stealing -	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Price, Rees -	Horse-stealing	Do. -	Monmouth -		
Do. do. -	Price, David -	Do. -	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Thomas, David -	Do. -	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Morgan, Henry -	Do. -	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Watkins, John -	Stealing in a dwelling-house.	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Noden, John -	Highway robbery.	Do. -	Shrewsbury -	} 28 "	422
Do. do. -	Williams, John -	Do. -	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Smith, John -	Do. -	Do. -	Abingdon -		
Do. do. -	Goodchild, Saml.	Horse-stealing	Do. -	Do. -		

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1380. CRIMINALS. PARDONS, &c.—*cont.*

Nature of Document.	Name of Convict.	Crime.	Sentence.	Where tried or confined.	Date.	Page.
Commutation to transpn. for 14 years.	Miles, George -	Housebreaking	Death -	Abingdon -		
Do. do. -	Smith, John -	Do. -	Do. -	Gloucester -		
Do. do. -	Morgan, Mary -	Do. -	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Tanfield <i>alias</i> Lucas, James.	Sheep-stealing	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Best, John -	Do. -	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Chapman, John -	Stealing -	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Darby, Edmund -	Sheep-stealing	Do. -	Stafford -		
Do. do. -	Williams, Daniel -	Do. -	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Evans, William -	Do. -	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Walker, William -	Do. -	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Davies, Thomas -	Highway robbery.	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Williams, John -	Do. -	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. 2 years impris.	Watson, Richard	Stealing -	Do. -	York -	28 Aug.	424
Reference -	Hudson, Wm. -	- - -	Do. -	Croydon -	30 „	425
Commutation to transpn. for 7 years.	North, Jonathan -	Sheep-stealing	Do. -	York -		
Do. do. -	Jaques, Thomas -	Do. -	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Ellmer, John -	Stealing a cow	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Mark, John -	Grand larceny	Do. -	Newcastle-upon-Tyne.		
Respite -	Taylor, Thomas -	Murder -	Do. -	Exeter -	4 Sept.	427
Free pardon -	Chipper, Edwd. -	Aiding to escape.	Transportation	Croydon -	29 „	428
Detainer -	Do. -	- - -	- - -	- - -	28 „	429
Reference -	Watson, Richard	- - -	- - -	York -	22 Nov	429
Fine remitted -	White, William -	Keeping a cockpit.	100 <i>l.</i> fine -	Hicks's Hall -	23 „	430
Free pardon -	Bryant, Thomas -	Stealing -	Transportation	Old Bailey -	„ „	431
Pardon: to transport himself for 7 years.	Heath, Philip -	Do. -	Do. -	Do. -	25 „	432
Free pardon -	Paice, Thomas -	Felony -	Do. -	Reading -		
Do. -	Billson, Thomas -	Do. -	Do. -	Do. -	28 „	433
Do. -	Bayley, Francis -	Stealing -	Do. -	Old Bailey -	30 „	434
Do. -	Gibbs, William -	Highway robbery.	Death -	Do. -	1 Dec.	435
Detainer -	Brown, Eleanor -	- - -	Transportation	Newgate -	2 „	436
Reference -	Do. -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4 „	436
Fine and imprsnt. remitted.	More, Robert -	Stealing -	3 months imprisonment and 5 <i>l.</i> fine.	Guildhall -	9 „	438
Reference -	Lowen, Peter -	- - -	- - -	- - -	21 „	439

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1380. CRIMINALS. PARDONS, &c.—*cont.*

Nature of Document.	Name of Convict.	Crime.	Sentence.	Where tried or confined.	Date.	Page.
Return to Newgate	Spencer, Aaron -	- - -	Transportation	Newgate -	23 Dec.	{ 439 440
Reference -	Harrison, James -	- - -	- - -	- - -	28 „	440
Commutation to transpn. for 14 years.	Porter, Daniel -	Burglary -	Death -	Chelmsford -	} 27 „	441
Do. do. -	Hicks, Wm. -	Do. -	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Cockle, Clement -	Highway robbery. -	Do. -	Maidstone -		
Do. do. -	Charlton, James -	Do. -	Do. -	Croydon -		
Do. do. -	Sharp <i>alias</i> Earp, Thomas. -	Horse-stealing -	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Dow, William -	Highway robbery. -	Do. -	Do. -		
Pardon: to transport himself for 7 years.	Spencer, Aaron -	Stealing pins -	7 years transpn.	Old Bailey -	„ „	442
Do. 14 years -	Biggott, Jonathan -	Highway robbery. -	Death -	Croydon -	28 „	446
<i>In Criminal Papers, vol. 15, 1772-6.</i>						
Reference -	Kennedy, Lawrence -	Horse-stealing -	Do. -	Chester -	16 Jan.	338
Respite - -	Do. -	- - -	- - -	- - -	„ „	339
Reference -	Gilchrist, Henry -	- - -	- - -	Old Bailey -	24 „	339
Do. -	Crosby, George -	- - -	- - -	Surrey Sessions -	„ „	340
Letter - -	Kennedy, Lawrence -	- - -	- - -	- - -	27 „	340
Reference -	Brumsted, Eliz. -	- - -	- - -	- - -	„ „	341
Do. -	Day, John -	Coining -	To be branded in the hand, and 12 months imprisonment.	Old Bailey -	29 „	341
Do. -	Bradford, Richd. -	- - -	- - -	Surrey Sessions -	1 Feb.	342
Do. -	Ponton, Josh. -	- - -	- - -	Old Bailey -	„ „	342
Warrant to carry prisoner to Dublin for trial.	Wardell, Wm. -	Burglary -	- - -	- - -	4 „	343
Do. to deliver up	Do. -	- - -	- - -	- - -	„ „	345
Do. for custody of, at Chester.	Do. -	- - -	- - -	- - -	„ „	346
Respite - -	Pinkstone, Thos. -	- - -	Death -	Newgate -	10 „	347
Commutation to 14 years transpn.	Henry, Henry -	Sheep-stealing -	Do. -	Glamorgan -	11 „	347
Do. for life -	Pinkstone, Thos. -	Felony -	Do. -	Old Bailey -	„ „	348
Remission of imprisonment.	Day, Thomas -	Coining -	12 months imprisonment.	Do. -	22 „	349

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1380. CRIMINALS. PARDONS, &c.—*cont.*

Nature of Document.	Name of Convict.	Crime.	Sentence.	Where tried or confined.	Date.	Page.
Reference -	Casey, John -	- - -	- - -	Old Bailey -	24Feb.	350
Do. -	Coote, Charles -	- - -	- - -	Do. -	1Mar.	351
Do. -	Milleken, Mark -	- - -	- - -	Do. -	„ „	351
Commutation to transpn. for life.	Kennedy, Lawrence	Horse-stealing	Death -	Chester -	2 „	352
Reference -	Hawkins, Wm. -	- - -	- - -	Old Bailey -	10 „	353
Do. -	Carpenter, Martha	} - - -	- - -	Do. -	11 „	353
Do. -	Smith, Elizabeth					
Free pardon -	Ponton, Josh. -	Stealing -	Transportation	Do. -	„ „	354
Commutation to transpn. for 7 years.	Abrahams <i>alias</i> Evans, Evan.	Stealing a cow	Death -	Montgomery -	„ „	355
Reference -	Chapman, Stephen	} - - -	- - -	Old Bailey -	16 „	356
Do. -	Ward, Thos. -					
Sentence not to be put into execution.	McCartie, Wm., a marine.	Murder of a smuggler.	- - -	Cornwall Assizes.	„ „	356
Respite -	Buckley, John (two, father and son).	- - -	Death -	Hertford -	19 „	358
Reference -	Medcalfe, Wm. -	- - -	Do. -	Do. -	20 „	358
Respite -	Do. -	- - -	- - -	- - -	21 „	359
Free pardon -	Ward, Thos. -	Robbery -	Transportation	Old Bailey -	29 „	359
Reference -	Medcalfe, Wm. -	- - -	- - -	- - -	„ „	360
Do. -	Buckley, John, and son.	- - -	Death -	Hertford -	„ „	361
Do. -	Fry, Richard -	- - -	Transportation	- - -	3Apr.	361
Law to take its course.	Buckley, John, and son.	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 „	362
Reference -	Bird, John -	} - - -	Do. -	Old Bailey -	6 „	362
Do. -	Nickols, Danl. -					
Commutation to transpn. for life.	Medcalfe, Wm. -	Felony -	Death -	Hertford -	„ „	363
Body to be hung in chains.	Normanton, Matthew.	- - -	- - -	Halifax -	8 „	364
Free pardon -	Fry, Richard -	Stealing -	Transportation	Hicks's Hall -	„ „	365
Reference -	Rigg, George -	Highway robbery.	Death -	Monmouth -	11 „	365
Do. -	Hothun, Peter -	- - -	Do. -	Kingston -	12 „	366

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Nature of Document.	Name of Convict.	Crime.	Sentence.	Where tried or confined.	Date.	Page.
Commutation to transp. for 14 years.	Ward, Edward -	Sheep-stealing	Death -	Hertford -	15 Apr.	366
Do. do. -	Stammers, John -	Burglary -	Do. -	Chelmsford -		
Do. do. -	Fleming, Thomas -	Do. -	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Mold, John (<i>alias</i> Watts, &c.) -	Horse-stealing	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Carter, John -	Burglary -	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Carter, Philip -	Do. -	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Jennings, Wm. -	Highway robbery.	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Flack, William -	Housebreaking	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Glover, John -	Horse-stealing	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Grimshire, Josiah -	Housebreaking	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. for life -	Norwood, Robt. -	Burglary -	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Addison, James -	Highway robbery.	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. 14 years -	Moore, Peter -	Burglary -	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Langley, John -	Do. -	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Stevens, John -	Horse-stealing	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Baker, George -	Do. -	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Lakey, Hannah -	Stealing -	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. for life -	Dodd, Robert -	Highway robbery.	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. 14 years -	Mount, John -	Stealing	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Read, Mary -	Do. -	Do. -	East Grinstead		
Do. for life -	Hoare, Henry -	Highway robbery.	Do. -	Kingston-upon-Thames.		
Do. do. -	Blandford, Wm. -	Do. -	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. 14 years -	Hughes, Abraham -	Do. -	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Delany, Richard -	Do. -	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. for life -	Humphreys, James -	Do. -	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. 14 years -	Stephens, Wm. -	Do. -	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Mulford, David -	Do. -	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. 7 years -	Elson, Henry -	Sheep-stealing	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. 14 years -	Webb, John -	Do. -	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Upham, Robert -	Horse-stealing	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. for life -	Billens, Wm. -	Burglary -	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. 14 years -	Harding, Wm. -	Housebreaking	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. for life -	Coster, James -	Do. -	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. 14 years -	Harris, Ann. -	Coining -	Do. -	Do. -		
Free pardon -	Hawkins, Wm. -	Stealing -	Transportation	Old Bailey -	14 Apr.	371
Return from the transport vessel.	Fry, Richard -	- - -	- - -	Newgate -	19 "	{ 372 and 373
	Ward, Thomas -					
	Flint, Richard -					
	Carpenter, Martha -					
Reference -	Latimer, Martha -	- - -	Death -	Kingston -	" "	373
Free pardon -	Wild, Joseph -	Coining -	Do. -	Do. -	14 "	374
Do. -	Carpenter, Martha -	Felony -	Transportation	Old Bailey -	20 "	375
Do. -	Flint, Richard -	Do. -	Do. -	Do. -	" "	376
Pardon: to leave the kingdom for life.	Plumbe <i>alias</i> Addison, James.	Highway robbery.	Death -	Maidstone -	27 "	376
Reference -	Reid, Mary -	- - -	East Grinstead	- - -	25 "	377

1775.

1380. CRIMINALS. PARDONS, &c.—*cont.*

Nature of Document.	Name of Convict.	Crime.	Sentence.	Where tried or confined.	Date.	Page.
Reference -	Lucas, Stephen -	- - -	Transportation	Maidstone -	26 Apr.	378
Do. - -	Bailey, Frances -	- - -	- - -	Old Bailey -	" "	378
Commutation to transpn. for 10 years.	Leyland, Saml. -	Burglary -	Death -	Lancaster -	" "	379
Return from transport vessel.	Bailey, Frances -	- - -	- - -	Newgate -	" "	{ 380 and 381
	Lucas, Stephen -					
	Reid, Mary -					
Reference -	Marrian, Walter -	- - -	- - -	- - -	28 "	381
Free pardon -	Reid, Mary -	Stealing -	Transportation	E. Grinstead -	" "	382
Do. -	Lucas, Stephen -	Felony -	Do. -	Maidstone -	" "	383
Reference -	Stratton, Wm. -	- - -	Death -	Thetford -	30 "	384
Respite - -	Do. -	- - -	- - -	- - -	" "	384
Commutation to transpn. for 14 years.	Taylor, John -	Horse-stealing	Do. -	Lincoln -	{ 1 May	385
Do. do. -	Jubb, Joseph -	Burglary -	Do. -	Nottingham -		
Do. do. -	Shuttleworth, John.	Sheep-stealing	Do. -	Leicester -		
Do. do. -	Morris, Richard -	Do. -	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. for 7 years -	Bacon, George -	Do. -	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. for 14 years -	Allen, John -	Highway robbery.	Do. -	Northampton -		
Do. for life -	Clewer, Wm. -	Do. -	Do. -	Coventry -		
Do. for 14 years -	Burrows, Benjamin.	Do. -	Do. -	Warwick -		
Do. do. -	Barker, Saml. -	Stealing in a dwelling-house.	Do. -	Do. -	{	
Do. do. -	Tew, William -	Forgery -	Do. -	Do. -		
To be detained in custody.	Marrian, Walter -	- - -	Transportation	Coventry -	3 "	387
Commutation to transpn. for 14 years.	Stratton, Wm. -	Returning from transpn.	Death -	Norfolk -	5 "	388
Pardon: to transport himself for 7 years.	Marrian, Walter -	Burglary -	Transportation	Coventry -	" "	389
Commutation to transpn. for 14 years.	Davis, John -	Do. -	Death -	Merioneth -	20 Apr.	390
Reference -	Guffick, Richd. -	- - -	Transportation	York -	9 May	391
Do. - -	Babb, Ann -	- - -	- - -	Old Bailey -	10 "	391
Do. - -	Sage, John -	- - -	Fine - -	{ - -	12 "	392
Do. - -	Farmer, Thomas -	- - -	Do. - -			
Free pardon -	Guffick, Richd. -	Stealing -	Transportation	York -	15 "	392

1775.

1380. CRIMINALS. PARDONS, &c.—*cont.*

Nature of Document.	Name of Convict.	Crime.	Sentence.	Where tried or confined.	Date.	Page.
Reference	Scarr, Wm.	- - -	Transportation	Newgate	15 May	393
Do.	Willson, John	- - -	- - -	- - -	" "	394
Do.	Bowers, Robt.	- - -	- - -	Old Bailey	" "	394
Remission of fines	Sage, John Farmer, Thos.	} Assault	10 <i>l.</i> fines	Hicks's Hall	13 "	395
Free pardon	Scarr, Wm.			Do.	" "	396
Reference	Westall, Henry	- - -	Do.	Newgate	23 "	397
		" Unfavourable."— <i>Margin.</i>				
Do.	Brown, Mary	- - -	Do.	Do.	" "	397
Do.	Churchman, Walter.	- - -	Do.	- - -	27 "	398
Do.	Goldsmith, Samuel	- - -	- - -	Old Bailey	30 "	398
		" Unfavourable."— <i>Margin.</i>				
Free pardon	Russel, George	Theft	Transportation	Guildhall, Westminster.	1 June	399
Remission of imprisonment.	Babb, Ann	Stealing	3 months imprisonment.	Old Bailey	5 "	400
Respite	Hines, John	- - -	Death	Do.	6 "	401
Reference	Reilly, Thomas	- - -	- - -	- - -	14 "	402
Do.	Flathers, Benjamin.	Felony	Transportation	Guildhall, Westminster.	" "	402
Do.	Hole, John	- - -	- - -	Surrey	" "	403
Free pardon	Flathers, Benjamin.	(As above.)		- - -	26 "	403
Reference	Concanen, Matthew.	Misdemeanor	- - -	King's Bench	2 July	404
Do.	Chapman, Nathaniel.	} - - -	- - -	Old Bailey	5 "	405
Do.	Evans, Thomas					
Do.	Brown, Mary					
Free pardon	Dick, John	Forgery	- - -	Newcastle	4 "	406
Commutation to transp. for life.	Condington, Charles.	Highway robbery.	Death	Brecon	7 "	407
Free pardon	Colcraft, John	Felony	Do.	Old Bailey	8 "	408
Remission of sentence.	Concanen, Matthew.	Compounding an offence against the turnpike roads.	To stand in the pillory.	King's Bench	13 "	409
Reference	Harris, James	- - -	- - -	Old Bailey	19 "	410

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1380. CRIMINALS. PARDONS, &c.—*cont.*

Nature of Document.	Name of Convict.	Crime.	Sentence.	Where tried or confined.	Date.	Page.
Return from transport vessel.	Chapman, Nathaniel.	- - -	- - -	Newgate	19 July	410 and 411.
Reference	Grindall, Joseph	[Stealing]	Transportation	Do.	20 "	411
Free pardon	Chapman, Nathaniel.	Stealing	Do.	Do.	22 "	412
Return from transport vessel.	Grindall, Joseph	- - -	- - -	- - -	" "	413
Reference	Lovett, Mary	[Do.]	[Do.]	Old Bailey	24 "	414
Return from transport vessel.	Do.	- - -	- - -	- - -	25 "	414 and 415.
Free pardon	Do.	- - -	- - -	- - -	28 "	415
Do.	Grindall, Joseph	(As above.)		- - -	" "	416
Do.	Knighton, Wm.	Feloniously setting on fire a delph of coal.	Death	Derby	29 "	417
Request for proper warrant for removal to England from Ireland for trial.	Cocklane, Matthew.	Murder at Derby.	- - -	- - -	31 "	418
Commutation to transpn. for 7 years.	Swindells, Eliz.	Burglary	[Death]	Chester	5 Aug.	420
Do. do.	Eaton, John	Felony				
Do. for 14 years.	Kemp, James	Burglary				
Do. do.	Heap, Resolution	Do.				
Remission of unexpired term.	Barew, Abraham	Fraudulently obtaining a watch, &c.	Transportation	Hicks's Hall	11 "	421
Reference	Williams, John	- - -	- - -	Old Bailey	23 "	425
Free pardon	Baker, Robert	Killing a lamb, &c.	Death	Leicester	" "	426
Reference	Parker, Ann	- - -	Transportation	Warwick	} 27 "	427
Do.	Green, Eliz.	- - -	- - -	- - -		
Do.	Locke, Edwd.	- - -	Death	Sussex	" "	428
Commutation to transpn. for 14 years.	Dodd, Robert	Horse-stealing	Do.	Northampton	}	429
Do. for 7 years	Pettifor, John	Stealing a lamb.	Do.	Rutland		
Do. for 14 years	Wilson, John, alias Thomas Smith.	Burglary	Do.	Do.		
Do. for life	Castle, Francis	Being at large after being ordered for transpn.	Do.	Lincoln		
					30 Aug	

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1380. CRIMINALS. PARDONS, &c.—*cont.*

Nature of Document.	Name of Convict.	Crime.	Sentence.	Where tried or confined.	Date.	Page.
Commutation to transp. for 14 years.	Hayby, Wm. -	Sheep-stealing	Death -	Lincoln -		
Do. for 7 years -	Hall, Wm. -	Do. -	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. for 14 years -	Lowe, Sarah -	Highway robbery.	Do. -	Nottingham -		
Do. do. -	Webb, Samuel -	Do. -	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Wright, Wm. -	Sheep-stealing	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. for life -	Smith, Mary -	Stealing -	Do. -	Coventry -		
Do. for 14 years -	Hughes, Martha -	Do. -	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Whitfield, Chas. -	Horse-stealing	Do. -	Warwick -		
Reference -	Witham, Lewis -	- - -	Do. -	Hereford -	30 Aug.	431
Respite -	Lock, Edward -	- - -	Do. -	Horsham -	" "	432
Do. -	Witham, Lewis -	- - -	- - -	- - -	" "	432
Reference -	Harrison, Saml. -	Stealing -	Transp. for 7 years.	Woodridge -	" "	433
For detention in custody.	Do. -	- - -	- - -	- - -	31 "	434
Commutation to transp. for 7 years.	Walker, Wm. -	Do. -	Death -	Winchester -	1 Sep.	434
Do. do. -	Field, George -	Housebreaking	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Dowden <i>alias</i> Hill, John.	Stealing -	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Remfry, Richard	Horse-stealing	Do. -	Bodmin -		
Do. for 14 years -	Cowlen, Thomas	Burglary -	Do. -	Exeter -		
Do. for 7 years -	Bidwell, John -	Stealingheifers	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. do. -	Keen, John -	Stealing -	Do. -	Wells -		
Do. do. -	England, Charles	Horse-stealing	Do. -	Do. -		
Do. for 14 years -	Rogers, James -	Forgery -	Do. -	Do. -		
Pardon on condition of serving in the army.	Lock, Edward -	Felony -	Do. -	Horsham -	7 "	437
Commutation to transp. for life.	Williams, Lewis -	Do. -	Do. -	Hereford -	15 "	438
Reference -	Lowe, Sarah -	- - -	Transportation	Nottingham -	18 "	439
Do. -	Darby, Edmund -	- - -	- - -	Stafford -	" "	439
Do. -	Henderson, John	- - -	- - -	Liberty of Tower of London.	20 "	440
Commutation to transp. for 14 years.	Robinson, Joseph	} Felony and highway robbery.	Death -	Durham -	22 "	441
Do. for 7 years -	Wright, Charles -					
Do. do. -	Heaton, Thomas -					
Free pardon -	Darby, Edmund -	Sheep-stealing	Transportation	Stafford -	23 "	442
Remission of imprisonment.	Henderson, John	Uttering a bad shilling.	Imprisonment	Liberty of the Tower.	" "	443
Reference -	Gatfield, Robert -	- - -	- - -	Maidstone -	9 Oct.	444

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1380. CRIMINALS. PARDONS, &c.—*cont.*

Nature of Document.	Name of Convict.	Crime.	Sentence.	Where tried or confined.	Date.	Page.
Free pardon	Gatfield, Robert	Felony	Transportation	Maidstone	18 Oct.	444
Respite	Childs, George	-	-	Newgate	24 „	445
Reference Do.	Parker, Ann Banbroke, Sarah	-	-	Warwick	27 „	448
Respite	Johnson, Wm.	-	Death	Ely	31 „	450
Letter enclosing this to Sir John Hyde Cotton			-	-	1 Nov.	450
Reference	Johnson, Wm.	-	-	-	31 Oct.	451
Do.	Cook, Thomas	-	Transportation	Newgate	2 Nov.	451
Do.	Rowland, Philip	-	-	Do.	8 „	452
Pardon on condition that Gilson Reeves, of the East Ratcliffe Highway, coal-dealer and grocer, do keep him as an apprentice for 14 years, and become bound for his good behaviour, &c.	Kirk, Wm.	Felony	Death	Chelmsford	10 „	452
Reference	Leyland, Saml.	-	-	-	14 „	454
Do.	McIntosh, James	-	-	Old Bailey	2 „	455
Do.	Angus, Wm.	-	-	Do.	„ „	455
Do.	Riley, Wm.	-	-	-	2 Dec.	456
Free pardon	Rowland, Philip	Stealing	Transportation	Old Bailey	4 „	457
Commutation to transpn. for 14 years.	Harrison, Josh.	Highway robbery.	Death	Do.	13 Sept	458
Do. do.	Girdwood, Archibald.	Do.				
Do. do.	Young, Thomas	Horse-stealing				
Do. do.	Shears, Silas	Highway robbery.				
Do. do.	Bevan, Matthew	Do.				
Do. do.	Jennings, John	Do.				
Do. do.	Jordan, Henry	Do.				
Do. do.	Childs, George	Do.				
Do. do.	Knowles, John	Do.				
Do. do.	Burdett, Thos.	Do.				
Do. for 7 years	Brown, Eleanor	Privately stealing.				
Do. do.	Guy, Ann	Highway robbery.				
Do. do.	Green, Ann	Do.				
Do. do.	Thompson, Richard.	Stealing a cow				
Do. do.	Ives, Elizabeth	Stealing				
Reference	Levy, Moses	-	-	Do.	19 Dec.	459
<i>In Dom. Geo. III., pcl. 88.</i>						
Petitions, &c., and report.	Bayley, Frances	Do.	Transportation	Do.	4 July	13 a to e.
Petition	Paty, John	Killing horses	Death	Reading	?1775	34

1775. 1380. CRIMINALS. PARDONS, &c.—*cont.*

Nature of Document.	Name of Convict.	Crime.	Sentence.	Where tried or confined.	Date.	Page.
<i>In Ireland, vol. 453.</i>						
Removal to England for trial.	Cocklane, Mathew	Murder	- - - -	Derby	- 6 July	71
<i>In Law Officers' Entry Book, 1762-95.</i>						
Reference	- Russell, George	- -	- 7 years transp.	- -	- 24 May	219

1381. GRANTS OF OFFICES, &c.

WARRANTS, countersigned by one of the Principal Secretaries of State, and addressed to the ATTORNEY or SOLICITOR GENERAL, to prepare Bills for the King's Signature, to pass the Great Seal, containing GRANTS of the following OFFICES, &c.

Name.	Office, &c.	Date.	Page.
<i>In Criminal Papers, vol. 15, 1772-76.</i>			
O'Connor, Thomas, of Milltown, in the co. of Roscommon.	Pardon for having entered into the French military service.	5 Aug. -	422
<i>In Military Entry Bk., vol. 28, 1763-82.</i>			
Hertford, Francis, Earl of	H.M.'s Lieutenant of and in the co. of Montgomery. (The usual letter to the Lord Chancellor for Lord Hertford to be appointed Custos Rotulorum, dated 25 April, on the same page.)	11 April -	305
Owen, Hugh, Knight of the shire for co. of Pembroke, Esq.	H.M.'s Lieutenant of and in the co. of Pembroke. (The usual letter to the Lord Chancellor, dated 10th June, on p. 308.)	9 June -	307
<i>In Warrant Book, vol. 34.</i>			
Wright, Robert, of Edinburgh, convicted of high treason.	Free pardon. (For his petition, see <i>Dom. Geo. III.</i> , vol. 6, p. 514.)	22 July -	356
Germain, George Sackville, commonly called Lord George Sackville Germain, <i>vice</i> Lord Dartmouth. (On p. 388 are entries of two other warrants of the same date; one granting the office of Sec. of State to Lord George Germain, the other revoking the grant of the office of "Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies and Plantations," to Lord Dartmouth.)	One of H.M.'s Principal Secretaries of State. (Followed by a warrant authorizing him to countersign commissions, p. 367.)	10 Nov. -	366

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1381. GRANTS OF OFFICES—*cont.*

Name.	Office, &c.	Date.	Page.
Weymouth, Thomas, Viscount, vice Lord Rochford.	One of H.M.'s Principal Secretaries of State. (Also warrant to countersign certain military commissions, p. 369.)	10 Nov. -	368
Dartmouth, William, Earl of, vice Duke of Grafton.	Lord Privy Seal. (Warrant to the Clerk of the Signet for the usual allowance, on p. 370.)	" " -	369
Felham, Thomas, Lord, vice Lord Ashburnham.	Master of the Great Wardrobe - -	15 " -	377
Lyttleton, Thomas, Lord, vice Lord Pelham.	Warden and Chief Justice in Eyre of H.M.'s forests, &c., beyond Trent.	" " -	379
Scottish Hospital of the foundation of King Charles II.	Authority to build a hospital, changes in the management of the corporation, &c.	" " -	389
Greenwich Hospital - -	New charter - - - - -	" " -	402
<i>In Warrant Book, vol. 35.</i>			
Burrell, Amy, widow - -	Licence to enclose a highway in the parishes of Beckenham and West Wickham, in the co. of Kent.	29 March -	365
Sandwich, John, Earl of - -	H.M.'s Commissioners for executing the office of High Admiral of Great Britain, &c.	6 April -	377
Buller, John, Esq. - -			
Palmerston, Henry, Visct. -			
Spencer, Lord Charles - -			
Lisburne, Wilmot, Visct. -			
Penton, Henry, Esq. - -	Free denizens. (For their petition, &c., see <i>Dom. Geo. III.</i> , vol. 6, p. 364.)	4 May	384
Palliser, Sir Hugh, Bart. -			
Kleinert, Sebastian Gotlob, tunier.			
Abel, Charles Frederick, musician.			
Seldenschlo, Christopher Michael, sugar refiner.			
Grob, John Ernst, sugar refiner.			
Doorman, John Woolwrath, sugar refiner.			
Richard, John Daniel, merchant.			
Saloman, John Daniel, vintner, (all aliens born).			
<i>In Warrant Book, vol. 36.</i>			
Philipps, William, Esq., vice Bathurst.	Clerk of the Briefs in the Court of Chancery	28 Dec. -	7

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1382. INVENTIONS.

WARRANTS to the ATTORNEY or SOLICITOR GENERAL to prepare Bills for the King's Signature to pass the Great Seal of Great Britain, granting for the term of 14 years the "sole use and benefit" arising from INVENTIONS, in England, Wales, and the town of Berwick-upon-Tweed, and in some cases in the Plantations and Colonies abroad.

In Warrant Book, vol. 34, between pp. 345 and 386 (9 entries).

" " vol. 35, between pp. 332 and 437 (13 entries).

" " vol. 36, p. 1.

Petitions for the same in *Petitions* 1765-84.

[N.B.—The entries are not more particularly described, the titles of all Patents of Invention down to 1852 having been already printed in chronological order in two volumes published by order of the Commissioners of Patents, under the Act 15 & 16 Vict. cap. 83. sec. 32. See *Titles of Patents of Invention, Chronologically Arranged, from 1617 to 1852, by Bennet Woodcroft. London. 1854.*]

1383. LICENCES TO PLEAD.

Name of Counsel.	On whose behalf, nature of Offence, &c.	Date.	Page.
<i>In Warrant Book</i> , vol. 34.			
Newnham, Lewis, Esq., King's counsel.	Barlow, Robert, of Boston. Indictment for encroachments on the River Witham, &c.	24 Jan. -	325
Hill, George, sergeant-at-law -	Lawson, Charlwood, of Northampton, Esq. Assault on the body of a boy.	27 " -	327
Newnham, Lewis, Esq. -	Do. do. do.	" " -	328
Davy, Wm., Esq., S.L. - -	Wilkins, Nathaniel. Misdemeanor - -	20 Feb. -	331
Wallace, James, Esq., K.C.	James, John Stephen, Esq. - - - Clarke, Joseph, Esq., and others. Trespasses, &c.	" " -	333
Bearcroft, Edward, Esq. -	} Do. do. do. -	" " -	334
Mansfield, James, Esq. -			
Wallace, James, Esq. - -	Bolton, John. Indicted for felony and murder at York.	14 March -	335
Price, Gryffyd, Esq. - -	Draper, Edward, the younger - - -	23 " -	339
Bearcroft, Edwd., Esq. -	Do. do. - - -	" " -	339
Do. - -	Perreau, Robert and Daniel. Indicted for forgery.	26 April -	342
Do. - -	Jarman, Charles. Indicted for having committed to the Bridewell in New Windsor, John Howard, a poor person, to be kept on bread and water, in which place he died through the extreme hardships he endured, and for want of the necessaries of life.	27 May -	348
Wallace, James, Esq., K.C. -	Hart, John, Esq. Information in nature of Quo warranto, for exercising the office of alderman of London.	19 July -	355

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1383. LICENCES TO PLEAD—*cont.*

Name of Counsel	On whose behalf, nature of Offence, &c.	Date.	Page.
Wallace, James, Esq., K.C. -	Todd, Joseph. Indicted for obstructing a highway in Bywell St. Peter, Northumberland.	22 July -	357
Mansfield, James, Esq., K.C. -	Hunt, John, of Pauncefoot, in the co. of Somerset, Esq. Information against him and one Francis Newman, Esq., for a supposed offence as two of the Justices of the Peace, in convicting Wm. Baily, of S. Cadbury, clerk, for swearing four profane oaths or curses.	14 Aug. -	358
Davy, Mr., serjt. -	Newman, Francis, Esq. Do. do. -	15 „ -	359
<i>In Warrant Book, vol. 35.</i>			
Wallace, James, Esq., K.C. -	Horne, William. Indicted for perjury -	14 Feb. -	340
Do. -	Cordy, Wm. Action under the Statute of Usury.	17 „ -	342
Newnham, George, Esq., K.C. -	Mason, Henry, and another. Indicted at Derby for causing the death of a person found dead in a lead mine.	2 March -	353
Davy, William, Esq., S.L. -	Philpot, James. Indicted for sheepstealing -	11 „ -	362
Newnham, George -	Ashover, Robert, and others. Indicted for causing the death of a person found dead in a lead mine in co. of Derby.	14 „ -	363
Wallace, James, Esq., K.C. -	Duckworth, Lawrence. Indicted for nuisance in building a wall in Haslington.	3 April -	373
Bearcroft, Edward, Esq. -	Fletcher, Thomas. Charged with murder on the coast of Africa.	27 June -	404
Wallace, James, Esq. K.C. -	Wolfendall, James, labourer. Indicted for setting up, using and exercising the art, craft, mystery, or manual occupation of a silkweaver, without having been brought up for the space of 7 years as an apprentice.	2 Aug. -	410

1384. LICENCES TO PRINT.

WARRANT granting the sole right to PRINT, PUBLISH, and VEND the Work specified, for the term of 14 years, within H.M.'s dominions.

Publisher's Name.	Title of Work.	Date.	Page.
<i>In Warrant Book, vol. 35.</i>			
Ware, Richard, of Ludgate Hill, citizen and stationer.	A new edition of a Guide to the English Tongue, by Thomas Dyche, with several additional tables and lessons never printed before, and 15 moral and emblematical cuts, "which are as so many incitements to youth to learn the English language."	18 Oct. -	427

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1385. ORDNANCE.

LETTERS and WARRANTS addressed to the MASTER-GENERAL of the ORDNANCE, &c., during the year 1775, for the issue of STORES of all kinds to the several Garrisons and Regiments (including Militia), or despatch of bodies of Artillery, are to be found in *Dom. Entry Book*, "*Dom. despatched*," 1771-6, between pp. 181 and 308 (18 entries); *Ordnance Entry Book*, 1760-76, between pp. 443 and 447; *Ordnance Entry Book*, 1761-75, between pp. 410 and 436; and *Ordnance Entry Book*, 1775-80, between pp. 1 and 64. In the last *Entry Book* are also a few letters directing the Master-General to report on various questions connected with his department. Among them are the following:—

Nature of Warrant.	Date.	Page or No.
<i>In Dom. Entry Book</i> , " <i>Dom. despatched</i> ," 1771-6.		
Ten thousand stand of arms and six light field-pieces, with ammunition, to be sent to the Commander-in-Chief of H.M.'s forces in North America, to enable him to afford aid to Governor Martin, of N. Carolina, who has represented that there are very favourable appearances in that province of a disposition in a large body of H.M.'s well-disposed subjects to take arms in support of Government.	12 Sept. -	254
Works for the defence of the King's naval yard, &c., at Halifax - - - - -	14 Oct. -	270
<i>In Ireland</i> , v. 455.		
For report on the expense of arms for Ireland - - - - -	4 Nov. -	53
<i>In Ordnance</i> , vol. 6, 1765-78.		
Instructions in consequence of the appointment of Jersey and Guernsey to be a dépôt for recruits from different parts until ready to join their respective corps.	18 Oct. -	32
For the hiring of certain additional buildings in Guernsey for the above purpose	28 Dec. -	33
See also <i>Entry Book</i> , 1775-80, p. 43, and p. 65.		
<i>In Ordnance Entry Book</i> , 1775-80.		
To establish a post on the part of Gibraltar, called the Windmill Hill, and to open proper communications therewith.	23 Nov. -	59

Also Ordnance Letters for 1775 from the Master-General or Principal Officers of the Ordnance, or Mr. Boddington (the Secretary), are to be found in *Let. Bk. Sec.'s*, 1775-6, between pp. 18 and 215 (19 entries).

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1386. PARKS.

PERMISSIONS to pass through the PARK GATES, &c.

* * These are addressed, in the case of the Horse Guards to the Gold Stick in Waiting, in the case of St. James's and the Green Parks to the Earl of Orford.

Name.	Extent of Permission.	Date.	Page.
<i>In Dom. Entry Book, vol. 24.</i>			
Clementson, John, Esq. -	Through the Horse Guards on horseback -	23 Jan. -	378
Eden, Sir John, Bart. - -	Do. do. and St. James's and Green Parks.	28 Feb. -	380 and 381
<i>In Dom. Entry Book, vol. 25.</i>			
Lemon, Sir William and Lady -	Do. do. do. -	27 Jan. -	427
Somerset, Duke of - -	In his carriage through the Parks - -	3 Feb. -	430
Townsend, Lord Viscount -	Do. and the Horse Guards - - - -	6 „ -	431
Letters enclosing complete lists of persons permitted to pass through the Park Gates, and explaining a new system of ivory tickets adopted to prevent the great abuses that had prevailed.		14 March -	437 to 440.
A.			
Persons allowed to pass and repass in their carriages through the Gates of St. James's Park, except at the Horse Guards. (Tickets engraved "Park Gates," and names and titles in black characters.)			
Duke of Northumberland.	Earl Delawarr.		
Earl Spencer.	Viscount Weymouth.		
Lord Godolphin.	Major-Genl. Fitzroy.		
B.			
Allowed to pass and repass in their carriages through the Horse Guards and all the Gates of St. James's and the Green Parks. (Tickets engraved "Horse Guards," with names, &c., in red characters.)			
Archbishop of Canterbury.	Earl of Dartmouth (Sec. of State).		
Lord Chancellor (Apsley).	Earl of Bristol.		
President of the Council (Earl Gower).	Earl Waldegrave.		
Lord Privy Seal (Duke of Grafton).	Earl of Orford.		
Lord Steward (Earl Talbot).	Earl of Harrington.		
Lord Chamberlain (Earl of Hertford).	Earl of Guilford.		
Duke of Somerset.	Visct. Townshend, Master-Genl. of the Ordnance.		
Duke of Richmond.	Lord North (First Lord of Treas.).		
Duke of Marlborough.	Visct. Barrington (Sec. at War).		
Duke of Ancaster (Master of the Horse).	Countess of Egremont.		
Duchess of Argyll.	Lady Charlotte Finch.		
Duchess of Newcastle.	Lady Charles Spencer.		
Duchess Dowager of Portland.	Lady Catherine Pelham.		
Earl of Pembroke.	Bishop of London.		
Earl of Suffolk (Sec. of State).	Bishop of Winchester.		
Earl of Sandwich (First Lord of the Admiralty).	Bishop of Chester.		
Earl of Carlisle.	Lady Heathcote.		
Earl of Holderness.	Sir George Howard.		
Earl of Rochford (Sec. of State).	Hon. T. Shirley.		
	Leonard Smelt, Esq.		
	Whitshed Keen, Esq.		

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1386. PARKS—*cont.*

Name.	Extent of Permission.	Date.	Page.
C.			
Allowed to pass in their carriages only through the Gates in the Stable Yard into and out of St. James's Park:—			
Sir Edwd. Wilmot.	} Physicians in ordinary to His Majesty.		
Sir Wm. Duncan.			
Sir Clifton Wintringham.			
Richd. Warren, M.D.	} Physicians extraordinary to His Majesty.		
Dr. Harding.			
Dr. Thomas.			
Dr. Jebb.			
Dr. Gisborne, Physician to	H.M.'s household.		
Cæsar Hawkins, Esq.	} Sergt. Surgeons to His Majesty.		
David Middleton, Esq.			
Pannel Hawkins, Esq., Surgeon extraordinary to His Majesty's person.			
Sir Jno. Pringle, Bart.	} Physicians to Her Majesty.		
Dr. George Baker.			
Dr. Willm. Hunter, Physician extraordinary to Her Majesty.			
Dr. Jno. Turton, Physician to Her Majesty's household.			
Wm. Bromfield, Esq., Surgeon to do.			
Mr. Duvall.			
Mr. Angelo.			
James Harris, Esq., Sec. and Comptroller to Her Majesty.			
Ladies of the Bedchamber.			
Mrs. Eliz. Stainforth, Housekeeper to Her Majesty.			
Musicians to the King.			
Operators for the teeth to the Royal Family.			
Hon. Mrs. Deborah Chetwynd, sempstress and laundress to Her Majesty's Household.			
Mr. John Devaynes, Apothecary to do.			
<i>In Dom. Entry Book, vol. 26.</i>			
Meredith, Sir William -	St. James's and Green Parks and the Horse Guards, on horseback.	3 March -	4
Newcastle, Duchess of -	Do. in her carriage - - - -	" " -	4
Bates, Joah, Esq. -	Do. on horseback - - - -	4 " -	5
Warren, Sir George and Lady	Horse Guards on horseback - - -	20 " -	6
Delawarr, Earl of. Cadogan, Lord.	} Horse Guards and Parks, in their carriages	} 26 " -	{ 6 & 7.
Bristol, Earl of - - -			
Weymouth, Lord Visct. -	Horse Guards and Parks, in his carriage -	29 " -	8
Ongley, Robert Henley, Esq. -	Do. on horseback - - - -	5 April -	9 and 10.
Majendie, Rev. Dr. Crane, Mr., Apothecary to H.M.'s Household.	} Through the Gate of the Stable Yard to and from the Queen's house, in their carriages.	} 7 " -	} 10
Alversleben, Baron, the Hano- verian Minister.			
Lasberg, Count - - -	Do. do. - - - -	13 " -	10
Lasberg, Count - - -	The Parks and the Horse Guards, in his carriage, without a ticket.	30 " -	12
Conway, Genl. - - -	Do. do., he having been furnished with a ticket.	3 May	13

1775.

1386. PARKS—*cont.*

Name.	Extent of Permission.	Date.	Page.
Goodricke, Sir John - - -	Gate of the Stable Yard to and from the Queen's house, in his carriage.	3 May -	14
Cooper, Grey, Esq. - - -	The Parks and the Horse Guards, on horseback.	10 „ -	15
Legge, Mrs. (who is extremely ill).	Do. in her carriage on the two occasions only of going to Tunbridge Wells and returning.	9 June -	19
Foreign Ministers, viz.:— Belgioioso, Count (Vienna). Maltzan, Count (Berlin). Welderer, Count (States Genl.) Deide, Baron (Denmark). Nolcken, Baron (Sweden). Bruhl, Count (Saxony). Haslang, Count (Bavaria). Pignatelli, Count (Naples). Pinto, Chevalier de (Portugal). Ageno, M. de (Genoa). Pizzoni, M. de (Venice).	Do. in their carriages during His Majesty's residence at Kew for the summer months, without requiring tickets from any of them.	23 „ -	20
Guines, Count de (France).	Do., but no period specified - - -	„ „ -	21
Masserano, Prince (Spain) -	Do. do. - - -	„ „ -	21
Bedford, Duchess of - - -	Do. do., being provided with a ticket - -	8 July -	23 and 24.
Rowe, Milward, Esq. - - -	Horse Guards and Parks, on horseback -	13 Sept -	30
Germain, Lord George, Secretary of State. Dartmouth, Earl of, Lord Privy Seal. Ashburnham, Earl of, Groom of the Stole. Bridgewater, Duke of. Rochford, Earl of. Weymouth, Lord.	The Parks and the Horse Guards, in their carriages.	17 Nov. -	35 and 36.
Marriott, Dr., H.M.'s Advocate General.	Do. on horseback - - -	11 Dec. -	44

1387. TREASURY LETTERS.

OFFICE LETTERS from one of the Secretaries of State to the LORDS OF THE TREASURY, desiring them to take the King's pleasure or give the necessary orders for purposes as below.

To whom, and Nature and Amount of Disbursement, &c.	Date.	Page.
<i>In Dom. Entry Book, "Dom. despatched," 1771-6; and Treas. and Cust., vol. 5.</i>		
Browne, William, Esq., appointed one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts Bay, <i>vice</i> Ropes, deceased,—salary of 200 <i>l.</i> per annum to.	11 Feb. -	183 and No. 1.
Quebec, Government of, salaries, &c., to the Civil Officers of,—amounts not stated.	18 March -	188 and No. 5.

1775.

1387. TREASURY LETTERS—*cont.*

To whom, and Nature and Amount of Disbursement, &c.	Date.	Page.
Accoutrements and clothing for a corps of six thousand men to be formed by Genl. Carleton among H.M.'s Canadian subjects.	1 July -	225 and No. 10.
Sums from time to time (if their Lordships think fit), for expense of conveying the levies raised for the Royal American regiments to St. Augustine. [<i>In Treas. and Cust.</i> , vol. 5, 41 b, is a memorial from Lt.-Col. Gabriel Christie on the subject.]	11 Nov. -	282 and No. 41a
Brigantine named to be searched for letters of intelligence to the rebels in America; and the officers of the Customs in the different ports to be instructed to search for and seize letters and papers on board ships clearing out for any of the Colonies in rebellion. Such search to be made, as near as may be, at the moment of the vessel's final departure.	28 „ -	290 and No. 54.
<i>In Treasury Entry Book, vol. 1, 1763-75.</i>		
300 <i>l.</i> disbursed for H.M.'s service by Lord Rochford - - - -	10 Jan. -	339
Frazer, Capt. Andrew, H.M.'s Engineer and Commissary at Dunkirk,—47 <i>l.</i> 8 <i>s.</i> for contingent expenses.	11 „ -	339
Murray, Mr., H.M.'s Ambassador at Constantinople,—bill for 66 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i> net -	16 „ -	340
Walpole, Hon. Mr., H.M.'s Envoy at Lisbon,—55 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i> for despatch of a messenger from Lisbon to Lord Grantham.	31 „ -	341
Stormont, Lord Viscount, H.M.'s Ambassador at the Court of France,—bill for 43,560 livres French, drawn on Thomas Pratt, Esq.	15 March -	341
Treasurer of H.M.'s Chamber,—2,000 <i>l.</i> for advance to messengers - - -	17 „ -	342
Dagnino, Anthony, { Remission of penalty for not returning a Mediterranean Estano, Nicholas, { pass within the time limited, which they were prevented inhabitants of { from doing through a violent storm which happened to Gibraltar. { their vessel at sea.	28 „ -	343
<i>In Treasury Entry Book, vol. 2, 1775-83.</i>		
400 <i>l.</i> to Mr. Jeremy Sneyd, disbursed by Lord Rochford for H.M.'s service -	1 May -	4
300 <i>l.</i> do. do. do. do. -	— July -	8
Dick, Sir John, H.M.'s Consul at Leghorn,—147 <i>l.</i> 3 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> for postage of letters from 1 July 1774 to 30 June 1775.	23 Aug. -	12
Treasurer of the Chamber,—2,000 <i>l.</i> for advance to messengers - - -	12 Sept. -	14
111 <i>l.</i> 17 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> , disbursed by Lord Rochford as above - - - - -	9 Nov. -	16
Sherratt, John, Esq., appointed to succeed Daniel Bomeester, Esq., (removed to be H.M.'s Consul in Sicily and Malta,) as H.M.'s Consul at Carthage, allowance of 100 <i>l.</i> per annum to.	8 „ -	16
200 <i>l.</i> to Mr. R. Shadwell, of Lord Weymouth's Office, disbursed by his Lordship for H.M.'s service.	26 „ -	17

1388. WRITS OF ERROR.

Notices of Writs of Error, petitioned for and allowed in this year are to be found in *Dom. Geo. III.*, vol. 6, between pp. 512 and 517, and *Petitions*, 1765-84, p. 385. The whole information consists of the names of petitioners and respondents, or petitioners only, the dates when the several petitions were allowed, and in a few cases the nature of the suit. Individual description has been thought unnecessary.

1775.

1389. MISCELLANEOUS WARRANTS AND LETTERS from the Departments of the Secretaries of State.

To whom directed.	Purport, &c.	Date.	Page.
<i>In Criminal Papers, vol. 15, 1772-76.</i>			
Two of H.M.'s messengers -	Sayre, Stephen, Esq., banker in Oxford Street,—to be apprehended for high treason, and his papers seized.	23 Oct. -	446
Constable of the Tower -	Do. committed to the Tower - - -	" " -	447
Do. - - -	Mrs. Sayre to have access to her husband -	" " -	448
<i>In Dom. Geo. III., vol. 2.</i>			
Governor, &c., of Pendennis Castle.	To deliver up the American rebel prisoners in his custody in order to their being carried to Boston.	27 Dec. -	No. 56.
<i>In Dom. Entry Book, vol. 24.</i>			
Mr. Quarne - - -	Attendance necessary at investiture of the Duke of Gordon with the ensigns of the Order of the Thistle.	8 Jan. -	372
John Rosier, Esq. - - -	For delivery of Lords' and Commons' Journals. (Oxford University.)	20 " -	378
Wm. Whitehead, Esq. - -	Necessary attendance, &c., at investiture of Wm. Gordon, Esq., with the Order of the Bath.	27 " -	379
Master of the Jewel Office (Darlington).	Do. do. do. -	" " -	379
George Rose, Esq. - - -	Delivery of volumes of Lords' and Commons' Journals. (Lord Suffolk's House.)	— Feb. -	380
Do. - - -	Do. (Lord Suffolk's Office) - - -	" " -	"
Do. - - -	Do. (Univ. of St. Andrew's) - - -	8 March -	381
Do. - - -	Do. (Univ. of Edinburgh) - - -	18 " -	382
Do. - - -	Do. (Court of Session) - - -	13 April -	383
Lord Barrington - - -	The Hanoverian regiments going to do duty at Gibraltar and Minorca to be placed on the British establishment.	11 Aug. -	393
Mr. Stanley - - -	Two parcels from Vienna, directed to Sir Robert Keith, containing specimens of hemp and flax prepared in a particular manner, on which experiments are to be made for the benefit of trade, to pass without paying duty.	31 " -	394
Robt. Quarne, Esq. - -	Necessary attendance at the investiture of the Earl of Galloway with the Order of St. Andrew, on 1 Nov.	29 Oct. -	405
High Sheriffs of the various counties.	Directing them to report the exact number of convicts under sentence of transportation within their jurisdiction, specifying name, age, sex, &c.	21 Nov. -	406

1775. 1389. MISCELLANEOUS WARRANTS AND LETTERS, &c.—*cont.*

To whom directed.	Purport, &c.	Date.	Page.
Wm. Whitehead, Esq. -	Necessary attendance at investiture of Lt.-Genl. Irvine with the Order of the Bath.	14 Dec. -	407
Master of the Jewel Office -	Usual badge and ribbon for the same -	19 „ -	408
Do. - - -	Silver boxes for the use of Lord Suffolk's office.	21 & 22 Dec.	408
<i>In Dom. Entry Book, vol. 25.</i>			
Mr. Rose - - -	Delivery of last printed volumes of the Lords' and Commons' Journals for Lord Rochford's Office, the Universities of Cambridge and Dublin, the British Museum, Inner Temple, Middle Temple, Gray's Inn, Lincoln's Inn, Courts of Chancery, King's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer. (Letters also written enclosing the above.)	25 Jan. -	428
Do. - - -	Do. for Lord Chancellor of Ireland - -	31 „ -	431
Lord High Almoner - -	Coplin, Sarah, } to be two of the Maundy Brooks, Chetwyde, } women. (Also in v. 26, p. 1.)	22 Feb. -	436
<i>In Dom. Entry Book, vol. 26.</i>			
Chamberlain of the Household -	Prentice, John, Esq., to be sworn in and admitted to be Lieutenant of the Band of Pensioners, <i>vice</i> Becher.	25 „ -	2
Mr. Rose - - -	Copies of the Rolls of Parliament and Journals of the House of Lords to Saml. Strutt, Esq., the Clerk Assistant, and Matthew Robert Arnott, Esq., the Reading Clerk of the House of Lords.	12 May -	15
Lt.-Genl. Sir George Howard -	Mr. Underwood, belonging to Kilmainham Hospital, to be allowed to inspect into Chelsea Hospital, so far as to enable him to give the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland information required for regulating the former hospital as near as may be to the latter.	28 „ -	18
Rt. Hon. George Rice, Esq. -	Advance of money to William Needham, one of the King's messengers in ordinary, for a journey to foreign parts.	27 July -	24
Mayor of Derby - - -	To prefer a bill of indictment against Matthew Cocklane for murder at Derby, necessary before the Lord Chief Justice can issue his warrant for bringing Cocklane from Dublin Gaol.	5 Aug. -	26
Master of the Great Wardrobe (Ashburnham).	The stars for Sir John Blaquiere, appointed a Knight Companion of the Bath.	8 „ -	27
Edwd. Stanley, Esq. - -	Enquiries about the clearances of a brig carried into Yarmouth by H.M.'s sloop "Speedwell."	4 Sept. -	27
Lord Chamberlain -	Ainslie, Robert, Esq., appointed H.M.'s Ambassador at Constantinople, to have their Majesties' pictures, and what is customary on the like occasion.	15 „ -	31

1775. 1389. MISCELLANEOUS WARRANTS AND LETTERS, &c.—*cont.*

To whom directed.	Purport, &c.	Date.	Page.
High Sheriffs (names entered) -	To report number of convicts within their jurisdiction, &c.	21 Nov. -	37
Postmaster General - -	Clerks in Lord Weymouth's office to enjoy the privileges allowed them by Act of Parliament. List:— Anthony Chamier, Esq., } Under Secre- Sir Stanier Porten, Knt., } taries. Richard Shadwell, First Clerk. William Duck, Esq., } Senior Clerks. Charles Brietzke, Esq., } John Haynes, Esq., } John Morin, Gent., } George Randall, Gent., } Clerks. William Henry Higden, Gent., } Geo. Wm. Carrington, Gent., } Thomas Daw, Gent., } Jas. Nassau Colleton, Gent., }	30 „ -	41 and 42.
Lord Chamberlain - - -	Ashburnham, Earl of, appointed Groom of the Stole, to have the usual allowance of plate.	5 Dec. -	43
<i>In Dom. Entry Book, "Dom. despatched," 1771–6.</i>			
Attorney and Solicitor General	To prepare a Bill for His Majesty's signature, to be offered to both Houses of Parliament, for the pardon of rebels in America who shall take the oath of allegiance, &c.	17 Feb. -	183
Christopher Nesham, Esq. -	Doct. Mr. Amable, who acted as Moorish Secretary in the province of Senegambia from 1 Sept. 1771 to 12 Aug. 1772, to have the allotted salary for that period.	28 „ -	186
Philip Stephens, Esq. -	Passage to Boston for Lt.-Col. Gorham, under orders to serve in North America.	19 April -	196
Robert Knox, Esq., Agent for E. Florida.	Debrahm, Mr., Purveyor of the Province of East Florida, payment of full salary from 28 July 1774, the day of his restoration, to 24 April 1775.	24 „ -	196
Alderman Harley - -	To prepare clothing or materials for clothing for 3,000 additional light infantry to be raised in Quebec, of the same sort and pattern as those already prepared by him.	19 July -	219
Sir James Esdaile - - -	Accoutrements for same - - -	„ „ -	220
Edward Stanley, Esq., Secretary of H.M.'s Customs.	Enquiry after and search of ships in the river, supposed to have arms and ammunition on board for N. America.	1 Aug. -	229
Alderman Harley - -	To beg that the additional clothing and accoutrements may be shipped as soon as possible.	5 „ -	230
Mr. Boddington - - -	As to transport of certain arms to Quebec -	„ „ -	232
Edward Stanley - - -	As to passage through the Customs of certain presents from His Majesty to the Indians in North America, &c. (See also in <i>Treas. and Cust.</i> , v. 5, No. 77.)	12 „ -	233

1775. 1389. MISCELLANEOUS WARRANTS AND LETTERS, &c.—*cont.*

To whom directed.	Purport, &c.	Date.	Page.
Edward Stanley, Esq., Sec. of the Customs.	Asking the Commrs. of the Customs to grant a deputation to the Commander of the sloop stationed at the Nore for the purpose of visiting and searching ships suspected of carrying arms and ammunition to North America.	14 Aug. -	234
John Robinson, Esq. - -	The Customs' Commrs. to station and employ cutters between Gravesend and the Downs for the above purpose.	16 „ -	235
Philip Stephens, Esq. - -	Stating above arrangements, &c. - - -	17 „ -	236
John Robinson, Esq. - -	As to certain gunpowder shipped, supposed to be for North America.	21 „ -	237
Philip Stephens, Esq. - -	Ships detained in the Downs with gunpowder on board to be allowed to proceed on certain conditions.	26 „ -	239
William Eden, Esq. - -	Information about a ship bound for Amsterdam to take in a quantity of gunpowder.	„ „ -	239
Secretary to the Board of Ordnance (John Boddington).	Ammunition, stated in a list enclosed, intended as a present to the Indians in America, to be shipped from the Tower.	29 „ -	240
Mr. Grant - - - -	Instructions for conveyance of a packet for Governor Legge at Halifax.	18 Sept. -	259
John Robinson, Esq. - -	As to clothing for 1,000 provincials to be raised by Governor Legge in Nova Scotia.	14 Oct. -	269
Philip Stephens, Esq. - -	For information as to ships of war under orders for Senegal.	24 „ -	277
John Robinson, Esq. - -	Intelligence to the Lords of the Treasury of the bad quality of a large quantity of Portugal wines shipped at Portsmouth by the Portuguese Consul, and intended for the supply of the King's troops at Boston,—for their Lordships to detain the vessels, &c.	30 „ -	278
Philip Stephens, Esq. - -	As to sailing of the “Actæon” - - -	4 Nov. -	278
Do. - - - -	Intelligence from Guernsey to be laid before the Lords of the Admiralty.	7 „ -	279
Do. - - - -	For transmission of certain despatches to America.	8 „ -	279
John Robinson, Esq. - -	As to conveyance to London of letters from America brought to the different ports.	11 „ -	280
John Boddington, Esq. - -	For a return of certain ordnance, &c. -	13 „ -	283
Philip Stephens - - -	For a “state” of transports taken up -	20 „ -	284
Lt.-Genl. Gage - - -	As to stores, &c., wanted for the army in America next spring.	28 „ -	290
Lord Chamberlain - - -	Macartney, Sir George, appointed Governor of Grenada, &c.,—usual allowance of plate to be made to.	16 Dec. -	303

1775. 1389. MISCELLANEOUS WARRANTS AND LETTERS, &c.—*cont.*

To whom directed.	Purport, &c.	Date.	Page.
Mr. Boddington - - -	For account of the ordnance stores on board a storeship fallen into the hands of the enemy.	27 Dec. -	307
<i>In Law Officers' Entry Book, 1762-95.</i>			
Attorney-General - - -	For the prosecution, at the expense of the Crown, of the persons concerned in the acts of outrage and violence committed on the 3rd of Feb. in and about Moorfields.	15 Feb. -	215
Do. - - -	To prepare the draft of a warrant for pardon of Thomas O'Connor, Esq., for having entered into the French service.	8 July -	224
<i>In Warrant Book, vol. 34.</i>			
Treasurer of the Chamber (Rt. Hon. George Rice).	Stationer's bill for Lord Suffolk's Office, allowed.	21 Jan. -	325
Master of the Jewel Office (Henry, Earl of Darlington).	Gordon, William, Esq., H.M.'s Minister Plenipotentiary to the Austrian Low Countries, lately appointed a Knight Companion of the Bath,—a collar of gold, &c., for.	—	328
Master of the Great Wardrobe (Earl of Ashburnham).	Do.,—two stars for - - - -	30 Jan. -	329
—	Do.,—dispensation with his observance of the rites of bathing, &c.	1 Feb. -	330
"To all" - - -	Selby, John, fourth son of Thomas Selby, of Biddleston, Northumberland, Esq.,—licence to enter the service of their Imperial Majesties.	23 „ -	332
Deputy Earl Marshal (Scarborough).	Braithwaite, Christopher, the younger, of Ripon, Esq.,—licence to take the name and arms of Oxley.	17 March	337
"To all" - - -	Canning, Thomas, Esq.,—licence to enter the service of their Imperial Majesties.	3 April -	340
Do. - - -	Bedingfield, John, son of Edward Bedingfield, of York, Esq.,—do.	8 „	341
Treasurer of the Chamber -	Bill for stationery ware for Lord Suffolk's Office, allowed.	29 „	342
Deputy Earl Marshal - -	Farside, John, of Bilton Hall, Yorkshire, Esq.,—licence to take the surname of Watson.	— „ -	343
Do. - - -	Ivers, James, of Addington Place, Surrey, Esq.,—licence to take name and arms of Trecothick.	23 June -	351
[Treasurer of the Chamber] -	Bill for stationery ware for Lord Suffolk's office, allowed.	— [Aug.] -	360
Deputy Earl Marshal - -	Toll, Charles, of Preston Deanery, in the co. of Northampton, Esq.,—licence to take the surname and arms of Newman.	8 Sept. -	361
Do. - - -	Toll, Rev. Ashburnham Philip, prebendary of York Cathedral,—do. do.	15 „ -	362

1775. 1389. MISCELLANEOUS WARRANTS AND LETTERS, &c.—*cont.*

To whom directed.	Purport, &c.	Date.	Page.
[Treasurer of the Chamber] -	Bill for stationery ware for Lord Suffolk's office, allowed.	10 Nov.	366
Deputy Earl Marshal - -	Turner, Sir Gregory, Bart.,—licence to take name and arms of Page.	15 „	375
Do. - - -	Baker, Montague Bere, an infant,—to take name and arms of Bere.	9 Dec.	380
<i>In Warrant Book, vol. 35.</i>			
Chamberlain of the Household (Hertford).	Gregg, Thomas, Esq., to be sworn in and admitted as Clerk of the Cheque of the Yeomen of the Guard.	23 Jan.	334
Deputy Earl Marshal - -	Lees, John, of Platt, Manchester, Esq.,—licence to take surname of Carill-Worsley, and bear the arms of Carill and Worsley.	27 „	334
Treasurer of the Chamber -	Bill for stationery ware for Lord Rochford's office, allowed.	1 Feb.	337
Deputy Earl Marshal - -	Bower, John, of Manchester, Esq.,—to take name and arms of Jodrell.	5 „	338
Do. - - - -	Sparhawk, Andrew Pepperell, of Portsmouth, in the province of New Hampshire, Esq.,—to take name and arms of Pepperell.	27 „	344
Accountant-Genl. of the Court of Chancery (Thomas Anguish, Esq.)	300 <i>l.</i> to be paid to Jeremy Sneyd, Esq., for the redemption of Christian slaves in Barbary, out of money remaining in the Bank to the credit of the cause, <i>Franklin v. Lord Leigh</i> , &c.	1 March	347
Deputy Earl Marshal - -	Hunt, John, Esq., of Widcombe,—to take the name and arms of Beaumont.	18 „	355
Master of the Great Wardrobe -	Maundy warrant - - - -	20 „	369
Captain of the Band of Pensioners (Lord Edgecumbe).	Prentice, John, Esq.,—to be sworn in and admitted to be lieutenant of the Band of Pensioners, <i>vice</i> Becher.	24 Feb.	372
Chamberlain of the Household (Hertford).	Weymouth, Thomas Viscount, to be sworn in and admitted Groom of the Stole and First Gentleman of the Bedchamber.	30 March	372
Deputy Earl Marshal - -	Methuen, Paul, of Corsham, Wilts, Esq.,—licence to bear their arms on the breast of an Imperial Eagle. (Exemplified on the margin of the Warrant Book.)	4 April	375
Do. - - - -	Gorges, Richard, of Catherine's Grove, in the co. of Dublin, Esq.,—to take the name and arms of Meredyth.	6 „	380
Chamberlain of the Household -	Garrick, Nathan, Esq.,—to be sworn and admitted Lieutenant of the Guard of the Yeomen of the Guard, <i>vice</i> Charlewood.	20 „	382
Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard.	Barker, Francis, Esq.,—corporal of do., <i>vice</i> Garrick.	„ „	383
Treasurer of the Chamber -	Bill for stationery ware for Lord Rochford's office, allowed.	8 May	385

1775. **1389.** MISCELLANEOUS WARRANTS AND LETTERS, &c.—*cont.*

To whom directed.	Purport, &c.	Date.	Page.
Deputy Earl Marshal - -	Vane, Lyonel Wright, of Hutton in the Forest, Cumberland, Esq.,—to take name and arms of Fletcher.	17 May -	388
Do. - - - -	Rutherford, Thomas Abdy, of St. John's Coll., Cambridge, Esq.,—to take surname of Abdy only.	2 June - (398-401 in paging of this vol. omitted.)	397
Do. - - - -	Long, Sir James, of Draycotarne, Wilts, Bart.,—to take and add the name of Tylney.	9 June -	403
Do. - - - -	Balack, Hanway, of the Middle Temple, Gent.,—to take surname and arms of Hanway.	8 July -	405
Do. - - - -	Ferrers, George, Baron de, &c.,—addition to his crest. (Exemplified in the margin of the Warrant Book.)	18 „ -	407
-----	Blaquiere, Sir John, nominated a Companion of the Order of the Bath,—dispensation with the statutes.	3 Aug. -	411
Deputy Earl Marshal - -	Prevost, James, Esq., Lord of Bissinge, in the Republic of Geneva, Lt.-General and Colonel Commandant of the 60th Regt. of Foot,—to take the name and arms of Mackay of Scowrey.	1 Sept. -	414
Treasurer of the Chamber -	Bill for stationery ware for Lord Rochford's office, allowed.	31 Aug. -	417
Deputy Earl Marshal - -	Disney, Lewis, of Flintham, in the co. of Nottingham, Esq.,—to take name and arms of Ffytche.	27 Sept. -	422
<i>In Warrant Book, vol. 36.</i>			
Chamberlain of the Household -	Ashburnham, John, Earl of, to be sworn in and admitted Groom of the Stole, and First Gentleman of the Bedchamber.	10 Nov. -	6
Treasurer of the Chamber -	Bill for stationery ware for Lord Rochford's office, allowed.	8 „ -	6
<i>In Warrant Book, vol. 37.</i>			
Governor of the Charterhouse -	Burrell, Charles William, to be admitted a child of the Charterhouse.	22 Dec. -	3
<i>In Scotch Warrants, 1774-86.</i>			
H.M.'s Advocate in Scotland (Montgomery).	To commence an action for settling the right of presentation to the church and parish of North Knapdale, in the shire of Argyll.	19 April -	37

1775.

IRELAND.

1390. IRELAND. ARMY. LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

APPLICATIONS from the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland for LEAVE OF ABSENCE for Officers in the Regiments in Ireland in this year; and Letters from the Secretary of State in reply, signifying grant of the same by His Majesty.

In *Ireland*, vol. 451, between Nos. 4 and 70 (13 documents).
 " vol. 452, between Nos. 4 and 73 (16 documents).
 " vol. 453, between Nos. 2 (a, b, c) and 55 (8 documents).
 " vol. 454, Nos. 7, 26, 40, and 52.
 " vol. 455, Nos. 22 and 38.

In *Ireland Entry Book*, 1770-75, between pp. 309 and 353 (9 entries).
 " " 1775-77, between pp. 3 and 118 (15 entries).

1391. IRELAND. KING'S LETTERS (SECRETARY OF STATE).

KING'S LETTERS, countersigned by one of the Secretaries of State, and addressed to the Lord Lieutenant or other the Chief Governor or Governors of Ireland for the time being, to issue out the usual processes for the APPOINTMENTS in Ireland under-mentioned, or to give the necessary directions for other purposes.

The usual Official Letters from the Lord Lieutenant, desiring that these Appointments be made, and Warrants to him accordingly prepared, are to be found in the series entitled *Ireland*, vols. 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, and 456 (in all 25 documents); and Letters signifying His Majesty's approbation and consent in regard to the same, in *Ireland Entry Book*, vol. 1770-75, pp. 307 and 353, and vol. 1775-77, between pp. 11 and 161 (11 entries).

Name.	Purport.	Date.	Page of	
			King's Let. Bk.	Sig. Off.
<i>In King's Letter Book, Ireland, 1765-76; and Signet Office, vol. 24.</i>				
Jones, George Lewis, D.D.	Bishop of Kilmore. (The former grant had been null and void because Dr. Jones had at the time held an ecclesiastical benefice in England.)	6 Jan.	322	505
Nixon, George, Ormston, John, Blair, James,	Letters patent for the sole manufacturing in Ireland all sorts of rolled iron above 5 inches broad, sheet iron of most sizes, salt-pan plates, ship-hearth plates, and tin plates of all sizes, hardening and bright-polishing tin plates independent of a planishing hammer and anvil, and also for the sole making numbered buttons for the army according to the new regulations.	4 March	324	517
of Dublin, iron merchants, &c.				
Browne, Dr. Jemmet, Bp. of Elphin.	Archbishop of Tuam, &c.	23 „	328	526

1775. 1391. IRELAND. KING'S LETTERS (SECRETARY OF STATE)—*cont.*

Name.	Purport.	Date.	Page of	
			King's Let. Bk.	Sig. Off
Dodgson, Dr. Charles, Bp. of Ossory.	Bishop of Elphin - - -	23 March -	331	528
Newcome, Dr. William, Bp. of Dromore.	Bishop of Ossory - - -	„ „ -	333	529
Hawkins, James, D.D., Dean of Emly.	Bishop of Dromore - - -	„ „ -	334	530
Evelyn, William, D.D. - -	Dean of Emly - - -	13 April -	336	532
Irvine, Lt.-Genl. John, Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in Ireland.	To be of H.M. Privy Council in Ireland.	5 May -	338	540
Dobbs, Richard, M.A., <i>vice</i> Benson, deceased.	Dean of St. Saviour's, Connor - -	1 June -	339	547
Marine Society of Dublin -	Charter of incorporation - -	20 „ -	341	551
Barry, Edward, of Dublin, Doctor of Physic.	Grant of the dignity of a Baronet -	6 July -	356	575
Jenkinson, Rt. Hon. Charles - (On pp. 362-3 is a memorandum of the despatch to Ireland of a messenger with the patent granting the reversion of the office to Harry Fox, Esq., &c., during the lives of his eldest and second sons; a warrant of attorney for delivering the patent up to His Majesty; and an instrument stating the consideration for the same, viz., an annuity of 1,700 <i>l.</i> per annum (Irish currency), payable to Charles James Fox, Esq., for 31 years, out of H.M. Revenues in Ireland. The persons signing the instruments were Charles James Fox, the executors of Lord Holland's will, Anne Farren, who had an annuity of 50 <i>l.</i> per annum payable out of the profits of the Clerk of the Pells, and Richard Rigby and John Powell, executors.)	Clerk of the Tallies, &c. in Ireland -	28 „ -	358	584
Clarke, Robert, LL.B., <i>vice</i> Letablere, deceased.	Dean of Tuam - - -	14 Oct. -	364	599
Pender, William, of Pinulico, Dublin.	Letters patent for the sole making in Ireland of archil from a weed called rock-moss.	26 Dec. -	370	624

1392. IRELAND. KING'S LETTERS (TREASURY).

KING'S LETTERS, countersigned by the Lords of the Treasury, and addressed to the Lord Lieutenant or other the Chief Governor or Governors in Ireland for the time being, to give the necessary orders or to issue the necessary processes for purposes as below.

Purport.	Date.	Page.
<i>In Signet Office, vol. 24.</i>		
Wool licences,—deficiency of 2,687 <i>l.</i> 8 <i>s.</i> to 30 Nov. 1774 made good. - -	27 Jan. -	506
50 tons of copper to be coined into halfpence and farthings, in the Mint at the Tower of London, for the service of Ireland.	„ „ -	508

1775. 1392. IRELAND. KING'S LETTERS (TREASURY)—*cont.*

Purport.	Date.	Page.
Concordatum and other funds overdrawn,—38,913 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 6 ³ / ₄ <i>d.</i> made good - -	23 Feb. -	511
Office of Ordnance in Ireland,—550 <i>l.</i> to purchase flints - - -	" " -	513
Clements, Nathaniel, Esq., Deputy Receiver and Paymaster-General,—to be allowed 31,431 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i> 1 ³ / ₄ <i>d.</i> on the Vice-Treasurer's accounts.	" " -	515
Pierard, Francis, servant to General Wolfe at Louisbourg and Quebec,—pension of 50 <i>l.</i> per annum on the military establishment.	14 March -	521
Brereton, Catharine, Gentlewoman,—45 <i>l.</i> additional allowance on the civil establishment in consideration for the loss of a house, &c.	" " -	522
Meara, Jeremiah, late Lieutenant in the 29th Regiment,—100 <i>l.</i> per annum on the military establishment on account of services against the "Oak Boys" in Londonderry.	17 " -	524
Incorporated Society for Promoting Protestant Schools in Ireland,—grant of 2,500 <i>l.</i>	14 April -	533
Office of Ordnance,—12,900 <i>l.</i> for gunpowder - - - - -	28 " -	537
Do. do. 1,881 <i>l.</i> 9 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i> out of the revenues at large for sundry expenses	" " -	538
Villette, Julia de, wife of the Rev. Charles Lewis de Villette, minister of the French church of St. Patrick, Dublin,—40 <i>l.</i> per ann. pension on the civil establishment under the head of French pensions.	5 May -	540
Officers of Ordnance,—970 <i>l.</i> 8 <i>s.</i> out of the revenues at large - - -	18 " -	542
Elliot, Lieut. Genl.,—149 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i> in consideration of the like sum paid by him for duty on plate. (On account of his resignation of the office of Commander-in-Chief, the chest containing the plate had never been opened, except for examination at the Custom House.)	" " -	543
Barry, Dr. Edward, } Joint Physician General to the Army in Ireland,—10 <i>s.</i> a Barry, Dr. Nathaniel, } day additional salary, and to the survivor of them.	" " -	545
Larpent, John, Esq.,—450 <i>l.</i> per annum pension on the civil establishment -	2 June -	548
Clements, Nathaniel,—2,070 <i>l.</i> allowed on the Vice Treasurer's accounts - -	1 " -	549
Bushe, Gervase Parker, } Loftus, Henry, } Commissioners for passing the extraordinary accounts Tighe, Edward, } in Ireland. Jefferyes, St. John, } Damer, John, }	23 " -	565
Royal Hospital,—23,541 <i>l.</i> 19 <i>s.</i> 11 <i>d.</i> for out-pensioners - - - -	17 " -	571
Officers of Ordnance,—5,250 <i>l.</i> for arms, and 220 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> for keeping the national arms.	20 July -	576
Blaquiere, Sir John,—grant of the office of Alnager in Ireland on surrender of the patent of John Hely Hutchinson, Esq.	28 " -	577
Fox, Charles James, Esq.,—pension of 1,000 <i>l.</i> per annum for 31 years - -	" " -	581
Do. do. pension of 700 <i>l.</i> per annum for 31 years - - -	" " -	583
Concordatum and other funds overdrawn,—54,746 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>s.</i> 10 ³ / ₄ <i>d.</i> made good - -	24 Aug. -	586
Gordon, Lt.-Col. William, } to receive their half-pay, notwithstanding being Lea, Capt. Thomas, } otherwise provided for.	2 Oct. -	590
Townshend, John, Esq., son of the late Major-General Thomas Townshend,—100 <i>l.</i> per annum pension on the military establishment.	6 " -	592

1775. 1392. IRELAND. KING'S LETTERS (TREASURY)—*cont.*

Purport.	Date.	Page.
Bland, Neville, late a lieutenant in the 1st Regiment of Dragoons,—3s. a day pension on the military establishment.	6 Oct. -	595
Clare, Robert, Lord Viscount, } Ellis, Welbore, Esq., } grant to, of the office of Vice-Treasurer of Flood, Henry, Esq., } Ireland.	14 „ -	597
Sundry regiments to be discontinued upon the military establishment of Ireland, and others to be placed thereon.	2 Nov. -	602
Richardson, Archibald, Gent.,—500 <i>l.</i> for his trouble as Surgeon to the State in Ireland.	„ „ -	609
Officers of Ordnance,—494 <i>l.</i> 7 <i>s.</i> for lodging for the Royal Regiment of Artillery	14 „ -	611
Kerr, Rev. Lewis,—grant of a piece of land in the co. of Cavan to, at a yearly rent of 2 <i>l.</i> sterling.	„ „ -	612
Additional Aide-de-Camp to the Commander-in-Chief in Ireland,—10 <i>s.</i> a day to	30 „ -	616
Arrangement of regiments, &c. in Ireland - - - - -	„ „ -	617
Wool licences,—deficiency (2,595 <i>l.</i>) made good to 30 Nov. 1775 - - -	13 Dec. -	622

SCOTLAND.

1393. SCOTLAND. APPOINTMENTS.

By whom made.	Name.	Office.	Date.	Page.
<i>In Scotch Warrants, 1774–86.</i>				
The King - - -	Copland, Patrick, <i>vice</i> Skene, deceased.	One of the Regents or Professors of Philosophy in University of Aberdeen.	25 Feb. -	27
Do. - - -	Lockhart, Alexander, Dean of the Faculty of Advocates, <i>vice</i> Fraser, of Strichen.	A Lord of Session - -	1 March -	29
Lord Suffolk (as Sec. of State).	McKillop, William, <i>vice</i> Finlayson.	Clerk to the Justices of the Peace in the co. of Stirling.	9 April -	35
The King - - -	Stevenson, Alexander, Advocate.	Sheriff Depute of Peebles -	24 May -	42
Do. - - -	Sinclair, Robert, Advocate, <i>vice</i> Crosse, deceased.	Do. do. of Lanark -	„ „ -	43
Do. - - -	Wallace, William, Advocate, <i>vice</i> Duff.	Do. do. of Air - -	9 June -	49
Do. - - -	Colquhoun, James, of Luss, Esq., <i>vice</i> Smollett.	Do. do. of Dunbarton	23 Nov. -	58
Do. - - -	Campbell, Robert, <i>vice</i> Archibald Campbell.	Do. do. of Argyll -	30 Dec. -	59
Do. - - -	McLode, —, <i>vice</i> Archibald Campbell.	Do. do. of Island of Bute	[? 1775. No date.]	60

1775.

1394. SCOTLAND. APPOINTMENTS (GREAT SEAL).

WARRANTS, countersigned by one of H.M.'s Principal Secretaries of State, for Patents to be passed *per saltum* under the Seal appointed by the Treaty of Union to be made use of instead of the Great Seal of Scotland, containing GRANTS OF OFFICES IN SCOTLAND.

Name.	Office.	Date.	Page.
<i>In Scotch Warrants, 1774-86.</i>			
Dalhousie, George, Earl of, <i>vice</i> Lord Morton, deceased.	Commissioner of Police in Scotland - -	17 Feb. -	26
Montgomery, James, Esq., late H.M.'s Advocate, <i>vice</i> Ord.	Chief Baron of H.M.'s Court of Exchequer in Scotland.	24 May -	44
Dundas, Henry, Esq. - -	H.M.'s Advocate in Scotland - - -	" " -	46
Murray, Alexander, Esq. -	H.M.'s Solicitor in Scotland - - -	" " -	48

1395. SCOTLAND. APPOINTMENTS (PRIVY SEAL).

WARRANTS, countersigned by one of H.M.'s Principal Secretaries of State, for Patents to be passed under the Privy Seal of Scotland, containing GRANTS OF OFFICES IN SCOTLAND.

Name.	Office.	Date.	Page.
<i>In Scotch Warrants, 1774-86.</i>			
Macleod, Donald, writer, in Thurso, <i>vice</i> Gibsone.	Commissary Clerk of Caithness and Sutherland.	10 Jan. -	23
Reinagle, Joseph, the younger -	One of H.M.'s ordinary Trumpeters for Scotland.	27 March -	30
Frame, Robert, <i>vice</i> Wier, deceased.	Commissary of the Commissariat of Hamilton and Campsey.	7 April -	32
McKillop, John, <i>vice</i> Finlayson	Do. do. do. of Dunblane	8 " -	33
Campbell, Ilay, <i>vice</i> Archibald Campbell.	Do. do. do. of Glasgow	" " -	38
Craig, Robert, Advocate, <i>vice</i> Murray.	One of the four Commissaries of Edinburgh -	24 May -	40
Grant, Ludovick, <i>vice</i> Lachlan Grant.	Commissary of the Commissariat of Elgin and Forress.	13 Sept. -	50
Ferguson, George, <i>vice</i> Smollett	One of the four Commissaries of Edinburgh -	23 Nov. -	54
Stevenson, Alexander, Barton, Benjamin, }	Conjunct Commissary Clerks of the Commissariat of Edinburgh.	11 Dec. -	56

1775.

1396. SCOTLAND. CHURCH.

WARRANTS for LETTERS OF PRESENTATION to be passed under the Privy Seal of Scotland.

Name.	Church, &c.	Date.	Page.
<i>In Scotch Church Book, 1761-84.</i>			
Watson, George - - - Third minister of Inverness - - -		9 Feb. -	245
"Mem.—The town of Inverness till within these 50 years had only two ministers, paid by stipends raised in the usual way. It is a collegiate charge, of which the alternate presentation is in the Crown and General Fraser. About 50 years ago the late President, Duncan Forbes, procured for the town of Inverness a stipend from the Crown for the payment of a third minister. The presentation, therefore, of the third minister is solely the right of the Crown. Feb. 9, 1775," p. 247.			
Gordon, William, <i>vice</i> Maitland	Sorbie, in the presbytery of Wigtown - - -	17 „ -	247
Preston, Robert - - -	First minister of Cupar - - -	23 „ -	248
Mathewson, John, <i>vice</i> Porteous	Kilmuir Easter, in the shires of Ross and Cromartie.	10 Mar. -	248
Davidson, Isaac, <i>vice</i> Gordon -	Sorbie - - - - -	12 Apr. -	249
Wellwood, Sir Harry Moncrieff, of Tullybole, Bart., <i>vice</i> Stuart.	St. Cuthbert, commonly called West Kirk, in the presbytery of Edinburgh.	24 May -	249
Mackay, Alexander, <i>vice</i> Mac-lennan.	Contine, in the co. of Ross - - -	„ „ -	250
Taylor, John, <i>vice</i> Davidson -	Lethnot, in the shire of Forfar - - -	15 June -	250
Stronach, Alexander, <i>vice</i> Mac-farquhar.	Applecross, in the co. of Ross - - -	14 July -	252

SIGNET BILLS.

* * A series thus called contains Bills prepared pursuant to Warrants from one of the Secretaries of State. Those for 1775 are in Bundle 135.

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N.B.—Those numbers only which have the letter p. before them refer to the page; in every other case the numbers given are those prefixed to the abstracts.

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- Abdy, surname assumed, p. 560.
- Abel, Charles Frederick, p. 546.
- Abercorn, Earl of, p. 258.
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-, John, intercepted letters from, p. 413.
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- Aix, island of, 1224.
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